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Sub-Saharan Africa Report

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28 JULY 1986

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INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

MAKONI STRESSES REGIONAL SECURITY IN SADCC

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 19 Jun 86 p 3

[Interview with Dr Simba Makoni, executive secretary of the Southern Africa Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) by Noe Dimande of NOTICIAS, following a meeting of the SADCC Council of Ministers; date not specified, in Maputo]

[Text] Dr Simba Makoni, executive secretary of the Southern Africa Development Coordination Conference (SADCC), granted an exclusive interview this week to NOTICIAS in which he again brought up the overriding importance of security in reaching the goals set by this organization, saying that "all our efforts will be in vain if there is no peace and stability in our countries and if bandits continue to undermine everything we do." Dr Makoni answered questions, speaking not only about security in cooperation with SADCC, but also about the shift in the organization's priorities toward trade, pointing out that the repair of the infrastructure was not in itself SADCC's end purpose, but a means for increasing intraregional production and trade. The interview, which took place in Maputo following a meeting of the SADCC Council of Ministers, is given below.

[NOTICIAS] Mr Executive Secretary, a program was recently initiated at the SADCC Council of Ministers meeting held recently in Maputo to increase trade between the member nations of the organization. Can you explain to us why attention is only now being paid to bilateral intraregional trade?

[Dr Makoni] SADCC is basically an organization concerned with providing services to benefit the peoples of this region as a whole, and the best guarantee that the products we have and the services we provide or intend to provide will benefit the region to the greatest possible extent is to have a mechanism for trade. If we produce salt in Mozambique, it must be possible to ship it to Lesotho; if we produce tobacco in Zimbabwe, it must be possible to ship it to Tanzania; if we produce oil in Angola, it must be possible to ship it to Swaziland. We cannot benefit from these products throughout the region unless we have a viable, efficient mechanism for trade. This is the basic reasoning behind developing a trade sector under the auspices of the SADCC.

[NOTICIAS] What is the basic difference between the SADCC's trade mechanism and that of the Preferential Trade Agreement (PTA)?

[Dr Makoni] The two have different points of view. The PTA's primary purpose is tariff reduction and the establishment of a central payment and settlement system in order to promote free trade, as its name indicates, and finally, to set up a common market. But this is not the primary purpose of the SADCC. We believe that tariffs are important, but not crucial for the trade program. Our program will be based on what we call bilateral agreements between the member countries so that two countries such as Zimbabwe and Mozambique or Tanzania and Malawi, for example, can enter into an agreement for commodities which they are interested in buying or selling to each other, and thus establish trade. They will set annual goals. For example, Tanzania will sell 500 metric tons of coffee to Malawi and Malawi in turn will sell 200 metric tons of tea; Mozambique will sell 30 metric tons of shrimp to Zimbabwe and Zimbabwe in turn will sell a given quantity of soap, and so on. It will be a regulated trade in commodities at prices fixed by the various member nations in bilateral agreements.

Secondly, we believe that our program should not depend on a central payment and settlement system, and we therefore are not proposing a central payment fund, which the PTA has already set up in Harare, and we do not intend to duplicate this. Our trade will depend on arrangements to be made by the central banks of member countries, which will determine how commodities purchased by Mozambique in Botswana will be paid for with products purchased by Botswana in Mozambique. We believe that one of the basic elements of this program will be trade by barter or payment in kind in order to reduce the demand for hard currency.

These are some of the various differences with the PTA, which stresses tariff reductions and a central mechanism for payments and settlements, versus our program, which is based on agreements between two, three or more member countries.

[NOTICIAS] Some would say a priori that the establishment of trade under the auspices of SADCC is a development which will reorder the priorities set up earlier by the organization, and they might conclude that transportation and communications will become a secondary priority, now that the greatest emphasis will be placed on production for international trade. Would this be correct?

[Dr Makoni] This is correct. It must be understood that the construction of an infrastructure was our first priority, i.e., mainly transportation and communications: railways, ports and roads. These are services: In order to have an efficient railway or port system, it is necessary to have commodities to ship on these railways and roads. Therefore, building and improving infrastructure services was not an end in itself for SADCC, but a means for increasing the flow of commodities among our member countries. This being the case, it is only logical and reasonable after six years of placing the highest priority on infrastructures and services, especially transportation and communications, that we should argue that we have to have products to ship on these railways and handle at these ports. Therefore, priority must be shifted from the construction and repair of the infrastructure to production.

[NOTICIAS] Security remains an overriding concern in transportation. In the front-line countries, the security issue is paramount. However, we would like

to know what SADCC's attitude toward this problem has been at earlier meetings as well as at the meeting held in Maputo.

[Dr Makoni] I must stress that any development, especially economic development, greatly depends on peace and stability. To date, security problems which our region in general is experiencing, especially in Mozambique and Angola, are of extreme concern to SADCC member countries and to SADCC itself as an organization. Even so, we do not yet have a formal arrangement for co-operation and consultation on security matters, not because we do not consider them important, but because we believe that it is important for us to do our utmost in the areas where our cooperation is most beneficial. But at the same time, we are extremely concerned that the railways we are repairing, the ports we are building, and the roads, telecommunications and power systems, including transmission lines under construction, will be safe and can operate in peace. Our main principle is that the responsibility for guaranteeing security in various areas falls naturally on individual member countries.

Also, there is an encouraging development, i.e., the experience between Zimbabwe and Mozambique, in which cooperation effectively solved the bandit problem in some parts of Mozambique, and our hope is that such cooperation will be broadened, although not necessarily as a formal function of SADCC, but as a normal development when two, three, four or more member countries find that common interests, common goals, and mutual advantages are at stake in cooperation in the area of security. I would like to predict that more member countries will join the initiative undertaken by Zimbabwe, Tanzania and Mozambique in joint cooperation in the area of security. In summary, what I am trying to say is that all our efforts will be utterly in vain if there is no peace or stability in our countries and if bandits continue to undo the work we are doing, i.e., sabotaging the Limpopo, Benguela and Nacala railways. This is manifest proof of bandit problems in our member countries and that various governments may be able to derive some benefit from the foundations for cooperation laid down by Tanzania, Mozambique and Zimbabwe if they agree on a large-scale cooperative program in the areas of security and defense.

[NOTICIAS] Given these problems with security, particularly in Mozambique and Angola, do you believe that trade using newly built and repaired infrastructures will be viable, even if a cooperative program between Mozambique and Zimbabwe were put into effect?

[Dr Makoni] Well, it would have to be viable, since we do not have any alternative. But I am more inclined to believe that trade will be viable because of the experience we had in cooperation between Mozambique and Zimbabwe in Manica and Sofala provinces, when the "Beira Corridor" was made safe for shipping. Now we need to extend this in a similar cooperative effort to the Nacala, Limpopo-Maputo, Benguela, and Goba-Maputo transportation systems and even to our safest system, TAZARA, which is not presently threatened by armed bandits. But we all know that the enemy is determined to undo our efforts and that the TAZARA system may be threatened. Therefore, my hope and the hope of SADCC member countries is that the defense effort now in place for the Beira-Machipanda railway and port system will provide a point of departure from which we will now be able to extend our cooperation to other regional transportation routes which are also very important.

[NOTICIAS] The South African Transportation Systems (SATS) have offered discounts for exports from Malawi and Zimbabwe. Has SADCC been discussing this problem, since this discount policy is directed against the organization's transportation routes?

[Dr Makoni] Yes and no. Yes in the sense that we in SADCC are aware that the South African government and its various agencies are giving priority to making our region's products and services noncompetitive by lowering their prices. You spoke just now about SATS, specifically its rail discounts and commodity shipping rate reductions, but this also applies to exported industrial items. You go to Interfranca here and find many South African products, and the same is true in stores in Botswana, Swaziland and Lesotho and even to some extent in Zambia and Zimbabwe, because the South African government subsidizes its exports. The extent to which South African railways will reduce its rates to attract traffic from Malawi, Zambia and Zimbabwe is not dependent on economic factors but solely on political factors. In all of this, South Africa's basic goal is to undermine our economic self-sufficiency, saying to our countries or saying to Malawi that it is cheaper to export its tea through Durban than through Nacala, or saying to Zambia that it is cheaper to export copper through Port Elizabeth than through Dar-es-Salaam. This is politics and not economics.

The South African economy will pay a huge price. They will pay a high price to subsidize the South African railways' rate reductions for shipping our products. South African producers will pay a high price to sell soap to Interfranca in Mozambique for 30 cents instead of a rand and a half. This price is being paid in subsidies provided by the South African government.

So, I believe that just as the South Africans are playing politics, we must also play politics and realize that these products are not cheap because South African companies are more efficient at production or more competitive in their operations. They are so cheap because of a political decision to make them cheap, even at a high cost. We must also make a political decision to say, for example, that if soap imported from Zimbabwe costs 20 meticals more than the same soap from South Africa, we should trade among ourselves solely because of our political determination to outsmart the political sabotage which the South Africans are engaged in against us.

The important point to be made is that for our businessmen and our government agencies, the so-called advantages we might enjoy in dealing with South Africa are not in themselves economic advantages. They are advantages created by political decisions and this is a political struggle rather than an economic struggle.

[NOTICIAS] By this, are you making an appeal to businessmen in the member countries to understand that they should insist on intraregional trade in spite of all these difficulties, even though in theory it may be easier for Maputo or Swaziland to buy a given product from the United States at a low price than to import it from Botswana?

[Dr Makoni] Yes. This is very important. Take a Mozambican shipping company that needs two new trucks. The company may import two new Leylands from England, for example, for 1,000,000 meticals. It will take six months for these

trucks to arrive in Maputo or Beira from England and insurance and handling charges will have to be paid. But if the same Leyland trucks are purchased from the assembly plant in Zimbabwe, the price will be maybe 1,050,000 meticals. So, you have to pay 50,000 meticals more at the Mutare truck assembly plant, but the trucks can be driven to Maputo or Beira in one day. No shipping charges or insurance must be paid, and the trucks can be used for six months before trucks imported from England would arrive. The most important thing here is that our businessmen must now begin to think in regional terms. An existing factory in Mozambique, designed to serve only the 14,000,000 citizens in our country, now has a huge market. It should be serving the 70,000,000 SADCC citizens. It is important that our industrialists and businessmen begin to think in terms of this regional market because economies of scale are now greater when you are supplying a market of 70,000,000 people than they are for a market of 14,000,000. Factories in Zimbabwe serving 8,000,000 people should now try to serve 70,000,000 people.

We believe that these are areas where our businessmen are not up to date. They continue to talk about cost factors and say that operations are very expensive because we have a small-scale economy. This was the case before. But particularly now, when we have an integrated regional trade-promotion program, they will be able to look at a large market where the economy of scale is more competitive.

This is a point which our businessmen must take into account when considering imports from South Africa or other countries: Market proximity to production facilities, short transportation pipelines and easier contact offer greater and more attractive economic benefits to our businessmen, who are currently dealing with markets in Europe, Scandinavia and North America, thousands of kilometers away.

[NOTICIAS] Last year in Harare a memorandum was signed establishing regional bilateral cooperation between SADCC and the EEC, and in January of this year an SADCC delegation visited some European socialist countries. Can you tell us what the current status of bilateral cooperation is between SADCC and the Mutual Economic Assistance Council?

[Dr Makoni] I must say that the trip to the socialist countries was quite productive. I was a member of this delegation, which was headed by Comrade Rui Baltazar dos Santos Alves when he was still minister of finance here. A number of representatives from SADCC member countries were in the delegation.

SADCC has always been and will remain geared to cooperation with the international community as a whole. We were dissatisfied with the fact that the socialist countries, particularly the industrialized socialist countries in Europe, were not very involved in our Regional Action Program. They were only involved bilaterally at the national level, i.e., there was cooperation between the Soviet Union and Mozambique, the GDR and Angola, Romania and Zimbabwe, Yugoslavia and Tanzania. They were very active at this level but they were not taking part in our Regional Action Program.

Thus, the main purpose of our European trip was to reaffirm to the leaders of these countries that SADCC wants them to be involved in the Regional Action

Program. SADCC wants them to be a part of the regional economic development movement which we represent. A secondary purpose of the trip was to carry out a joint inquiry into the areas where practical, substantive cooperation could be undertaken at the regional level. I am pleased to report that the trip was quite productive and we found a rather positive attitude on the part of the authorities in the five countries we visited: the GDR, the Soviet Union, Romania, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia.

In all five countries, we were welcomed with great openness and warm receptions indicating their desire to cooperate. Of course, the comrades there stressed that they have no experience in cooperating with regional groups. So, it will be a learning process for them as well as for us, but the important thing is that foundations were laid. Political attitudes are good, and there is enthusiasm on both sides about cooperation. We are now faced with the challenge, particularly in the SADCC countries, of translating desires, political will and enthusiasm for cooperation into concrete and substantive action. I have no doubt but what it is a challenge that we will meet, because this is how it was when we were undertaking our cooperation program with Western countries in the first phase. We went there and they told us that they were interested and we told them what we wanted to do and what we thought they could do to help us. This is what we must do now with the socialist countries with assistance from the SADCC secretariat, particularly at the level of the member countries. I have already submitted a report on these meetings and I hope the member countries will study it to see where cooperation might be possible with the various socialist countries so that we can now proceed to the next step, i.e., discussion of specific projects.

[NOTICIAS] In conclusion, would you like to state any concern that you would like the newspaper to publicize?

[Dr Makoni] The only thing I would like to say on behalf of my Mozambican comrades is that I am pleased with the pace and momentum that we have achieved in the Regional Action Program. Participation by the Mozambican government as well as donor countries is crucial because SADCC operates on the basis of the national interests of member countries as defined by our governments. I am pleased that we have always found the Mozambican government to be involved at various levels. From the lowest levels to the highest, we find that it is taking part firmly and resolutely.

I would also like for our national information agency here in Mozambique, NOTICIAS, the Mozambican Information Agency, Radio Mozambique and DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE to pay special attention to what we are doing. One of my concerns now is the extent to which the people are aware of this organization. The ordinary citizens in the villages should know that this is their organization. It is not an organization of national presidents, ministers and administrators: It is an organization for the peoples of this region. The people must know and understand that in Mozambique SADCC is building the port of Maputo, the Limpopo railway, and a plant to produce salt and cement not only for the Mozambican people but also for the peoples of this region as a whole.

The people should know that SADCC is promoting the production of cashews, tea and shrimp not only for export overseas but also to countries in the interior,

such as Botswana. Basically, what I am saying is that this organization is concerned for the peoples of the region, and that it is an organization of the people. I will only be satisfied when people in the streets of Maputo and people in Espungabera, Mapai and Tete begin to identify with SADCC, not only with their own governments and ministers. At that point, we will have created a regional organization of the people to work for the people of this region, motivated by needs and the consensus of the peoples of this region rather than by a small circle of national ministers and administrators or only by heads of state and governments.

This is my greatest concern at the moment. The national media must bring SADCC to the people, because it is only when people become aware of SADCC's programs that we will be able to say that we were successful.

8844

CSO: 3442/251

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

PTA MINISTER REPORTS RECOMMENDATIONS

EA040916 Nairobi KNA in English 1800 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Nairobi, 3 Jul--The Preferential Trade Area (PTA) Council of Ministers has recommended that customs and transport formalities be harmonised to increase and facilitate trade in the trade area. The eighth meeting of the PTA Council of Ministers held at Lusaka, Zambia, from 30 June to 2 July, observed that the documentation process of customs tariffs and transport hindered trade in the Area, among other things.

Speaking at Jomo Kenyatta International Airport on arrival from the meeting, the minister for commerce and industry, Prof Jonathan Negenso, said in future payments within the PTA trade area will be done through a clearing house. He said such payments include contribution to the PTA institutions and membership fees. The meeting also resolved that all intra-PTA exports should be invoiced in the exporters currencies.

The meeting also resolved that a unified motor vehicle insurance scheme be introduced within the region in order to harmonise the transport system, to save time and increase trade.

Tariff reduction on commodities in the trade region will be effected by 1 October to allow more movement of trade.

Other areas which will be harmonised include airline schedules, which will include training and maintenance experience.

/9604

CSO: 3400/224

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

PTA MINISTERS AGREE ON CIVIL AVIATION CENTERS

EA041939 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] The Council of Ministers of the East and Central African Preferential Trade Area, PTA, has agreed to the designation of a number of civil aviation centers in seven member countries including Uganda as collaborative centers for aircraft engine overhaul, maintenance, and training of civil aviation personnel. This was announced today by the ministers of regional cooperation, Mr Ssebana Kizito, and of industry and technology, Professor Tumwine, on their return from Lusaka where they attended the council's eighth meeting.

In a press release issued in Kampala today, the ministers said other countries agreed upon as collaborative centers are Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe, and Madagascar. Under the agreement, the Soroti Flying School was designated as a collaborative center for civil aviation training.

During the meeting, the ministers also considered and took decisions on issues relating to customs and trade, monetary and financial matters, transport and communication, industry and agriculture, as well as administrative and budgetary matters of the PTA Secretariat.

The council examined methods aimed at facilitating and increasing trade among PTA member states. They included the holding of the first PTA trade fair in Nairobi, Kenya, from 29 September to 4 October 1986. The council appealed to the business community in the member states to play a constructive and active role to ensure the success of the trade fair. Further, the council agreed to the holding of an investors' workshop in Nairobi, Kenya, in 1987 by industrialists and businessmen within the member states of the PTA.

In examining monetary and financial matters aimed at facilitating business transactions within the member states of the PTA, the council also agreed to use national currencies of the member states in the settlement of business transactions. From now on, all exports within subregions should be invoiced in the exporters currency. This will include payment for all services.

The council agreed to the introduction of travellers cheques based on the PTA units of account in order to facilitate visits and personal contacts among businessmen of the member countries of the PTA.

LIBERIA

BRIEFS

TRAWLERS OBTAINED BY BARTER--Liberia is to negotiate a barter agreement for the purchase of 50 French-built trawlers and related equipment worth a total of \$2 million. This was disclosed by officials of a Geneva based company, (Bassinet) involved in the negotiations. According to LINA [LIBERIAN NEWS AGENCY], an AFP dispatch monitored in Monrovia quoted an official of the company, which is negotiating for Liberia, as saying that the West African government is trying to arrange for payment of the trawlers through a barter deal involving coffee, cocoa, and rubber but indicated that French officials were hesitant. [Excerpt] [Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 2210 GMT 5 Jul 86 AB] /6662

CLASSES SUSPENDED AT STATE UNIVERSITY--Monrovia, July 3 (AFP)--The acting president of the state-run University of Liberia, Thomas Koon, Thursday abruptly suspended classes at the school due to what he called the "prevailing situation on the campus." A statement from the university gave no explanation for the suspension order, saying that the University Council was trying to "arrest the situation for an amicable settlement." It said Dr Koon had called an emergency council meeting to discuss the situation. Sources close to the university said the closure came as teachers resumed actions to back demands for payment of salary arrears. Drivers transporting science students to the university farm for classes were also reported to have refused to work Thursday to press demands for back pay, the sources said. Striking teachers had agreed to resume work two weeks ago pending negotiations with school authorities on their demands for back pay. [Text] [Paris AFP in English 1450 GMT 3 Jul 86 AB] /6662

NEW RADIO STATION TO BE CONSTRUCTED--A new 10 kw radio network to be called Basel Christian Radio Station is to be constructed shortly in Harlandville, Grand Bassa County. According to LINA [LIBERIAN NEWS AGENCY], the radio station project is being jointly undertaken by the Christian Education Foundation, CEF, and the Basel (?Ministers') Association, BMA, with assistance from the Radio Netherlands International, a radio college in the Netherlands. During the ground-breaking ceremony on Sunday for the construction of the station, more than \$2,700 was raised as part of \$50,000 needed for the project. LINA quotes the executive director of CEF, Reverend Albert (O'Connor) as saying overseas firms have agreed to provide the station with equipment valued at \$40,000 when completed. [Text] [Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1710 GMT 8 Jul 86 AB] /6662

CSO: 3400/221

MALI

FRENCH RADIO ACCUSED OF FOMENTING DISCORD

Bamako L'ESSOR in French 15 May 86 p 1

[Excerpts] "An armed conflict which we neither intended nor wanted broke out 3 months ago between us and one of our neighbors." These were the heart-rending words with which the secretary-general of the Democratic Union of the Malian People opened the National Party Council session last March. Referring to the Mali-Burkina border conflict of December 1985, the chief of state called it a tragedy, a tragedy that has distracted our peoples from their vital concerns, which are our the things we are doing to bring about economic and social development and to establish effective and viable sub-regional integration.

This conflict is a painful reminder to the Burkinabe and Malian peoples, who have understood and weighed the risks involved. This is why we have decided to rip those somber pages out of our history books and consign them to the flames of oblivion. This is why we have decided to walk hand in hand, as brothers, and as friends, to confront our common enemy: under-development.

And, surrounded by our friends and brothers, we have settled our quarrels. Since then, on both sides, we have demonstrated our good will. As evidence, we adduce: the accolade at Yamoussokro and the President's appearance at Ouagadougou last March, as well as the brotherly welcome extended to him. There are no more cloud between Ouagadougou and Bamako: peace and serenity reign.

Unfortunately, this halcyon climate that prevails between Bamako and Ouagadougou is obviously not welcome everywhere. The truth is that for the past 5 months Radio France-Internationale (RFI) has been broadcasting biased, insidious, false, and persistent reports about the border dispute that set Burkina against Mali.

Over the past 6 months, RFI and its satellite publications in Paris have been desperately striving to convince world opinion

that the Mali-Burkina conflict is traceable to the "CEAO scandal" or even to the "Diawara affair", thereby generating confusion and poisoning relations between Mali and Burkina.

This has been reflected for the past several days in news coverage and commentary from RAI, where bad faith and the lust for the sensational have escaped the notice of neither the Malian nor the Burkina peoples and their leaders. We should have dismissed this deliberate and blatant attempt to sow disinformation out of hand, had it not materialized at the very moment when our countries were trying courageously to find a happy resolution of the border problems, with the help of another brother nation, Algeria.

Need we remind RFI that it was Mali that arrested Mohamed Diarawa and turned him over to the CEA0? Need we once again remind RFI that all matters involving CEA0 have been dealt with either by the heads of state or by the TPRs, or that at no time was it possible to establish even a tenuous connection between the problems besetting the CEA0 and the border dispute between the two countries, both of them far older than the CEA0?

Accordingly we have no choice but to consider the evidence: something is amiss here! Who feels threatened by lasting peace between Mali and Burkina, or by peace in the sub-region? No doubt about it: the weapons traffickers and neo-colonialist circles!

How can anybody accept or even believe that so prestigious an organization as RFI would agree to carry this kind of coverage and this kind of commentary, whose sole aim is disinformation? Whose one goal is to stack the deck so as to turn our peoples away from peace, and to divide us so that they can rule!

As for us, Malians and Burkinabe alike, we have determined to set out on a new path of friendship and brotherhood, because the great battle we have joined is our war on drought and for development.

6182

CS0: 3419/274

MOZAMBIQUE

SNTFP HEAD DISCUSSES PROBLEMS OF SECTOR IN NAMPULA

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 12 Jun 86 p 8

[Text] The secretary general of the National Union of Railway and Port Workers [SNTFP], Dinis Nhangumbe, recently congratulated the sector's workers in Nampula Province for their commitment to economic recovery in several productive units, despite destabilizing actions carried out by armed bandits and other difficulties caused by them.

Dinis Nhangumbe visited Nampula within the scope of the recommendations by the constituent conference of the union he heads to "observe the operation of the union councils in the provinces, discuss and participate in the search for solutions to any problems they may face."

As a matter of fact, the secretary general of the SNTFP held working meetings with the boards of directors, managers and unions of the sector in the cities of Nacala and Nampula, having met in the latter city with workers from the Northern Branch of the Mozambique Railroad [CFM].

Speaking with our reporter in Nampula, Dinis Nhangumbe said that his union's Central Council adopted as an operating procedure regular visits to all points in the nation where the railroad and dock workers are employed. Before visiting Nampula, Dinis Nhangumbe was in the provinces of Sofala and Niassa with the same objective.

"In Lichinga," he said, "we met with the leader of the province, who spoke to us about the importance of the line's operation and the movement of trains in the province's supply system, and expressed concern about the delay in making the Nampula-Niassa railway connection."

The secretary general of the SNTFP said he had acknowledged the difficulties with transit on the railroad, resulting from enemy action and especially the poor condition of the line, leading to fewer trips and some delay.

"But we also recognize that even under these difficult conditions the track workers, the train crews and the armed forces providing security are working with much dedication and, to the extent possible, make sure that supplies arrive in Niassa Province," he added.

He also said that the most urgent problems in this area were discussed by him with other authorities in Nampula, as, he said, their solution is not the responsibility of the northern branch of the Mozambique Railroad alone.

Security, Prevention of Robberies

Taking up the question of security on the railway and defense of facilities and other infrastructure, the secretary general of the SNTFP said in Nampula that the robberies on the CFM and in the ports require more coordination with other provincial and city authorities for combating and neutralizing those responsible, which he said is an organized group of persons. He added, without being specific, that "there are measures to put an end to or minimize robberies in the ports and on the CFM."

Regarding security on the railroad, Dinis Nhangumbe said that "we are happy to learn that the FDS, in coordination with the local forces attached to the CFM northern branch, are engaged with determination in defense of the railway and its infrastructure, and of locomotives in use, as is happening in the southern and central regions."

In this regard, he revealed that courses are now starting in politico-military preparation to implement the decisions of the Constituent Conference and assure the "economic recovery of the railroad and dock-worker sector under wartime conditions."

Labor Organization

The secretary general of the SNTFP said that the organization of this sector in Nampula is still facing difficulties, which he regarded as due to the embryonic stage of the union.

These difficulties, according to Dinis Nhangumbe, show up mainly at the level of coordination between administrative bodies and the union leaders, as the latter have no experience in their work.

"There are as yet neither experience nor points of reference regarding specific issues of the railway and dock workers' unions in our country, even though we are basing our activities on those of the Production Councils," the union leader stressed.

Regarding the management of companies in the sector, Dinis Nhangumbe said that, on the basis of visits made to some of them, "we found that neither is there experience about the type of relations that should be established with the union leadership."

As the labor leader explained, "we think allowance should be made for a learning experience, as it is not a matter of conflict between these structures, but of difficulties inherent to this starting-up phase."

Other Difficulties

The secretary general of the SNTFP also mentioned some things to be taken into consideration regarding the matter of uniforms and other safety equipment for the workers, expressing satisfaction with the recent presidential decision to provide uniforms for the sector's workers in Beira. He viewed the measure as part of the principle of a gradual solution to problems in keeping with the nation's economic resources.

He added that it is no easy undertaking to provide uniforms and all the necessary equipment for the railroad and dock workers throughout the country all at once, if we bear in mind that the sector has 36,000 workers.

Dinis Nhangumbe further revealed that manufacture of uniforms for the workers at the port of Nacala is being planned, on the basis of cloth to be obtained through negotiations that have been initiated with other sectors.

The secretary general of the SNTFP intends to visit the provinces of Zambezia, Inhambane and Gaza soon, in pursuit of his tour of the railway and dock workers' sector.

8834

CSO: 3442/250

MOZAMBIQUE

BEIRA DRAINAGE PROJECT LEADS TO BETTER RICE HARVEST

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 12 Jun 86 p 8

[Text] While authorities responsible for repairing Beira's drainage system seek solutions to the problems caused by lack of stone for construction, the people of Macurungo, in the city of Beira, have begun the rice harvest, which should be the largest crop ever. This success is the fruit of the drainage construction in that area by Project IR4 of the MONAP-1.

When Project IR4, in 1984, was constructed to assist in the 1984-85 crop year in several outlying areas around the city of Beira, the Macurungo neighborhood was one of the beneficiaries.

The project opened drainage ditches, cultivated the soil and divided up land in an area of 200 hectares, in wooded areas of the city.

"In the beginning, the Macurungo drainage construction aroused doubt and mistrust in the population that has been producing in that area for several years, which is frequently flooded by seawater," asserted Osorio Taelle, in charge of the water works of Project IR4, in talking with our reporter.

According to this official, only after secondary and tertiary drainage ditches were opened, connecting directly to the farms, and operation of the drainage system was explained, including arrangements for the Palmeiras and Macurungo floodgates, was it possible to get the population to produce in that area again.

Swampy Area Becomes Productive

The project is intended to do away with Beira's swampy area, transforming it into the city's granary, especially in the case of rice production during the first phase, to be followed by vegetables later.

According to this source, to reach this objective several things had to be done: surveying the topographic profiles of the Munhaya area and the airport, opening of new drainage ditches, cultivation and zoning of land, redistributing land to the peasants.

"The intention of this work was to provide conditions for operating the drainage ditches to carry away water after reconstruction and repair of the drainage system," the waterworks official for Project IR4 added.

Alternatives for Lack of Stone

The project for rebuilding the Beira drainage system was to have been finished last May. But the difficulties of transporting the stone from Xiluvo, in the Nhamatanda district, to Beiro considerably delayed completion of the work.

According to Osorio Taela, however, there is a possibility of importing special cement for the sea walls and other components, for manufacturing blocks of reinforced concrete, instead of using stone.

Should such alternatives be resorted to, the cost of the construction, estimated at \$240,000, could rise to three or four times that figure.

The Palmeiras drainage project, as this project is usually called, is an old system with its own structural concept. However, due to some technical defects, it does not meet current requirements for increasing agriculture in the rural areas of the city of Beira. For that reason, engineers of the Project IR4 hydraulic sector, part of the MONAP-1 Program, have made new studies for its reconstruction.

Besides the structural repair, the project will open new drainage ditches where there are none at present, in keeping with cultivation of the land and its redistribution to the peasants.

As is known, the city of Beira is below sea level and the rainy season usually coincides with the highest tides, which accounts for the existence of flooding.

With the existing drainage system and its drainage capacity, salt water enters during heavy rains, causing harm to the city's green areas.

Rebuilding of the Palmeiras drainage system, part of the plans for Project IR4 for helping develop the green areas, is intended essentially to drain off rain water and protect family farms from being flooded by salt water at high tide.

8834

CSO: 3442/250

MOZAMBIQUE

SOVIET YOUTH LEADER DISCUSSES COOPERATION WITH QJM

Maputo DOMINGO in Portuguese 15 Jun 86 p 3

[Report on interview with Farit Mukhametshin, vice president of the Committee for Youth Organizations, by Xavier Tsenane of AIM; date and place not given]

[Text] Farit Mukhametshin, vice president of the USSR Committee for Youth Organizations, told the Mozambique News Agency [AIM] in Moscow that "the relations of the USSR Committee for Youth Organizations, of the Komsomol [All-Union Leninist Communist Youth League], with the Organization of Mozambican Youth [QJM] are promising."

AIM has been informed that the USSR Committee for Youth Organizations intends to donate a complete set of equipment for a youth construction detachment of 100 persons. The donation will include tents, uniforms, work tools, beds, shoes, dishes, medicines, bicycles, transistor radios and essential food staples.

In an interview with AIM, Mukhametshin spoke highly of the cooperation between the youth organizations of the two countries and expressed admiration for the QJM's performance of the tasks of national reconstruction and defense, insisting upon showing clippings from the Mozambican press, through which the Soviet side of the relationship keeps informed about Mozambique.

The interview discussed contacts of Soviet youth with African youth in general and, in particular, with the youth movements of southern Africa, the front-line nations and the African nations whose official language is Portuguese.

One of the questions asked was: "The 27th Congress of the CPSU gave new tasks to Komsomol. On that basis, what aspects of the relations of Komsomol with the QJM will be emphasized now? And what activities will be carried out before the end of this year?"

Farit Mukhametshin replied: "The respective documents of the 27th Congress have great importance for the Komsomol, for the future improvement of all work for the communist education of youth. The new text of the CPSU Program establishes the social and political statutes of the Komsomol.

"Its rights and duties in the resolution of economic, socio-cultural and ideological problems were increased.

"The party congress gave the Komsomol tasks of great responsibility.

"The new text says that Komsomol must persistently foster the social and labor dedication of youth and create in them a Marxist-Leninist concept of the world, a political and spiritual culture and a comprehension of their historical responsibility for the destinies of socialism and peace.

"A thorough analysis of the activities of Komsomol was made in the policy report of the CC [Central Committee] of CPSU to the party congress. Comrade Mikhail GorJachev, secretary general of the CC of the CPSU, called upon the Komsomol to support and carry out the initiatives of youth in all aspects of society.

"The plenary session of the CC of Komsomol was held 12 April, where there was a discussion of the tasks of the Komsomol organizations to comply with the resolutions of the party congress. Among the problems of major importance that were emphasized at this plenary session were introduction of progressive technologies in production and new forms of work organization, increased productivity, improvement of the savings system and acceleration of the rate of technico-scientific progress.

"Currently, 72 economic objectives in construction in the 12th Five-Year Plan of key importance are considered Komsomol objectives for accelerated rates of construction.

"Great attention is given to developing the technico-scientific creativity of youth.

"The activity is being accelerated with a view to reorganizing the content, the forms and the methods of youth work, modifying the style of leadership of the Komsomol committees. The necessity of such reorganization is based upon several factors, particularly upon the growth of Komsomol's authority and influence in society, in elevating consciousness, in improving the literary training and social activity of Soviet youth.

"The party congress stressed the vital importance of the struggle for social progress, presented the concept of creating the universal system of international security. The great tasks of the party in the struggle for peace and disarmament are reflected in the activities of all our nation's social organizations, including the international activity of the Komsomol Soviet youth organizations whose attention is focused upon the rights and interests of youth.

"As for the organizations of the two countries, I would point out that Komsomol, the committee of Youth Organizations of the USSR and the OJM have old ties of friendship and cooperation that are based upon the maturity of their positions in relation to the major problems of the modern world and the international youth movement.

"These are, of course, and in the first place, the struggle for peace and disarmament, the struggle against imperialism, neocolonialism, racism and apartheid. Both the OJM and the Komsomol have spoken decisively in favor of united action by all the planet's progressive youth on the basis of the struggle for peace, against

the attempts to break up the international youth movement. Komsomol, the USSR Committee for Youth Organizations and the OJM are unanimous in solidarity with the youth and the peoples of the front-line states and the national liberation movements, the ANC and the SWAPO, which are carrying out a historic struggle for liberation of South Africa and Namibia, for strengthening their independence, for liquidating the last bastion of racism on the African continent, for liquidation of the infamous system of apartheid.

"This June, in the Soviet city of Rostov, there will be a workshop of solidarity with the struggle of the peoples and youth of southern Africa, which will be participated in by a delegation of the OJM. The program for this activity includes holding solidarity rallies, meetings and round-table discussions, voluntary work sessions, legal charges against the racist regime of apartheid and a cultural program.

"For autumn, in the USSR, a seminar is planned devoted to the questions of patriotic and military education of youth, with participation by representatives of the youth unions of socialist countries and the youth organizations of some developing nations, including Mozambique."

8834

CSO: 3442/250

MOZAMBIQUE

BRIEFS

LAND LEASEHOLD EXTENDED--The Standing Commission of Mozambique People's Assembly has introduced changes in the country's land law. The changes extend the leasehold period of the occupation and use of land to 50 years. Previously, land could be occupied and used for between 5 and 15 years under the land law passed by the People's Assembly in 1979. The changes have been introduced to take account of investments and agricultural enterprises that were being held up because of the previous short leasehold period. The changes are also aimed at attracting foreign investors. On the other hand, the family farming sector, considered as important, will also benefit a lot from the new leasehold period. [Text] [Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 30 Jun 86 MB] /12858

CSO: 3400/236

ZAMBIA

UNIP DELEGATION WELCOMED IN PRAGUE

LD091455 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] Vasil Bilak, Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, gave a festive luncheon in Prague today in honor of the delegation of the United National Independence Party [UNIP] of Zambia, headed by its secretary-general, Alexander Grey Zulu. Also taking part on the Czechoslovak side were Milos Jakes, Presidium member and secretary of the party's Central Committee; Jan Fojtik, candidate Presidium member and secretary of the party's Central Committee; Mikulas Benk, secretary of the party's Central Committee; and other representatives. On the Zambian side those present included in the members of the Zambian entourage.

In his address, Comrade Vasil Bilak praised the satisfactory relations between the CPCZ and the UNIP and between the two states as well as the unity of views on the main questions of international development.

He said that our people deeply sympathize with the effort of Zambia to protect the true sovereignty and independence of the country, while respecting the fact that it stands unequivocally on the side of progress and peace on the African continent and in the world, struggling against apartheid and neocolonialism.

Alexander Grey Zulu conveyed the cordial and friendly greetings of President of Zambia Kenneth Kaunda as well as all the Zambian people and expressed the conviction that the so far successful political economic and cultural contacts can be further developed for the benefit of the two countries. He went on to condemn the aggressive policy of the Republic of South Africa, which prevents free development of this part of the world, and highly praised the peace initiatives of the USSR and the other socialist states aimed at halting the arms race and disarmament.

/12858
CSO: 3400/236

ZAMBIA

ZCCM REPORTS RECORD LOW IN COPPER PRODUCTION

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 26 Jun 86 p 26

[Text]

LUSAKA. — Zambian production of copper, the country's main export, fell to a record low of 463 354 tons last year due to a continuing shortage of essential spares, Zambia Consolidated Copper Mines (ZCCM) said.

Output in the year ending March 31 was down 62 457 tons, or 11.9 percent, on 1984-85 when production totalled 525 811 tons, it said in a statement.

Zambian copper production has been declining steadily for over a decade due to a vicious circle that has made purchasing of spares increasingly difficult.

ZCCM has been unable to afford all the equipment it needs because of the falling world price of copper and this has led to mines and processing plants being used well under full capacity.

The problem is exacerbated by the fact that deposits are being exhausted, and economists say Zambian copper mining may no longer be economical by about the year 2000 if the world price does not recover.

In the 1970-74 boom

period, Zambian copper output averaged 683 000 tons a year and fetched \$1.58 a lb compared with about 60c today.

Plummeting copper revenues have forced Government to embark on an ambitious economic diversification programme, involving emphasis on the neglected agricultural and manufacturing sectors.

But economists say it will take a long time for this programme to bear fruit and for agricultural produce to become a major foreign exchange earner.

ZCCM reported better news for cobalt, Zambia's only other significant source of foreign exchange. Production rose to 4 565 tons in 1985-86 from 3 654 the previous year.

Copper sales rose last year to 614 461 tons from 570 115 due to bought-in metal, but cobalt sales fell to 3 468 tons from 3 504.

ZCCM said it incurred a net loss of 55.5 million kwacha last year against a modest profit of 700 000 kwacha in 1984-85. — Reuter.

ZIMBABWE

SHAMUYARIRA INTERVIEWED ON SOUTH AFRICAN CLAIMS

MB280830 London World Service in English 1515 GMT 27 Jun 86

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] While South Africa remains in the grip of an ever tightening state of emergency, relations with neighboring Zimbabwe have taken a dive. Yesterday, South Africa's military authorities issued a statement protesting to the Zimbabwe Government, claiming that what they called terrorists armed with automatic rifles crossed into South Africa from Zimbabwe earlier this month. The South Africans also said there were good reasons to believe that the so-called terrorists joined up with soldiers of the Zimbabwe Army on their return. The accusation follows an appeal by Zimbabwe's Prime Minister Robert Mugabe for the formation of a pan-African army to protect Zimbabwe and other states' territorial integrity. On the line to Harare, Robin White asked Zimbabwe's Information Minister Nathan Shamuyarira what he made of the South African statement.

[Begin recording] [Shamuyarira] The statement is false and without any foundation.

[White] Why do you think they have made this claim then?

[Shamuyarira] Well, we think that they made these claims as a cover up for their own cross-border violations and as a pretext for any aggressive attacks they may be planning or which they have already undertaken against the Frontline States. As you know, they attacked us, Botswana, and Zambia recently and when they are about to attack they always make these false claims.

[White] Are you fearing another attack then?

[Shamuyarira] Yes, we live in a state of fear.

[White] Presumably since the last South African raid you have taken extra precautions at the border.

[Shamuyarira] Yes, we have to, we have to. It was in that context that Prime Minister Comrade Mugabe spoke of an African defense force because we are under constant threats from South Africa and it is in the context of state terrorism by the South African regime that he appealed to other African states and stated that he will be taking to the OAU a proposal that they assist Frontline States that are under constant threat of attack by South Africa such as ourselves.

[White] Are you hoping that something concrete might come out of the OAU on this?

[Shamuyarira] Yes, we hope that, we believe many OAU members are appalled by the aggressive attacks by the South African regime and will come to our aid in whatever way they can and will also come to the aid of other Frontline States.

[White] But can you imagine soldiers, for instance, from Nigeria being stationed in Zimbabwe?

[Shamuyarira] Well, we have soldiers from Zimbabwe stationed in Mozambique. We are assisting the government of Mozambique to fend off the attacks by the MNR bandits backed by South Africa and we believe that other African states can do the same to us.

[White] Don't you think the South Africans might regard that as further provocation?

[Shamuyarira] Well, there is enough provocation from them already and we have every right to defend ourselves.

[White] You said that you had taken more precautions since the last South African raid. Could you give me some indication of what you have done?

[Shamuyarira] We have strengthened the defenses at the border and we have, of course alerted the police forces to be on lookout for commando groups such as the one that attacked us recently.

[White] But has there been a massive movement of Zimbabwean troops to the border?

[Shamuyarira] No, no, no massive movements. No, just alerting, alerting units that are already at the border. [end recording]

/9604

CSO: 3400/235

ZIMBABWE

INDUSTRIALISTS CALL FOR RSA SANCTIONS

MB031242 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1209 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Text] Victoria Falls, 3 Jul (SAPA)--Delegates to the Confederation of Zimbabwean Industries (CZI) Congress at Victoria Falls today "unanimously" approved a resolution calling for comprehensive mandatory sanctions against South Africa. It is the first time an organisation representing Zimbabwe's still largely white dominated business community has made such a call.

Businessmen in Zimbabwe have continued to anger Mr Robert Mugabe's government by publicly expressing fears that South African counter measures against the frontline states could bring them to their knees within weeks.

The resolution calling "unequivocally" for mandatory sanctions against South Africa was introduced without notice by the incoming president of the CZI, Mr David Long, after a heated question and answer session at which a leading member of Mr Mugabe's Politburo Mr Maurice Nyagumbo, accused industrialists of showing less commitment and enterprise than they did during Rhodesia's 1965-79 UDI years.

Mr Long said the resolution was needed to reassure the government that it had the support of industrialists who left to it the formulation of policies in the interests of the Zimbabwean people.

Seconding the resolution a past president of the CZI, Mr Alan Paterson, hoped it would encourage the "positive forces" working in South Africa today for the total eradication of apartheid.

The resolution was adopted without debate on a show of hands.

About a quarter of the 600 people present appeared to raise their hands in support of the resolution. It is not clear how much of the support came from the 200 accredited delegates and how much came from observers and government officials, many of whom were black.

Many of the white delegates appeared to abstain from voting.

Ten government ministers were present for today's session including the minister of finance and economic development, Dr Bernard Chidzero, who was angered by a statement during the session of a well-known Zimbabwean economist, Mr John Robertson, who said that foreign currency allocations to businessmen today were in real terms 30 percent of what they were in 1972 when Rhodesia faced international sanctions.

Mr Robertson also blamed the government for spending over 50 percent of the gross domestic product, thus cramping funds for private investment.

Dr Chidzero challenged Mr Robertson's statistics.

Almost 95 percent of Zimbabwean trade today is either with South Africa or goes over the South African transport services system to and from world markets.

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CSO: 3400/235

ZIMBABWE

WHITE SEATS, SENATE TO BE ABOLISHED

MB010509 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2046 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] Harare, 30 Jun (SAPA)—The Zimbabwean Government will scrap the reserved 20 white seats in the 100-member Parliament next year, the minister of justice, legal and parliamentary affairs, Dr Eddison Zvobgo, said here today.

In an exclusive interview with ZIANA Mr Zvobgo said: "We are abolishing the white seats next year. That is clear and there will be no more white seats."

The minister said any white representatives would have to be elected on a common roll "just like everyone else" unless they were appointed if the constitution provided for it.

Under the Lancaster House Constitution of 1979 which ushered into power a black majority rule government, whites were guaranteed 20 seats in the House of Assembly.

Mr Zvobgo said that whites in Zimbabwe would be better off without the reserved seats.

"It would be better for the white community and any other community if you do not have racial representation in Parliament," said the minister.

"It would be the best man for the job without thinking that this one is white and that this one is black."

Mr Zvobgo said in a plural society like Zimbabwe, a single Parliament, a single loyalty and a single franchise were the best guarantee for peace and race relations.

He said it was also the intention of the government to abolish the Senate.

His 2 week visit to Australia and New Zealand last month to study the constitutions of those two commonwealth countries, he said, had exposed to him the checks and balances made where the upper house had been scrapped.

Mr Zvobgo also said he had asked Australia and New Zealand to assist his ministry in its efforts to make justice "speedier and more meaningful."

He said he was expecting a response from the two countries when commonwealth law ministers meet in Harare on 29 July.

"We will be asking more governments to assist us so that we are able to reduce the time between arrest and trial and if convicted, from sentence to appeal. This is crucial in the administration of justice."

Mr Zvobgo said his ministry might make a request for personnel from Australia and New Zealand to assist in the law reform programme.

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CSO: 3400/235

ZIMBABWE

GOVERNMENT TAKES MEASURES ON ILLEGAL SQUATTERS ON WHITE FARMS

"Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 30 Jun 86 p 13

[Text]

HARARE. — The Zimbabwe Government has declared war on land-hungry Blacks illegally settling on White commercial farms, telling them a six-year honeymoon is over.

Risking popular dissent over the controversial land question, the government announced last month it would no longer tolerate anyone taking over farms, claiming as in the past to be landless.

Local Government Minister Mr Enos Chikwore said people genuinely in need of farmland had to await creation of more state resettlement schemes, where peasants are encouraged to set up agricultural co-operatives.

Describing squatters as a menace, Mr Chikwore said those violating the new ruling would be arrested and punished for frustrating the resettlement programme.

The Minister's announcement brought relief to Zimbabwe's economically-dominant White farmers, who since independence in

1980 have been plagued by the squatters, some of whom seized farms and threatened owners with violence.

"We believe the government's hardening attitude on the squatters is an acknowledgement of the problems we have faced and that it will not allow chaos to ruin productive farms," Commercial Farmers' Union (CFU) director Mr David Hasluck told reporters.

Since Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe's Government swept to power in 1980 ending 90 years of White minority rule, several White farmers have left their properties because of the squatters, said Mr Hasluck, a 38-year-old US trained economist.

But the exact number is not known because others quit as a result of prolonged drought in recent years and rebel activity, mainly in southern Matabeleland Province, he said.

From a total of 5,100 farmers six years ago, about 4 500 now remain in the country, where they produce most of the food and cash crops such as tobacco and cotton for export.

The CFU chief added that farmers troubled by squatters had been compensated by the government, which to date has purchased almost three million hectares of land on a "willing-buyer, willing-seller basis to the mutual satisfaction of both parties".

Mr Hasluck said squatting was most prevalent in 1981, when some 75 000 families moved onto White farms. Now there were only about 1 000 Black families seeking land nationwide.

He attributed the decline to a combination of government action and farmers "no-confrontation attitude" towards the land-hungry.

The land issue was one of the main causes of a bitter, seven-year guerrilla war Black nationalists fought in what was Rhodesia.

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CSO: 3400/228

ZIMBABWE

MUGABE URGES ALTERNATE TRANSPORT ROUTES

MB031033 Harare Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Text] The prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, last night urged the business community in Zimbabwe to voluntarily change their transport routes to the sea, especially in view of the growing tension between Zimbabwe and apartheid-ruled South Africa.

Comrade Mugabe was officially opening the annual congress of the Confederation of Zimbabwe Industries [words indistinct] Victoria Falls. The prime minister said developments in South Africa merely show that things will get worse before they get better in that troubled country.

He said that it is for this reason that the government has emphasized time and again that Zimbabwe must develop alternative routes to the coast, especially through the Beira corridor. The prime minister told all the industrialists to ensure that the manufacturing sector [words indistinct] assumed its rightful role as a major employer of labor.

Turning to the 5-year national development plan, Comrade Mugabe said it is envisaged that the manufacturing sector will increase its work force from 169,000 in 1985 to 200,000 in 1990. He criticized the present system in which only a small percentage of workers in the manufacturing sector are women, saying the government cannot (?persist) with such an imbalance. He therefore would like to see more women in industry.

/9604

CSO: 3400/235

ZIMBABWE

BRIEFS

ZANU LEADERS' HOLDINGS--All 15 Politburo members and a majority of ZANU-PF members of the Central Committee have now declared their properties to the party. The ZANU-PF secretary for administration, Comrade Maurice Nyagumbo, has told the ZBC that the declarations by the Politburo members have been cross-checked and found to be genuine. The party is still checking the declarations by other Central Committee members. Comrade Nyagumbo said the state and the party will acquire all properties over and above those stipulated by the ZANU-PF leadership code. The properties include shops, hotels, and farms. He added that financial institutions which gave loans to party officials to buy the properties will be paid back, while the members will be given back cash or allowed to retain properties as stipulated in the leadership code. [Text] [Harare Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 30 Jun 86] /9604

PLO DONATION FOR SUMMIT--The Palestine Liberation Organization, PLO, has donated four message relaying machines to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Zimbabwe INTER-AFRICA NEWS AGENCY, ZIANA. The machines, which perform the same functions as telex machines, were presented to the deputy prime minister, Comrade Simon Muzenda, by the PLO ambassador, Comrade Ali Halimah, in Harare today. Comrade Muzenda said the four machines, which would be shared equally between ZIANA and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, will improve communications during the forthcoming Nonaligned Movement summit. Commending the PLO for its assistance in preparation for the summit, Comrade Muzenda said all countries involved should work together to make it a success. Meanwhile, the PLO is expecting from Japan 12 ceremonial motorcycles which it will donate to Zimbabwe for use during the Nonaligned Movement summit. [Text] [Harare Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 30 Jun 86] /9604

CSO: 3400/235

SOUTH AFRICA

DU PLESSIS ON FOREIGN INVESTMENT, POLITICAL SITUATION

Vienna INDUSTRIE in German 28 May 86 pp 9-12

[Interview with Bernhard du Plessis, South Africa's minister of finance, by Dr Bauer; date and place not given: "'Apartheid Is Dead'"]

[Text] The government in Pretoria is determined to do away with apartheid in South Africa. The ban on mixed marriages, rigorous influx controls in urban areas and pass laws have already been eliminated. Now the country is facing the task of providing 300,000 new jobs annually for the rapidly increasing black population. Minister of Finance Bernhard du Plessis is explaining to the readers of INDUSTRIE the plans of the government.

INDUSTRIE: What have been the effects of the withdrawal of foreign capital from South Africa?

Du Plessis: An interruption in the flow of foreign capital will have a long-term effect, because the economy will not be able to grow fast enough to permit the entry into the labor market of hundreds of thousands of new job seekers. Furthermore, it will adversely affect the efforts of millions of people to improve their living standards. According to our calculations, we will be able to achieve an annual growth of between 3.5 and 3.8 percent with our own capital. If we get help from foreign capital, we can go as high as 5.5 percent. We need this strong growth, because the increase in our population equals the one of the Third World, while our health system corresponds to the standards of the industrial countries. As a result, infant mortality declined drastically during the last few decades and the population is growing rapidly.

INDUSTRIE: In other words, you need foreign capital primarily for the creation of jobs.

Du Pleussis: When we talk about foreign investments in South Africa, we are concerned with much more. We have chosen democracy and the Western market economy. This market-regulated economic system as well as democracy are like foreign organs for Africa--and we are familiar in South Africa with transplants and the rejection of foreign organs by the host body. On the political level, Africa seems to prefer one-party systems and dictatorships. The fact that there have been dozens of military coups in recent

years is proof of it. To be able to maintain South Africa's market-economy system, we need people from foreign countries who do not only bring capital to explore the riches and resources of our country but we need management know-how. Investments and companies from abroad bring along technology, which helps us to develop our society more rapidly, to create jobs and to remain competitive internationally. The ability to compete is a particularly important point, because we are very far removed from markets.

INDUSTRIE: Do you find more understanding among South Africa's creditors today when compared to the fall of 1985?

Du Plessis: Some countries are more willing than others to maintain their line of credit for South Africa. But that is a purely political question, because South Africa is a good debtor. Even in the classical sense, we have no difficulties repaying our debts. At any rate, our rescheduled debts did not at all go hand in hand with additional loans for the sole purpose of paying interests. Rather, they were the result of sudden wide-scale cancellations of short-time credit agreements. To be sure, it is important that the share of short-term loans as a part of our total debts is too high, but as a whole, our country is by no means too deep in debt.

INDUSTRIE: "Disinvestment" has two sides for South Africa: on one hand, the capping of lines of credit; on the other hand, the disengagement of foreign firms from the country. Did foreign firms withdraw in large numbers?

Du Pluessis: Not up till now. You know, for instance, that IBM decided to stay in South Africa after all, Burroughs is staying, ICL is staying, Philips is staying here. A few companies withdrew, but they are not key industries.

INDUSTRIE: Nobody can envy you as minister of finance. One and one-half years ago you had to implement a complete change of course in the economic policy. First there was a drought which lasted several years, and now you are facing political instability, capital outflow and problems with foreign banks. How would you characterize the economic situation in May 1986?

Du Plessis: Our economy is approaching an upswing. It presents an advantage and a disadvantage. The advantage is that there will not be an explosion in demand, which would drive up inflation even more. The disadvantage is that we need new jobs as quickly as possible. Most of the factories are not operating at full capacity. As long as there is no increase in demand there will be no increase in the use of capacities and there will be no new investments. As a result, I am considering a careful stimulation of the economy, but I am very concerned about the high rate of inflation, because it must come down again (At the present time the rate of inflation is 18 percent. Ed.).

INDUSTRIE: Do you believe that the most recent government measures--the elimination of influx controls and pass laws--will induce foreign countries to refrain from additional sanctions? Are foreign countries satisfied with the extent of reforms?

Du Plessis: That is a difficult question, because I do not believe that the complexity of the situation in South Africa is understood internationally. In the political arena there are two things in South Africa about which there is a general consensus: One of them is the fact that apartheid does not have a future and that it must be eliminated. The consensus on this issue is getting more and more pronounced. Simultaneously, however, the realization is growing that a one-man one-vote system is not the answer to South Africa's problems. On this point, however, there is no agreement between us and those people who have only a superficial knowledge of South Africa. Even the leftist radicals in South Africa--for instance, the African National Congress and others--cannot agree with this interpretation.

INDUSTRIE: Why, in your opinion, is a discussion of the "one-man one-vote" issue completely out of the question?

Du Plessis: Because there is not a single state in all of Africa in which it would function. The majority of people in South Africa are black. But this majority consists of many minorities.

Africa's main problems during the last two decades were not the result of a conflict between blacks and whites. Most of the blood was spilled in ethnic disputes between individual black tribes. It was the case in Kenya, in Zaire, it is the case today in Zimbabwe (the former Rhodesia, ed.). Every future solution for South Africa must take into consideration not only a potential confrontation between blacks and whites but, above all, between blacks and blacks.

INDUSTRIE: What would happen if a one-man one-vote system were introduced today in South Africa?

Du Plessis: The same thing that happened in the other countries of Africa. An example is our neighboring country, Zimbabwe: As long as the Matabeles and the Shonas had a common enemy, they were comrades. As soon as the enemy was eliminated, the second dimension of the conflict exploded. In other words, they were fighting among themselves. Their answer was a one-party system, dominated by the majority. In Zimbabwe, at least, they are forming a clear majority with the Shonas. But who is the majority in South Africa? The answer for South Africa lies in bringing together the individual ethnic minorities into the political system, in a way which will make it possible for them to maintain their own educational and social system and their own culture, but simultaneously give them a voice in matters which affect all of South Africa.

INDUSTRIE: The constitution of 1983, which included the coloureds and the Asians in a three-chamber system, was probably a step in this direction. But was it not a big mistake to exclude the blacks from this constitution? Today there is already talk of the next constitution. What will this next constitution look like?

Du Plessis: I do not believe that our 1983 constitution was a mistake. We said that the final constitution had not yet been written down and that the next step would include the blacks....

INDUSTRIE: ...but nobody believed you.

Du Plessis: ...they are beginning to believe us now. In 1985 we changed our course completely. We said that we were now willing to share the power with the blacks and, to be sure, we are willing to include them at the highest level of government. It is a complete change of policy when compared to the preceding decades. We removed the influx controls and pass laws. We told the black states which had accepted independence that they could get back their South African citizenship if they so desired and that they could again become a part of South Africa if they wanted to. In other words, we took every possible step to create the prerequisites for negotiations for a new constitution. The current unrests are caused by economic factors. We have high unemployment and it is being exploited cleverly by the African National Congress. This organization has a vital interest in boycotting the conference table of the government. It is quite clear why the ANC is doing it. If the government should come to an agreement with the political representatives of the country, the ANC will be like a man seated at a poker table without any cards. There would be no reason to avoid coming to the negotiations table if they were willing to swear off violence and if they were secure when it comes to their political power base.

INDUSTRIE: Can you give me something concrete? What does the government have in mind with respect to the new constitution?

Du Plessis: I cannot predict what our future constitution will look like. To be sure, we have a good idea of the individual scenarios, but if we made them known now, it would be wrong. We have always been accused of thinking and speaking for other people without asking them. We would like to avoid this mistake, and we are therefore not putting a constitutional draft on the table. We want to talk about it and we know very well what is reasonable and what is not. The decision as to what the final solution is going to be like will have to be made with all the others at the conference table. Our current problem is to get the right people as partners in the negotiations.

INDUSTRIE: You said that in your opinion the one-man one-vote issue is not a matter for discussion. On the other hand, your colleague Foreign Minister Botha said that he could imagine the possibility that some time in the future there might be a black president in South Africa.

Du Plessis: We must find a way to prevent the domination by one group. A white majority or white dominance is just as undesirable as black dominance. To date the political scene has been dominated by whites. Simultaneously, however, there have been four independent black national states (Venda, Bophuthatswana, Ciskei, Transkei, ed.). To be sure, they are not completely independent economically, but also Lesotho, Swaziland and Botswana (former English colonies, ed.) as well as many other African states are economically not completely independent.

INDUSTRIE: In your opinion, is the power base of the ruling National Party becoming weaker and weaker?

Du Plessis: No doubt, we lost votes on the right, and I am not sure whether we gained enough on the left to compensate for it. But one thing can be said with certainty: Whatever we lost on the right, it will only be lost for a limited period of time. Because in a time of social change people become insecure as long as they cannot see a final result. They have the feeling that they belong to an endangered species which has no living space anywhere other than Africa. But we will come to an arrangement with black Africans. Of course, other people are not making it easy for us. A large part of our strength is tied. The sanctions which have to date been imposed on South Africa are responsible for our inability to buy weapons, and we had to build up our own industry. At the present time we are an exporter of arms, but we still have difficulties with certain pieces of equipment. It is an expensive and ambitious task which we will have to accomplish. Everybody knows that we invested billions of rands in oil, that we are keeping it in tanks and coal groups as strategic reserves, because an oil boycott has been imposed on us. It would be better if we could use this money for the development of our human resources.

INDUSTRIE: A main concern of the black population is better education. How do you intend to improve the existing system and who will pay for it?

Du Plessis: The state will pay for it. But it is not only a question of money. We have ten different black languages in this country. Seventy-eight percent of the black teachers are underqualified. We are planning a spectacular program for the next 10 years to improve the schools for the black population.

INDUSTRIE: Will you maintain the system of separate education for blacks, coloureds and Indians?

Du Plessis: Norms, standards and strategies are to be uniform, but neither the Indian nor the black culture is to be lost. Education can be equalized in part, but one cannot ignore the realities of South Africa, the fact that whites, blacks, coloureds and Indians are living here. And it will stay that way, even if we remove the Group Areas Act tomorrow (this law determines the areas in which the individual ethnic groups can live. Ed.).

INDUSTRIE: In other words, according to your plans there will still be five ministries of education for the individual population groups 10 years from now?

Du Plessis: Not necessarily. I do not believe that any minister in this cabinet can even try to guess what the political structures of this country will be like 5 years from now, because things are developing very rapidly.

INDUSTRIE: Foreign countries have the impression that all the measures that have been introduced by the government to do away with apartheid were only considered under foreign pressure. Is that the correct impression?

Du Plessis: On the contrary. In my opinion, foreign pressure caused restraint, because we are a proud people. When Great Britain wanted to take away our sovereignty, we fought. We do not like pressure. We know

very well ourselves what is necessary in this country, which is also the reason why we decided to eliminate apartheid. It makes no sense to pretend that the black population in the cities is willing to exercise its political right somewhere else, in other words, to return to the national states or to vote there. We realized that it is so, and consequently we said that we do no longer insist on it.

INDUSTRIE: Not all white South Africans are in agreement with the reform course of the Botha government. The Conservative Party is accusing you of selling the rights of the whites....

Du Plessis: ...yes, but they are living in a world that does not exist, they are creating their own dreamworld, believing that it is real. It does not work.

INDUSTRIE: When will the negotiations on the new constitution begin?

Du Plessis: We will convene a National Council within the next few days. All the interested political forces are to take part. The goal is to include blacks in the political process. The National Council will be given a special status and will be chaired by the president himself. He will invite all political leaders of the country to attend.

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SOUTH AFRICA

HEUNIS DISCUSSES REFORM, EMERGENCY ON NETWORK PROGRAM

MB271059 Johannesburg Television Service in English 1900 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Video recorded interview with Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Chris Heunis by Andre le Roux, presented on the "Network" program by John Bishop in Johannesburg; date and place not given]

[Text] [Bishop] The first part of this year's parliamentary session ended last night. Although a reform-orientated session, Parliament did not go untouched by the politics and the violence in the streets. Against the background of the state of emergency, Andre le Roux of our parliamentary staff spoke to Mr Heunis on the reform process.

[Begin video] [Le Roux] Mr Heunis, if you were to typify the session, up to this point, from a reform point of view, where would you put it?

[Heunis] Well, I would rate this session very high in this regard. If one referred to legislation that has been introduced and accepted at this session, you will find that many of the pronouncements that the state president had made on issues of reform have in fact culminated in legislation at this stage. I refer to the legislation in relation to citizenship, in terms of land tenure for black communities, identification documents, the abolition of development agencies, and these sort of institutions.

[Le Roux] Sir, through this session various reform measures have been accepted by Parliament. But have you in fact achieved reform, because it is not necessarily the same thing, is it?

[Heunis] Well, it would depend as to what you term reform. The way I would define it, for the purposes of the reply to your question, I would suggest that any reform measures that affect the quality of life for people, that improve their participation in the affairs of the country—whether that be socially, economically, and politically—should be described as measures of reform. Now if you accept that definition, then I believe that major achievements have been obtained during this session.

[Le Roux] Sir, let us go to one of these measures: the scrapping of influx control in April. You did that in April, and you heralded it as a new era of freedom in this country. But in June, a state of emergency was proclaimed, putting limits on freedoms. Can you make sense of this?

[Heunis] Yes. I do not think the two issues are related at all. The question of influx control relates to the mobility of communities within the boundaries of their own countries, and therefore the security laws that have been passed and the state of emergency that has been declared do not relate to the mobility in that sense of the word. What we term the abolition of the influx control relates to the whole issue that large black communities had under prescriptive laws not had the right to move within the boundaries of their own countries. Now those barriers will be removed once the act is promulgated. The state of emergency relates to something else, and that is, it is also closely related to the whole concept of the capacity of countries for reform. It is quite obvious that it is not possible to keep the process of reform going in an unstable society. In fact, initially I had said one would have to understand the whole process of reform leads to instability as a matter of fact. And the reason for that is simple again. White people fear reform, because they are the people that possess. On the other hand, you have the spiral of increasing expectations of other communities, often way beyond the means of a country to satisfy those aspirations. And therefore I had, even in 1981, predicted that we must anticipate a measure of instability, and that we also would have to take the steps to stabilize society. Not as more suppression, but as the answer to these people that seek confrontation rather than peaceful reform.

[Le Roux] Sir, short of martial law, the state of emergency, a national state of emergency, is rather drastic, would you say, would you not say?

[Heunis] Oh, yes, I would concede the point immediately. But one would also have to have to understand, when judging that state of emergency and the declaration of the state of emergency, you would also have to assess the threat against the country. And I believe that the information that the public had before the state of emergency was declared clearly indicated that drastic steps had to be taken as an answer to the people that seek violence, that seek confrontation, that intimidate, that murder, that burn down. And therefore, again, I had said in Parliament--and I would like to repeat that statement--that stabilizing society is a prerequisite to a reform society. Therefore I personally support the declaration of the state of emergency.

[Le Roux] You say a prerequisite, sir. Stabilize first and reform afterwards, or stabilize and reform at the same time? Is that what you are [saying]?

[Heunis] No. Well, stabilize for the purposes of reform; in other words, to ensure that the process of reform can proceed.

[Le Roux] Sir, is South Africa at this point ready--in terms of and with the state of emergency in mind--ready to accept reform? In other words, is reform being achieved?

[Heunis] Oh, yes. Again, one would have to apply the test as to what you mean by that. I believe reform is an ongoing process. Some 5 or 6 years ago, a measure of reforms had taken place in the field of labor and labor laws. A measure of reforms have been taking place in the economic field, others in the social field, the abolition of certain acts. This section was typified by further reform measures in the constitutional field and also the economic field. So, South Africa is in fact not only ready for reform, it is experiencing that reform, it is also accepting that reform. But one must understand that the greater the success with peaceful reform measures and changes, the more vehement the revolutionaries will become, the more drastic their actions. And therefore, again, society has to be stabilized, so as to afford the protection for the process of reform to proceed. Let me give you an example. When people are not allowed to participate in the institutions of government, when people are not allowed to buy where they want, when people are not allowed to work when they want to work, when people are not allowed to go to school when they want to go to school, then surely steps have to be taken to protect the people so that they can participate, so that they can work, so that they can go to school, so that they can exercise their freedom of choice of whether they want to buy or not.

[Le Roux] Do you see signs of stability at this point?

[Heunis] Oh, yes. I believe the position has greatly improved.

[Le Roux] Mr Heunis, I want to ask you: Do you regard race classification as discriminatory?

[Heunis] No, I regard the application of classification that would favor one group against the other as discriminatory.

[Le Roux] In other words the act?

[Heunis] No, not the act itself. No, well, I have said the act classifies people. The act itself is therefore completely objective in terms of its definition. The question is, what do you do after you have classified groups of people? Does the act, or the application of the act, imply that the rights afforded to one group as defined in terms of the act are inferior to that of the other? And if that is so, then that would have to be discriminatory.

[Le Roux] Sir, I just want to put the definition, your own definition. It is from the white paper on urbanization: Discrimination is the unequal treatment of individuals or groups on the basis of classification in terms of certain characteristics, such as race, religion, and so on. Does not that say the act is discriminatory?

[Heunis] No, no. The very words that you quote negates what you now say. What I have said, and what the white paper said, is if you classify and, in the application of the classification, one group is preferred as against the other, that would be discriminatory. But the mere act of classifying people is not discriminatory as such.

[Le Roux] I ask this question because the Race Classification Act is, it seems at this point, the final pillar in government policy in its endeavors to break down the discriminatory measures that have been apartheid.

[Heunis] No, it is not the final pillar. Let me just explain this: Most political leaders in this country that seek democratic solutions to this country propound the concept that there must be group protection. If groups are to be protected, they are to be defined. The dispute, therefore, is not the definition of a group. The dispute between political parties is in fact as to how groups should be defined, whether by way of a statute or whether it should be by association. But the concept that minority groups must be protected has as implication the definition of groups, and therefore, whether that definition is by statute or by choice, the act of defining is not in itself discriminatory. It is the application of such an act or definition that could be discriminatory, depending as to whether you use that definition for preferring people, for favoring people, as against and at the cost of other people.

[Le Roux] So what you are saying is that the Race Classification Act is not one of the measures you are considering doing away with?

[Heunis] No, well, I am not considering the act in any event. The act does not fall under my responsibility. All I am trying to say in answer to your question is that the act itself is not discriminatory. But acts that are not discriminatory can be applied with discrimination, and that I believe should be avoided.

[Le Roux] Mr Heunis, there is one quote you uttered during the course of this session so far that I found rather disturbing. You did answer it to some extent. Can I just put it to you again, just to refresh the mind. You said: I want to point to the seriousness of the fact that the primary question that South Africans will have to answer is not what type of democracy we have, but rather whether it is at all possible to have a democracy. Are you inferring, sir, that at a point the government could adjudge the situation to be such that a democracy is no longer possible?

[Heunis] No. I am not inferring that at all. You must view what I said in the context of the discussion. The government is committed to a democratic ideal in which, with the maintenance of stability, of order, of law, and the protection of minority rights, and also with the protection of the rights of self-determination of communities, all people should share in the decisionmaking processes that affect their lives. Having committed ourselves to that goal, the government is making every effort

to attain that goal. But we must also understand that the forces of destruction against this country--and, let me say immediately, they have been mounting all the time against us--they do not [have] a democracy, and they address their actions of intimidation, of violence, of murder, at the majority of the black communities in South Africa, trying to persuade or to influence or to intimidate them not to participate in their democratic institutions. Therefore, these powers are opting not for a democratic solution. They seek a comrade state which is controlled and which is not democracy in terms of our definition. And what I had said, the choice therefore, for people, as the first priority, is to choose for a democracy, and only after that basic choice has been made, we will then discuss as to the form of that democracy.

[Le Roux] So you explicitly say we will have to decide not on the form of democracy, but whether democracy is possible enough. At what point would you deem a democracy not to be possible anymore?

[Heunis] Well, I think that is a hypothetical question, and I would not want to answer...

[Le Roux, interrupting] But you asked it yourself, sir.

[Heunis] No, well, I have said, I have said I still believe a democracy is possible, and therefore the majority of the communities that are being intimidated must make, as a high priority or a first priority, that choice first. In other words, the communities that are intimidated, that are influenced, that are subject to murder, they will have to decide they want a democracy. They will have to stand up and say: This is what we want. And then, after that choice has been made, I believe that we should then discuss the form of that democracy.

[Le Roux] Finally, sir, do you see these perpetrators of violence turning to a democracy?

[Heunis] No, I do not believe they will.

[Le Roux] So what is your reply to that?

[Heunis] Well, then my reply to that is, then you have to take the actions that the government has been taking, and is still taking, to stabilize society, so that there could be a free choice for the masses of the people.

[Le Roux] Like a perpetual state of emergency?

[Heunis] I do not believe it should be perpetual, because if it is perpetual, then quite obviously you have conceded that a democracy is not possible. I do not believe that the state of emergency should be perpetual.

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CSO: 3400/231

SOUTH AFRICA

NEW NAVY STRIKE CRAFT COMMISSIONED

MB041444 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1413 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] Durban, 4 Jul (SAPA)--The Navy's latest missile-carrying Minister-class strike craft--named the P1569--was commissioned at Salisbury Island in Durban today, the chief of the South African Navy, Vice-Adm Glen Syndercombe, said.

The ship, launched in March, has been fully equipped and armed and has passed harbour and sea-acceptance trials.

Ninth in the series of "fast and maneuverable" missile-carrying vessels, Vice-Adm Syndercombe said the ship was now fully operational and would form part of the SA Navy fleet.

Since the production of the first strike craft in the series began in 1974, the ships and their weapon systems have been thoroughly tested under local conditions. Continuous improvements have also been made to keep up with modern technological advances, Vice-Adm Syndercombe said.

The strike craft are specifically designed and built for local conditions and are ideal for protection of South Africa's harbours, shipping, fishing and other maritime interests. They have a firepower for ships of their size and can destroy or sink vessels many times their own size.

The weapons systems consist of six Skerpioen surface-to-surface missiles with a strike range of over 30 kilometers. Two 76mm rapid-firing cannons--one mounted forward and one aft--as well as two 20mm anti-aircraft cannons mounted on the ship's port and starboard sides complete its armament.

The strike craft are 63mm long (length overall) and displace 430 tons. They are powered by four diesel engines giving a top speed of more than 30 knots.

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SOUTH AFRICA

AIR FORCE OPERATION SHOWS 'PREPAREDNESS'

MB071253 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1215 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Pretoria, 7 Jul (SAPA)--The South African Air Force [SAAF] is ready to ward off an air attack--and "the other side" knows it, Brig Pierre Steyn, director of the SAAF's preparedness programme, said in Pretoria today.

Briefing military correspondents on the results of the SAAF's recent 5-day exercise over the Transvaal--"Golden Eagle"--Brig Steyn said: "We're not looking for a scrap (fight) but we're ready for one."

The SAAF's full inventory of craft flew close on 1,000 "missions" during the exercise, showing that the Air Force "operated well as a team," Brig Steyn said.

"We can face any air force in Africa," he said.

Brig Steyn said, however, the exercises were not intended to "wave our flag" at neighbouring states, and no borders were violated.

SAAF systems were tested to extremes during mock battles between the "reds" and "blues" and problem areas were found and rectified.

Waterkloof, Swartkop and Lanseria served as bases for the one team, while the other side operated from Hoedspruit, Pietersburg and Punda Milia in the Kruger National Park, Brig Steyn said.

The exercise demonstrated the Air Force's war-readiness.

Despite its dangerous nature, with "opposing" aircraft unaware of each other moving at high speeds and at low altitudes, no accidents, and only two precautionary landings occurred.

Both sides used what they considered to be the best fight tactics--one side did not emulate Soviet strategy, Brig Steyn said.

Both sides were "hurt" however, and the exercise showed that units should guard against complacency.

"A few egos were badly dented, but I'm glad that we could have had this happen during an exercise," Brig Steyn said.

"Golden Eagle" also served to bolster self-confidence, and proved that the SAAF could assert itself, despite its aging equipment.

Brig Steyn said he was impressed by the maintenance teams capabilities. Each mission on average necessitated 3 hours preparation.

Between missions, an F1 mirage fighter, for instance, needs to be replenished with up to 40,001 of fuel, six to eight 1,000-pound bombs, camera film and oxygen for the pilot.

The exercise showed that the Air Force was able to direct missions from various bases from a central post to any target [simultaneously], and hit a variety of targets in one day.

Not much additional costs were incurred, as the flights would have taken place anyway, Brig Steyn said.

The exercise actually carries on continuously, Brig Steyn pointed out. "Golden Eagle" was only a peak in intensity.

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CSO: 3400/231

SOUTH AFRICA

SADF MEMBERS REQUIRED TO LEARN AFRICAN LANGUAGE

MB091208 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1145 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] Pretoria, 9 Jul (SAPA)—Permanent force members of the South African Defence Force will in future be required to learn an African language, the Defence Force said in a statement from Pretoria today.

The members will be expected to "acquire a basic knowledge of the African language deemed most suitable for the posts they occupy," the statement said.

The courses have been instituted due "to the multinational composition of the South African Defence Force and its security commitment towards all population groups."

The first aim of the course, which is to be controlled and coordinated by the Defence Force language service, will be to instruct close on 1,500 members of the permanent force to level 1 of the standard code for language ability before 30 September next year.

This code includes basic vocabulary, adequate listening comprehension in respect of simple sentences, basic knowledge of grammar and sufficient fluency for simple utterances and courtesy forms.

The African languages to be presented in the different army command areas are Xhosa in the Western Province, Southern Cape and Eastern Province, Tswana in north western command, Tswana and South Sotho in the Orange Free State, Zulu in Natal, Zulu (Seswati) in the eastern Transvaal, Sepedi, Shangani, Venda, Zulu and South Ndebele on the Witwatersrand, the statement said.

"Black mother tongue speakers of the Defence Force will present three month-course of 8 hours tuition. In addition, arrangements will be made with other approved local establishments to provide tuition to those members who are unable to attend the Defence Forces own classes in the languages required," it said.

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CSO: 3400/231

SOUTH AFRICA

BUTHELEZI WARNS BUSINESSMEN ON APARTHEID

MB091153 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1026 GMT 9 Jul 86

[SAPA PR Wire Service; issued by the Chief Minister's Office, Ulundi]

[Text] Ladysmith, Wednesday--Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi warned business leaders last night that free enterprise was doomed in South Africa unless apartheid was completely ended soon. He urged commerce and industry to redouble their pressures to have all economic and political restrictions on blacks removed. If this was not done urgently, he said, it would strengthen the already widely-held view among blacks that it was not possible to get rid of apartheid without getting rid of free enterprise.

The KwaZulu chief minister and Inkatha president told the Ezakheni division of the Natal Chamber of Industries here that apartheid had not ended simply because some minister said it was dead and the state president said it was outdated.

This would be so only when all discrimination was gone, when all shared in the government and when all received the same quality of education and the same health care and pensions.

Chief Buthelezi said he had been told that it was black intransigence which was threatening the whole process of reform and the success of such bodies as the National Statutory Council, the Regional Services Councils [RSC's] and the New Excos. He was very concerned that even "many white people I love and respect" were trying to cajole him into the RSCS even though they knew these to be another imposition on black South Africa. But he asked business leaders to examine the facts and judge whether in fact it was blacks or whites who were intransigent.

For his part, he had gone on record immediately to express optimism when Mr P.W. Botha had seemed, at the most recent opening of parliament, to be outlining the kind of open-ended discussions which blacks craved. He had even been denigrated for this by some black spokesmen and foreign correspondents.

But the rug had been pulled from under him when the state president had publicly repudiated Mr Pik Botha for admitting the possibility of a black state president. Many whites were already blaming him for not negotiating with President Botha. They failed to appreciate that he would have not utility for the state president and for South Africa if he tarnished his image by rushing into such talks before the time was ripe for them.

It might well be that a refusal to compromise was holding up reform. But whites as well as blacks had to compromise, Chief Buthelezi said. He asked if intransigence could be expected among people whose suburbs were being torn apart by violence, whose children were crippled by an education system short of funds and teachers and who encountered hunger, homelessness and joblessness every day of their lives.

"If our public dealings were characterized by a refusal to compromise, how does one explain the Buthelezi commission and the KwaZulu/Natal Indaba? Both were opened to the entire spectrum of political and economic thought. Neither was composed in such a way as to give KwaZulu, Inkatha or anyone else a casting vote. Both had unquestionably neutral chairmen. White, I might add."

On the other side of the coin there was the tricameral parliament which had not a single black voice, a built-in National Party majority and which had never even been discussed with blacks despite his own direct pleas to the state president to declare a moratorium on all "constitutional experimentation" until consensus had been reached.

As for the second tier of (provincial) government, Natal and KwaZulu had agreed earlier this year to administer this region through a joint executive committee and this had been approved and applauded by even the Nationalist government. "However," he said, "the shockingly sudden purging of all the experienced members of the Executive Committee last month and their replacement with government nominees--again without any form of consultation with us--places this agreement in jeopardy." This was done, moreover, notwithstanding to them" not to dismantle the Natal provincial administration while the Indaba was on. "Yet we are expected to fall in line with any proposal which comes from the government's side. And then some people accuse us of being unwilling to cooperate with the state president or the government," Chief Buthelezi said.

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SOUTH AFRICA

SURVEY REPORTS ON BLACK EMPLOYMENT

MB030903 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0900 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Johannesburg, 3 July, SAPA--Three of every 10 blacks in full-time or part-time employment in metropolitan areas work for the government--25 percent with large government concerns and four percent in small concerns, Market Research Africa's [MRA] employment index shows.

Large private companies employ 34 percent, medium and small 29 percent and eight percent are self-employed.

Government employees are becoming the elite, with 35 percent of black adults with large government concerns in the A income group--those who have household incomes of more than R900 a month. The percentage in the same group who are employed by large private organizations is 33.

In the B group--monthly incomes ranging from R600 to R899--34 percent of adults are with large government concerns and 31 percent with large private enterprise.

In the C group--monthly incomes between R200 and R599--large private concerns predominate with 38 percent against the 18 percent employed by large government concerns.

The MRA's employment index is based on representative samples of 1,000 black adults living in metropolitan areas, excluding Cape Town, who were interviewed in March this year.

"Many private concerns under present recessionary conditions do not have the resources to pay their staff at the same level as the government," says Miss Sue Scott, director in charge of the index.

"There is a long-term danger that the most capable black employees will be lost to private enterprise because of the higher wages now being offered by the public sector."

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SOUTH AFRICA

BUTHELEZI DISCUSSES STATEMENT ON SANCTIONS, SOWETO RALLY

MB010558 London BBC World Service in English 1515 GMT 30 Jun 86

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, the powerful and controversial leader of the KwaZulu homeland in South Africa, was back in the political hot seat yesterday. He held a big rally in Soweto at which he denounced any proposed Western economic sanctions against South Africa, a view not shared by many other black leaders. He also hinted that at some future date he might be prepared to join President Botha's proposed National Council. The rally comes at a time when violence between different black factions has been on the increase in spite of the state of emergency. On the line, Robin White asked Chief Buthelezi if holding the rally in Soweto and denouncing sanctions wasn't provocative:

[Begin recording] [Buthelezi] How provocative, Mr White? In fact, the people stood up to a man, I mean men and women, stood up rejecting sanctions and you see on the first of May I also had 100,000 people in a rugby stadium in Durban where it was rejected utterly and completely. So, when you talk about black people I don't know whether you are talking about the bishop and those who think like him. I mean they react as individuals, they have a right to have views, Dr Boesak and so on, but I am a constituency leader, I deal with ordinary people, you see, and ordinary people have not in their tens of thousands accepted sanctions.

[White] It is not a very fashionable thing to do at the moment, to speak out against sanctions.

[Buthelezi] No, in fact it is quite fashionable to say sanctions would come even by those people who will be devastated by them, isn't it? Even in the neighboring states.

[White] But aren't you in a way creating friction with other black leaders, by speaking out so strongly?

[Buthelezi] But how can you say this to me, Mr White, when I lead the largest black membership-based organization in the country? I mean who are the other black people? I mean the people have got their opinions

but in point of constituencies there is no leader in South Africa, you know. I mean, I would not talk about the ANC but I am talking those that are operating. There is no leader who has got as big a constituency as I have, you know, at various levels too. I mean these people who have a right, of course, to hold views contrary to mine, but in terms of constituencies who don't represent, you know, as large and as huge a constituency as I represent.

[White] But aren't you just at the moment stirring up trouble among black people by saying the kinds of things that you are saying?

[Buthelezi] Such as what, Mr White?

[White] Well, for instance, at your rally yesterday I gather that three people died.

[Buthelezi] Oh, no, no, they didn't die at my rally at all. All I can say to you is that when I went there, of course, everyone knows that already there were efforts to intimidate me. For instance a bomb was exploded there a few days ago clearly with the intention of trying to intimidate me and I think one of the reasons why the audience I had was the largest in that stadium was because people were angered by that and they will not be intimidated by anyone.

[White] But there are some people who might say that you would be better seeking reconciliation with other black leaders rather than condemning them...

[Buthelezi, interrupting] But why can't they come to me and who are these other black leaders? Nelson Mandela who has paid the highest price than all of us in South Africa and who is our ultimate martyr and he is not hostile toward me as you know, you know from the report of the eminent persons what he said about me. You know what he said to Helen Suzman about me. You know that he wrote a letter to me in December. Now, a man, who has paid that kind of price as this one has that feeling of brotherhood toward me who do I care for really? Who are the others than compared to that man? Even Tambo has not paid that price.

[White] How do you see things developing now politically? Aren't you driving yourself step by step into Mr Botha's camp?

[Buthelezi] But that is a lot of rubbish there, if I may say so with due respect because in fact everyone knows that I am committed to negotiations, that I am prepared to see change in South Africa take place through peaceful means and that is the difference between me and those who want to espouse violence. Now it is nonsensical to say therefore I am getting near Mr Botha, because everyone knows that, you know, it is I who have actually broken the back of the apartheid policy by refusing for the largest section (?southern) population--the Zulus--I refused to take independence and the only reason now is that the conservation

of Botha's policy and of the National Party policy of fragmenting South Africa has failed because in fact someone has described me as the anvil which (?shattered).

[White] But at the moment it is you that is being allowed permission to hold rallies. No other black leaders are.

[Buthelezi] That's a lot of poppycock to say I am allowed. In fact, as a matter of fact, Mr Johan Coetzee, I mean General Johan Coetzee has sent a message to me to say that would I please cancel it, you know, and I refused to cancel it. And it is nonsensical to say that I am allowed because I am not allowed in fact. Well, it is not a question of me being allowed. It's my political clout because I am not one of these, you know, petty little leaders who can be dealt with as a terrier dog deals with a rat, you see.

[White] Couldn't you become though a kind of Muzorewa figure?

[Buthelezi] That's bullshit, of course. I am Gatsha Buthelezi, I am Mangosuthu Buthelezi, I am not Bishop Muzorewa. I am not denigrating Bishop Muzorewa but if people in the media try to make propaganda for ANC by insulting me like that, I throw the insult back at them with the contempt it deserves. [end recording]

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CSO: 3400/232

SOUTH AFRICA

VENDA MINISTER APPEALS FOR CALM OVER CITIZENSHIP

MB041742 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1835 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] Pretoria, 4 July, SAPA--Venda's foreign minister today appealed to citizens of the independent homeland to remain calm, and not get themselves involved in actions they might regret later, until a workable citizenship package had been negotiated with the South African Government.

In a statement issued through Venda's embassy in Pretoria, Mr Gota E.R.B. Nesengani said: "I ask for calm until such time as a workable package has been agreed upon to the best advantage of all Venda citizens."

There should be no doubt the citizenship changes, among others, in South Africa, directly and indirectly affected Venda, as the destinies of people in southern Africa were bound together and could not be completely separated. "However deep the conflicts between our different peoples may be, they are yoked together in an indissoluble bond that impels cooperation," Mr Nesengani said. Change, of any nature, meant uncertainty and Venda citizens should approach this period "with caution and sober-mindedness." "No one should involve himself in anything that he will regret later."

Negotiations (on citizenship) were still being conducted with the South African Government on the basic assumption that the existing rights of Venda citizens, including freedom of movement, access to labor and other related matters, should not be prejudiced.

"The basic point of departure is that the republic of Venda's specific boundaries and its sovereignty must be respected," he said.

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CSO: 3400/232

SOUTH AFRICA

INKATHA CALLS FOR RELEASE OF MANDELA

MB070534 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2112 GMT 6 Jul 86

[Text] Ulundi, 6 July SAPA--Inkatha's 11th annual conference today called on the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, to release jailed African National Congress leader, Nelson Mandela, and other political prisoners for the sake of South Africa.

A resolution to this effect urged the international community to place the release of political prisoners at the top of their agendas for discussion with the South African Government. The motion said the politics of negotiation demanded that black leaders gain their own constituency support for the positions which they adopted in negotiation. This vital process of consulting constituencies was deeply impaired by the continued detention of political prisoners and the continued restriction of black political organizations, it added.

Inkatha's president, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, said he did not believe the ANC leadership wanted Mr Mandela released. "He is more useful to them in jail. He is there as a martyr," he said.

Chief Buthelezi was optimistic, however, that Mr Mandela would ultimately be released and claimed that Mr Botha was not against the ANC leader's release in principle.

Another resolution urged the state president to recognize the need for him to negotiate with Chief Buthelezi and other black leaders about the National Council before it was presented, as a bill, to parliament.

The motion stated that if Mr Botha made it possible for Chief Buthelezi to participate in the Council, Inkatha would work for mass black support for him and other black members of the council who would be negotiating a new constitution for South Africa. The resolution asked Mr Botha to consider carefully what Chief Buthelezi had said about the circumstances in which he would find it possible to take part in the proposed council.

Chief Buthelezi said that he had not yet decided whether or not to participate in the national council.

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CSO: 3400/232

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

END TO BLACK INTIMIDATION--The chief minister of KwaZulu and president of Inkatha, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, says there should be an immediate end to intimidation of blacks by other blacks who want to gain political advantage from murder and intimidation. At a prayer meeting for unity among blacks in Soweto near Johannesburg, Chief Buthelezi said intimidators did not have a mandate from their people to act as they did. [Text] [Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 29 Jun 86 MB] /12858

BLACK FARMERS' NEEDS--Cape Town, 9 July SAPA--The provision of land and capital are critical to the development of a thriving black agricultural community, says a leading Lebowa farmer, SABC radio news reports. Mr M.S. Mokumo speaking at the NAFCOC conference in Cape Town today, said it was essential that the Land Act and Group Areas Act be scrapped and black farmers have access to normal sources of raising capital. Homeland agricultural efforts had failed due to a lack of land and the defects of communal farming. Mr Mokumo pointed to the success that the Zimbabwe Government had achieved in five years in settling more than 10,000 black farmers on land vacated by whites. In this time they had succeeded in providing most of the country's internal grain needs. [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 1053 GMT 9 Jul 86 MB] /12858

CSO: 3400/232

SOUTH AFRICA

SABC ON IMPORTANCE OF BORDER AREAS, POPULATION

MB040523 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] The visit by the state president to the northern border areas this week drew attention to the vital role of the country's border farming communities, a role that is seldom fully appreciated by the general public. An essential element of a national security strategy is a large, settled border population. In an important sense it is in the front line of national defence. Hence Mr Botha's insistence that the country could not permit a decrease in its numbers.

Indeed the depopulation of South Africa's border areas is a development it cannot afford for a variety of reasons—social, economic, diplomatic and strategic. Of the security aspect defence authorities have warned in the past that a population drift from the border regions is an open invitation to infiltration by terrorists. As it is, elaborate measures have had to be taken to tighten security and more is still to be done.

It is the country's good fortune that something of the hardy frontier spirit continues to characterise the farmers and townsmen who inhabit its outlying areas. The degree of success achieved in the counter-insurgency strategy is due in no small measure to that spirit of independence and refusal to give up in the face of adversity. At the same time it is necessary that there should be sufficient awareness of the role of such communities, and of their exceptional difficulties.

A study conducted 5 years ago by the Human Sciences Research Council found that in fact terrorism was a relatively minor cause of depopulation. Much more important were the economic factors, the high costs arising from remoteness from suppliers and markets and the inadequacy of services, electricity supply and roads. Such problems have naturally been aggravated by the drought and the recession.

In recent years a comprehensive revival programme—aimed at the rebuilding of thriving, economically viable farming communities and rural towns—has been initiated. The emphasis is on the growth of population centers

near the border areas as points from which development must be stimulated. The programme covers a wide field, the expansion of agriculture other than irrigation farming, greater production development aid and concessions to make border areas farming more profitable, an improved infrastructure of tarred roads, electricity, water, telecommunications and transport, and the upgrading of education and health facilities.

A great deal has been done, but the task is by no means complete. It is in the interest of all South Africans that it should receive the highest priority.

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CSO: 3400/234

SOUTH AFRICA

RAJBANSI SAYS NPP 'DISAPPOINTED' IN SECURITY BILLS

MB231958 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1923 GMT 23 Jun 86

/Text/ Cape Town, 23 June, SAPA--The approval by the President's Council of the two controversial security bills last week had negated all that the National People's /NPP/ Party had achieved in the tricameral system, the party's leader, Mr Amichand Rajbansi, said today.

In a statement released in Cape Town, he said his party, the majority group in the House of Delegates, was disappointed at the passing of the Public Safety Amendment Bill and the Internal Security Amendment Bill.

"Our best intentions have resulted in a sense of disillusionment."

A similar statement was read out in the House of Representatives today by his cabinet colleague, the Reverend Allan Hendrickse, leader of the Labour Party and chairman of the Minister Council.

In his statement, Mr Rajbansi, who is also chairman of the Minister's Council in the House of Delegates, said it appeared that 159 MPs had voted against the bills, while 146 had supported them.

"The PC /President's Council/ decision can therefore not be a moral one."

Mr Rajbansi said the NPP believed the decision by the President's Council had done "more harm than good" and had reflected on the good intentions of his party.

"We believe that, in spite of the disheartening situation our presence and participation (in the tricameral parliament) is essential as an investment for the good of our country," he said.

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CSO: 3400/172

SOUTH AFRICA

HOUSE DEBATES REGIONAL SERVICE COUNCILS

MB250550 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2252 GMT 24 Jun 86

/Text/ House of Assembly, 24 June SAPA--The entire concept of Regional Services Councils /RSC's/ should be scrapped or at least shelved, Mr Alf Widman (PFP /Progressive Federal Party/ Hillbrow) said tonight.

Opposing the second reading of the regional services councils amendment bill, which deals, among others, with the levies to be imposed on the business sector to finance the RSC's, he said this was the worst time to talk of extra taxation.

The economy was "at its worst," with the latest figures showing that about 20 companies were going bankrupt daily. The RSC levies would cause even more problems for the struggling business sector.

Mr Widman said it would have been much better if provincial councils were not scrapped, with all race groups' local authorities being given representation at this level of government instead.

If this had been done, there would have been no need for RSC's.

Instead of going ahead with the legislation, the issue should be left to the envisaged multiracial national council on constitutional negotiation in an attempt to find a better solution.

The issue of levies for RSC's should also be held over until the Margo commission on the country's tax structure had reported in a few months time because it might reject the levy system and propose alternatives.

Dr Stoffel van der Merwe (NP Helderkruijn), agreed that extra levies at this stage would create difficulties for some businesses, but he said the establishment of RSC's and their reform influence in communities was needed now more than ever.

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CSO: 3400/172

SOUTH AFRICA

PFP MEMBER CRITICIZES DEVELOPMENT BOARD BILL

MB260623 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1856 GMT 25 Jun 86

[Text] House of Assembly, 25 June, SAPA--Development board officials should not retain their position of authority over black people when the boards were dissolved in terms of legislation before the House, Mr Nic Olivier (PFP [Pro-gressive Federal Party] nominated) said today.

Supporting the second reading of the abolition of development boards amendment bill, he said there was no doubt the relationship between the boards and blacks had worsened over the years because these bodies had to carry out government policy to which blacks were opposed.

Officials of the boards were being placed under control of provincial administrators as an interim measure and there was great concern that the officials might end up in the same positions as before, albeit in bodies of another name.

Nothing could make the effect of the bill more worthless than such a move, Mr Olivier said.

Consideration should even be given to transferring officials to other provinces to avoid this.

He added that the PFP agreed in general with most of the provisions of the measure, although it was not satisfied that the interests of the 12,000 blacks employed by development boards were adequately protected.

The 7,000 white board workers were protected by trade unions but the blacks had no such protection.

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CSO: 3400/172

SOUTH AFRICA

PFP'S OLIVIER COMMENTS ON LAND BILL

MB251537 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1224 GMT 25 Jun 86

/Text/ House of Assembly, 25 June, SAPA--No measure had caused more bitterness among blacks than the one that removed their right to own property in South Africa, Mr Nic Olivier (PFP /Progressive Federal Party/ Nominated) said today.

Speaking in the second reading debate on the black communities development amendment bill, he said it did not address the important issue of black land ownership in rural areas.

The 1913 Land Act had made it impossible for blacks to own ground except in the limited areas that had been declared state land. The act also banned blacks from owning property outside those areas and had led to the removal of the black franchise in 1936 because land ownership had been a qualification to vote.

By the time the 1936 native trust land act was passed, giving 19 percent of the country's land to blacks, tremendous pressure had developed on the land due to population growth.

Only now, 70 years later, was the need for land being addressed by the government, albeit in a limited manner.

In the meantime, the 1936 act had been used to forcibly remove "thousands upon thousands" of blacks, who were "stuffed" into areas set aside for them. Thousands more were removed from urban areas like Sophiatown in Johannesburg.

When the Johannesburg City Council refused to remove people, a resettlement board was formed and 2,000 police and army members were deployed to remove the people.

Today, the white suburb erected where Sophiatown once stood was ironically called triomf.

With the exception of some urban areas--like Pingo Village in Grahamstown, whose removal to Kei Mouth was stopped--all urban areas in which blacks had owned land were cleared.

The tragedy was that the government had not made sufficient provision for the need for black land in the years to come.

"What did we create? Indeed, a situation where the black man finds himself a stranger in his own land.

"Now we stand at the beginning of a new era. We are grateful that blacks can now own land in urban areas."

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CSO: 3400/172

SOUTH AFRICA

THEOLOGIAN TOLD CHURCH 'UNDER SIEGE'

HK250102 Hong Kong AFP in English 0056 GMT 25 Jun 86

/Text/ Johannesburg, 25 June--The church in South Africa is under siege, with its parishioners "suffering, jailed, driven into exile and killed," a theologian told a conference of the South African Council of Churches (SACC).

He added: "Peace has long gone. How shall we sing the Lord's song in a foreign land, in our own land, which is now a hostile land?"

The SACC conference, with its theme "hope in crisis," is particularly important because it provides one of the few permissible forums for criticising the government under the nationwide state of emergency imposed on 12 June.

Many churchmen are understood to be among the thousands of people believed arrested by the government under the state of emergency, but the press is barred from naming them.

Also present was British Labour Party foreign affairs spokesman Denis Healey, who stressed that Britain was prepared to impose "some sanctions" on South Africa, despite Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's reluctance to do so.

He said future British action against the apartheid policy of racial segregation had to be seen in the light of Britain's new readiness to talk with the outlawed African National Congress (ANC).

(ANC leader Oliver Tambo was meeting British Foreign Office Minister of State (Deputy Foreign Minister) Lynda Chalker Tuesday--the first meeting between a British cabinet minister and the ANC.)

Mr Healey added that the visit to South Africa last week of Terry Waite, the special envoy of the archbishop of Canterbury, would ensure that the British church would be made aware of the "harsh realities" in South Africa.

The Labor Party MP is in South Africa for a 4-day visit as a guest of the SACC.

Mr Healey quoted Mr Waite, who has made several visits to South Africa, as saying he had never before felt conditions in the country to be as harsh as they were now.

Mr Waite's latest visit was aimed primarily at trying to gather information about missing Anglican priests, believed detained.

Mr Healey praised church workers in South Africa for their "sacrifices," adding: "Some of you work under conditions Christians have not seen since Roman times."

Mr Villa-Vicencio and Mr Healey both cautioned that economic sanctions against Pretoria could drive whites further into the laager--a traditional defensive position within a circle of wagons.

But the theologian warned that it would take far more than the government's current reform efforts "to restore human relations in this land."

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CSO: 3400/172

SOUTH AFRICA

PSYCHOLOGIST SAYS 'MEDIA CLAMP CREATES FEAR, RUMORS'

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 26 Jun 86 p 13

[Article by Sue Leeman]

[Text]

If information was withheld from the public, they would begin to imagine their worst fears were coming true, according to a psychologist.

Neuro-psychologist at the University of the Witwatersrand, Professor Len Holdstock, said the Government's decision to clamp down on reporting of the unrest would only increase the public's fears and lead to rumour-mongering.

The Star has in the last two weeks received many telephone calls from worried people, describing usually groundless rumours.

Worried white parents telephoned in the days leading up to June 16 to ask if they should send their children to school on that day.

But some of the stories going around were much more sinister — and apparently without foundation.

Like the person who said groups of whites and blacks — all armed to the teeth — had fought each other in Vereeniging.

Or the white woman supposedly "necklaced" in Wynberg; or the FIVE bombs that went off in the Johannesburg city centre one day; or the rumour that "all whites have been told to get out of Johannesburg by 4 pm"; or the mob that was preparing to invade the city centre.

Professor Holdstock said it was a well-documented psychological fact that when people were not getting any relevant information about the outside world they tended to look inwards.

"They fall back on fear and rumour and then project these on to the outside world. There is no information coming to them to counteract this."

Professor Holdstock added that prejudice was another by-product of ignorance. Most of The Star's callers reported alleged deeds of terror by people belonging to race groups other than their own.

"By depriving the public of information, the Government is digging the foundations for a prejudice so deep that it is not clear whether we will ever get out of it."

The head of the Department of Political Studies at Wits, Professor Alf Stadler, said the recent curbs on the Press would have exacerbated feelings of hysteria and crisis already present in the country.

"When people know they are in the dark, they tend to put the bleakest interpretation on things."

"For every one real incident there are now a couple of hundred fabrications."

/9317
CSO: 3400/166

SOUTH AFRICA

STATE OF EMERGENCY DETENTION SECRECY WORRIES PARENTS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 26 Jun 86 p 13

[Article by Jo-Anne Collings]

[Text]

The secrecy surrounding detentions during the state of emergency has left many parents deeply anxious about the whereabouts and well-being of their children.

While scores of detainees taken in the first few days of the emergency are known to have been released, there are parents who have still not been able to find out if their children are in custody.

Even where detainees are taken from their homes and there is no doubt that they are in custody, parents are frequently unable to find out for days where their children are being held.

One couple, whose 16-year-old son was taken from home, said that the arresting officer had indicated the police station to which clothing could be taken. But the parents had arrived at that police station to be told their son was not there.

The parents may not be named because this would

identify the son and infringe the emergency regulations.

RULES FOR VISITS

Visits are not guaranteed in terms of the emergency regulations. They are granted at the discretion of the head of the prison and the Commissioner of the South African Police.

During the last emergency there were detainees who were not granted a single visit in periods of detention as long as six months.

Lawyers in Johannesburg say they are having difficulty confirming detentions as all queries have to be made by letter (telexes, they say, are not acceptable) to a brigadier in Pretoria.

One family, whose son disappeared on the day of a "political" funeral shortly before the emergency, has searched in vain for him. Relatives are worried that he may have been held originally under some other provision and have recently become an emergency detainee.

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CSO: 3400/166

SOUTH AFRICA

CUSA LEADER DISCUSSES DETENTION

MB262033 London BBC World Service in English 1515 GMT 26 Jun 86

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The South African Government has begun releasing some of the trade unions leaders who have been detained under the state of emergency imposed 2 weeks ago. Not only has there been a wave of arrests but a blanket ban on reporting of names and numbers of detainees and disturbances. Well one of those released is (Perishaw) Camay, leader of the Council of Unions of South Africa [CUSA]. On the line, Robin White asked Mr Camay about his arrest.

[Begin recording] [Camay] The security police called at my residence just past midnight on the evening of the 12th and informed me that they were detaining me under Section 50 of the Internal Security Act, which provides for preventive detention for 14 days. They searched the premises and then removed two documents, and they took me to John Voster Square, where I was held in solitary confinement from that time onwards.

[White] Were you given a reason for your arrest?

[Camay] No, I wasn't.

[White] Were you interrogated while you were being held?

[Camay] No, not at all, we were just left in solitary confinement for all that time.

[White] So, there was never any explanation given to you for your arrest?

[Camay] No.

[White] So, was there any explanation given for releasing you?

[Camay] No, there wasn't any explanation for that, either.

[White] Are there members of your unions still being held?

/Camay/ Yes, there are several people both in membership and leadership ranks in the trade union movement that are being held and several officials of CUSA and several officials of various unions affiliated with CUSA that are being held. They number between about 50-60 people at this stage.

/White/ So, how was your union being affected by the state of emergency?

/Camay/ Well, initially we were crippled administratively in the sense that on the 12th of June the CUSA administrative (?top) were not able to get on to the premises and use the CUSA offices. Our telex machine was also rendered inoperable for almost 10 days, and we have now been able to get back to our offices and are able to operate administratively. We are also trying to determine what has happened in the various regions, and we just had a report that there was a raid on one of the union offices in Pretoria, where union T-shirts and calendars were removed from the office.

/White/ Do you think you could be arrested again?

/Camay/ Well, there is that possibility under the new emergency regulations that all of us could be redetained at any time.

/White/ So you are not going to be silent?

/Camay/ No, I don't think that we can be silent. We face a very critical period ahead of us, and I think that if we remain silent we will for all time lose trade union and human rights, whatever little remains of it inside South Africa, and therefore we cannot remain silent. /end recording/

/12228

CSO: 3400/172

SOUTH AFRICA

PAPER PUBLISHES BREAKDOWN OF DETAINED UNIONISTS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 26 Jun 86 p 13

[Text]

According to the Labour Monitoring Group, there are at least 171 trade unionists known to be in detention.

No members of the Trade Union Council of SA (Tucsa) or the Inkatha-sponsored United Workers Union of SA (Uwusa) have been held.

A breakdown of those detained shows 85 percent are from unions affiliated to the Congress of SA Trade Unions, including:

- 26 from the Metal and Allied Workers' Union.
- 16 from the Commercial Catering and Allied Workers' Union.
- 11 from the National Union of Textile Workers.
- 11 from the SA Allied Workers' Union.
- Nine from the Paper Wood and Allied Workers' Union.
- Eight from the National Union of Mineworkers.
- Eight from the National Automobile and Allied Workers' Union.
- Seven from the Food and Allied Workers' Union.

Twelve percent of those detained are from unions affiliated to the Council of Unions of SA including eight members of Cusa's secretariat and:

- Seven from the Transport and Allied Workers' Union.
- Three from the SA Chemical Workers' Union.
- Two from the Food, Beverage Workers' Union.

/9317
CSO: 3400/166

SOUTH AFRICA

EMPLOYERS UNDER FIRE OVER SILENCE ON UNION DETENTIONS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 26 Jun 86 p 13

[Article by Sheryl Raine]

[Text]

The Independent Labour Monitoring Group (LMG) has attacked the silence of the vast majority of employers over the state of emergency and the detention of at least 171 trade unionists.

The LMG said that by remaining silent most employers had cast doubt on their public commitment to the removal of apartheid.

The LMG is an independent group of academic researchers from various universities and organisations who monitor labour developments closely.

In a report on the effect of the state of emergency on industrial relations, released yesterday, the LMG said: "In sharp contrast to the high-sounding claims in support of civil rights in the Federated Chamber of Industries' Business Charter, employers have been largely silent on the state of emergency."

Two important exceptions were AECI and the Premier Group, which had both issued strong statements.

A statement by the Chamber of Mines was criticised by the National Union of Mine-workers, which felt employers could intervene more directly with the State.

While the detention of at least 170 unionists in the last two weeks had temporarily disrupted trade union organisation, the movement's deep roots in the workplace would most likely mean that union organisation would continue.

The impact of the state of emergency on labour relations had, however, been significant. A feature of the detentions was that 85 percent of those detained were from unions affiliated to the Congress of SA Trade Unions (Cosatu).

"At first appearance, trade union detentions have been haphazard, but in certain areas the logic is all too apparent," said the report.

"Unionists in northern Natal believe that the large-scale detentions of Cosatu leaders now

leaves the field open for its recently-formed rival, the Inkatha-backed United Workers Union of SA (Uwusa). Some unions have claimed that their members have been put under pressure to join Uwusa."

In some unions, shopfloor workers and shop stewards had stepped into the breach left by officials and administrative staff in detention or in hiding.

Further, shopfloor workers were now taking direct responsibility for important wage negotiations.

Labour lawyers report that shop stewards, acting for union officials, are contacting them for legal advice.

The emergency had also affected industrial relations as a whole. So far there had been more than 100 strikes by members of the Commercial Catering and Allied Workers' Union of SA (Ccaawusa) in major retail stores in protest against the detention of unionists.

/9317
CSO: 3400/166

SOUTH AFRICA

RADIO ON NEED FOR PRESS CONTROLS

MB260850 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 26 Jun 86

/Station commentary: "Freedom of the Press"/

/Text/ The state of emergency has been proclaimed in South Africa to restore law and order in the country, since the people of South Africa have to deal with a total Marxist onslaught spearheaded by the ANC. One aspect of the state of emergency is that, naturally, there is a measure of censure of the press.

The state of emergency in South Africa has been declared to restore law and order, and to deal a decisive blow to radicals who want to make the country ungovernable. The state aim of the ANC, in its bid to obtain power for itself in South Africa, is to go for soft targets, in other words, civilians. This organization, whose 30-member executive includes 19 communists, has opted for violence and terrorism as their solution to the country's problems.

In contrast, the South African Government has stated time and again that it wants to share power with all population groups, but that all democratically minded people will have to negotiate the country's future. Consequently, there can be no doubt about the government's intentions, and these efforts are being recognized overseas. President Reagan said yesterday that he was convinced about President P.W. Botha's sincerity in finding an answer to South Africa's problems.

But the South African Government has also stated unequivocally that law and order will be restored to South Africa's troubled black community. This is a prerequisite for meaningful dialogue and negotiation about the country's future. And, if in this process the press in South Africa has to forfeit some of its freedom it normally has in the country, then that is part of the price that has to be paid. A country engaged in combating the kind of revolutionary onslaught that this country has to cope with has to employ certain measures.

And when democratically minded people can talk freely again without fear of intimidation, the South African press will again be one of the freest in Africa, as it has always been.

/12228

CSO: 3400/172

SOUTH AFRICA

WHITES INTERVIEWED SUPPORT STATE OF EMERGENCY

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 26 Jun 86 p 13

[Text]

Whites interviewed by *The Star* at the scene of one of Tuesday's blasts said they were afraid to be in the centre of Johannesburg but felt the Government was doing its utmost to maintain public safety.

Mrs Myrtle Scott said although she felt scared, it wouldn't keep her out of the city. "You never know when a bomb's going to go off."

Mr Bill Ulgate said: "It's a one in a million chance that I will get hit. The Government doesn't know how to run the country but I think the police are doing a good job."

Mrs Elaine Botha said: "I think the police should be carrying out bag searches, but I feel less scared since the state of emergency."

Mrs Margaret Miller said she had been in town on two occasions where explosions have occurred but she would still re-

turn to the city. "I feel quite safe. If a bomb goes off then I'm finished anyway."

Mr Cornelis Kobbens said he felt safe. "The police cannot do more than they are already doing."

Mr Archie du Preez said he didn't feel safe, "but I can't avoid being here."

Mr Warren Hildon said: "You tend to accept these things. It's like crossing the road — when it's your turn there's nothing you can do about it."

Mrs Dorothy Priest, who is in South Africa on holiday, said Johannesburg had changed since she was last here. "It's not the same but you have to take the chance when you come into the city."

Mr Byron Gerber said he spends more time in Sandton than he does in town. "But it can happen there just as easily."

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CSO: 3400/166

SOUTH AFRICA

WHITE MANAGEMENT SAID TO REMAIN OPTIMISTIC

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 27 Jun 86 p 24

[Article by Madden Cole]

[Text]

ALTHOUGH White management remains fully committed to South Africa, this commitment is made in terms of a realistic view of the likely events in the next 15 years, says Professor Jill Nattrass of the University of Natal's Development Studies Unit.

Speaking at the Stainless Steel Industry Conference yesterday, Professor Nattrass says that in general management remains optimistic but that the percentage of "don't knows" rose as the time horizon lengthens even if only from one to five years.

She adds that respondents in very large firms are more optimistic for the future than other size categories, with regard to both the economic conditions affecting the firm and the manager's personal situation.

The link between econ-

omic growth and political change was most clearly demonstrated from replies received and she states that management now clearly accepts that politics and economics are intertwined. Of those responding, 87 percent said that they believed political reforms to be a prerequisite for a sustainable economic recovery.

Attitudes to the short-term political situation was pessimistic with 44 percent believing that the level of social unrest will be worse in 1986 than in 1985 and 39 percent stating that the situation on the border will deteriorate.

The long-term outlook was more optimistic with 53 percent of the respondents thinking that the situation in relation to social unrest would have improved by 1990 and 38 percent that the border situation would be better.

The greatest level of concern with respect to

the next five years was for increasing political unrest followed by the related factor of too little political reform. Economic conditions ranked then and were followed by increased social unrest and the related factor of family security.

Respondents in general did not appear worried about their personal financial or work situations, Professor Nattrass says.

"The conclusion one must draw from these answers is that management at least seems to have a pragmatic view of the political future in that it sees significant political change occurring.

"However what is worrying is that it also sees the Government has no real plan for progress. There is a policy making vacuum here which perhaps a co-ordinated business effort could help to fill."

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CSO: 3400/166

SOUTH AFRICA

'NATIONAL EFFORT' NEEDED TO RESTORE CONFIDENCE

MB270455 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0108 GMT 27 Jun 86

/Text/ South Africa needed a combined national effort to restore investor confidence in the country, both internally and externally, the director general of the South Africa Foundation, Mr Peter Sorour, said today.

Mr Sorour was addressing the annual general meeting of the South African Tourist and Safari Association (SATSA) in Johannesburg.

Mr Sorour, speaking on "South Africa's image and its effect on tourism," said a combined, national effort would require political as well as economic action," and the business sector will have to demand from government at least as much input into this confidence-building exercise as government is entitled to expect from it."

"The simple fact is that South Africa cannot hope to develop its 30-million people towards the goal of a Westernised society--with the advantages for all that could hold--from its own resources.

"Our economic growth has not and will not keep pace with population growth--let alone the ravages of inflation and a weak currency--unless massive cooperation can be obtained from other major Western powers.

"The cooperation we seek is not in the form of handouts. It is partnership in building the economic future of 100-million people in South and Southern Africa and winning the region for the West.

"And it is moral support for a process of political reform that is seen to have the approval of the majority of South Africa's people," he said.

These were the conditions that would bring "tourists and investors streaming back to this land of unlimited potential, but with political factions and different sections of the media constantly slanging one another we are projecting an image of instability that can hardly be expected to encourage the necessary confidence in our future."

"We should not let section differences and political bickering stand in the way of South Africa's wider interests and vital needs."

While almost every industry in South Africa was being adversely affected by current world attitudes and actions, tourism was suffering more than most.

The sanctions issue "is right back in focus and it has in any case developed a momentum of its own—for a variety of reason," Mr Sorour said.

More than 40 American companies were reported to have left South Africa so far, "some for political and others for economic reasons, usually a combination of both."

Mr Sorour said that in a wider sense, sanctions and boycotts against South Africa had been proliferating. These sanctions and boycott campaigns had penetrated to levels closer to the general public "and have thus focused the attention of the ordinary citizen abroad on South African issues to a much greater extent than was formerly the case."

"A greater public consciousness of South Africa has been awakened, resulting in greater attention to media reports and more individual value-judgments being made on South Africa," he said.

"Into that fertile field, unfortunately, has been pouring an almost uninterrupted stream of horrifying TV coverage from South Africa. Night after night TV screens worldwide have been filled with scenes of rioting, murder, arson and barbarism which have left the impression that the whole of South Africa is ablaze and that life as at risk everywhere.

"There is nothing more certain to turn off tourism than the suggestion of physical danger," Mr Sorour said.

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CSO: 3400/172

SOUTH AFRICA

FAWU WINS LARGE WAGE INCREASES IN CAPE

MB301746 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1554 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] Cape Town, 30 Jun (SAPA)--New wage agreements negotiated by the Food and Allied Workers Union (FAWU) have given members in the western Cape pay increases of up to 52 percent.

FAWU, a Congress of South African Trade Unions (COSATU) affiliate, is recognised at 35 factories and is negotiating recognition agreements at nine others.

In the past few weeks it has concluded wage agreements covering Lemoen Kloof Farms in Brackenfell and Malmesbury, three Dairybelle Plants, Handipak at the Strand, Epping Market and South African Breweries [SAB].

It is also involved in wage negotiations at 17 factories which should be completed in the next few weeks.

The best increases were achieved at Lemoen Kloof, Malmesbury, in the plants first negotiation with FAWU. The management brought the previous minimum of R55 a week plus a R14 attendance bonus into line with the new minimum at Brackenfell of R105 a week. This has meant a 52 percent rise for 200 workers.

At Brackenfell the minimum wage increased by 28 percent.

The Dairybelle agreement covers about 700 workers at plants in Stellenbosch, Cape Town and Paarl.

The minimum for unskilled general workers rose 23.8 percent to R400 a month. For delivery men the minimum was increased by 25 percent to R435.

At Epping market the weekly minimum was increased to R50.50 in November last year. The latest negotiations gave a further 18.8 percent, bringing the minimum to R60.

With Handipak at the strand, FAWU negotiated a new minimum of R391 a month for general workers and R425 for delivery workers.

For one department running at a loss the agreement is that once the loss has been eliminated general workers wages will go up to R405 a month and delivery workers will receive R435.

At SAB the minimum wage was increased by 23 percent, up to R131.50. The long-service bonus was increased and the overtime agreement was amended.

/9604

CSO: 3400/234

SOUTH AFRICA

PROTEST ACTION BY MINERS DISCUSSED

MB020842 London BBC World Service in English 0709 GMT 2 Jul 86

[From the "24 Hours" program]

[Text] The South African president, Mr P.W. Botha, has appealed to black people to cooperate in solving the country's problems peacefully, but at the same time a new challenge has been issued to the government.

The black Congress of South African Trade Unions [COSATU] has decided to take industrial action later this month and the biggest black union, the miners, says it will begin its action today in protest over the arrest of some of its leaders.

Any disruption by the NUM [National Union of Mineworkers] could have serious effects on South Africa's important minerals and mining industries. A total of two union officials who have not been seen for weeks have turned up unexpectedly in Britain to address the British Miners Union's conference. Mr James (Mokgotsi), the NUM president, and the secretary general, Cyril Ramaphosa, were asked by Richard Kershaw if they were not now refugees from South Africa.

[Begin recording] [Mokgotsi] No. We'll go back to South Africa because we have got a lot to do inside the country and it was the mandate from our executive as well as our central committee that we have to go outside the country and we have to go to come back into the country.

[Kershaw] You do expect that you might well be arrested on your return?

[Mokgotsi] Yes. The regime will never leave us alone, in peace.

[Kershaw] Mr Ramaphosa, what do you expect is going to be the form of the industrial action taken later this week by miners in your country?

[Ramaphosa] Many strikes have taken place over the past few weeks, particularly the last 2 weeks after the state of emergency was imposed and many leaders were arrested, workers were taking strike action to demand the release of those leaders. So it is expected that the same pattern will follow.

[Kershaw] What of the government's response to it?

[Ramaphosa] We do not expect the regime to be any softer when it comes to dealing with workers. They have proved in the past that they are able to unleash their most vicious forces against the people in the country and we would expect them to do so as of now.

[Kershaw] What do you, as a black union leader, say about economic sanctions by countries like Britain against South Africa?

[Ramaphosa] The pressures that people are speaking about in Europe and in the United States, they believe that if those positive pressures are put on the regime, the Botha regime will then be making fundamental changes in the country.

[Kershaw] What do you say to the argument that black workers and black poor people would be the main sufferers from the effects of sanctions?

[Ramaphosa] We have had that argument before and our members are quite clear on that one: We are presently undergoing long-term suffering, and if the pressure could be put on the regime that would result in short-term suffering but the ultimate result would be that we would be a free people.

[Kershaw] Do you have a sense of any growing shared interest with the leaders of South Africa's business community? They are largely white, of course.

[Ramaphosa] No, we don't think we do. They are capitalists who are committed to the free enterprise system and the changes that they would like to see are those that are going to make their profits become bigger and bigger. On the other hand, we would like to see changes that will lead to a complete transformation of our society, where the wealth of the country will be equally shared among all those who work. [end recording]

Richard Kershaw then turned to Zac de Beer, a director of South Africa's biggest mining group, the Anglo-American Corporation.

Mr de Beer was for many years a progressive member of the South African parliament. He gave his response to the miners' action.

[Begin recording] [De Beer] This is what we have feared for some time that if there is interference by the state, or even threatened interference by the state with trade union leaders, then the possibility of industrial action naturally (?arises). We have already been calling upon the government to charge or release all detainees with a minimum of delay and that, of course, goes for trade unionists, and I have said in public on many occasions that the effect of extending trade union rights to these people while withholding political rights from them is necessarily to politicize the unions and to raise the possibility that union power may be used for political purposes.

[Kershaw] How distant from government thinking and government policy are you leaders of the business community now finding yourselves?

[De Beer] We find ourselves very frequently and quite sharply at variance with government. I think this is, when you think about it, very natural. The government consists of politicians who are responsible to a purely white electorate. We, as businessmen, have to be responsible to a very different constituency and some of the things which the government finds it quite natural to do make it extremely difficult for us to do our business.

[Kershaw] And what would in your view--I am asking you personally--would be the sort of immediate measures which you think would be necessary?

[De Beer] Well, I think that if not immediately then really very soon, within weeks or a few months, Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners have to be released and there has to be the commencement of meaningful negotiations between government and the legitimate and recognized leaders of the black people.

[Kershaw] And that politically is quite a tall order, isn't it, for the Nationalist Party and its President Botha to take on?

[De Beer] Yes, it must have its difficulties for him, but nothing less than that has a chance of success.

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CSO: 3400/237

SOUTH AFRICA

URBAN WHITES' ATTITUDE TOWARD GOVERNMENT SURVEYED

MB071332 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1330 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Johannesburg, 7 Jul (SAPA)--The majority of urban whites believe the government is doing a good job in tackling pressing priorities such as terrorism, dialogue with black leaders and equal education for blacks. They are less impressed with its efforts to reduce inflation and unemployment, and to inform the world of what is really happening in South Africa, according to a markinor Gallup Poll, carried out in May among 1,000 urban white adults.

The survey asked people how they thought the government was handling a number of critical issues. The following proportions replied "very well" or "fairly well":

Controlling terrorism within South Africa - 79 percent;

Initiating dialogue with black South African leaders - 73 percent;

Handling demands for equal education for blacks - 67 percent;

Controlling unrest in the townships - 54 percent;

Informing the public on the government's future policy - 51 percent;

Telling people overseas what is really happening in South Africa - 42 percent;

Controlling inflation - 38 percent;

Reducing unemployment - 38 percent.

Support for the governments' handling of national affairs is, on the whole, stronger among Afrikaners than their English-speaking counterparts. In some cases the language gap is wide:

On informing people overseas of the South African reality - 52 percent of Afrikaners believe the government is doing "very well" or "fairly well," compared with 32 percent English.

On controlling inflation - Afrikaans 48 percent; English 30 percent;

On initiating dialogue with blacks - Afrikaans 81 percent; English 65 percent.

In other cases the language gap narrows:

In handling racial conflict - Afrikaans 57 percent; English 52 percent
and in controlling terrorism - Afrikaans 81 percent; English 77 percent.

Across all nine issues, support for the government increases as income decreases, and is greatest among those over 35 years old.

Looking at household monthly income, the proportions who believe the government is handling these nine issues "very well" or "fairly well" are as follows:

--more than R3,500 - 43 percent
--R2,000 to R3,499 - 54 percent
--R1,250 to R1,999 - 56 percent
--less than R1,250 - 59 percent.

In the various age groups, the proportions who claim the government is performing "very well" or "fairly well" were as follows:

--16 to 24 years - 52 percent
--25 to 34 years - 50 percent
--35 to 49 years - 57 percent
--50 years and over - 60 percent.

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CSO: 3400/234

SOUTH AFRICA

WHITE CAPE FARMERS OFFER TO SELL LAND TO COLOREDS

MB081026 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1009 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] Cape Town, 8 Jul (SAPA)--White farmers in various parts of South Africa have offered to sell their land for use by coloured farmers.

A spokesman for the coloured Department of Local Government, Housing and Agriculture confirmed today that many such offers had been received. This was expected to boost the prospects of creating new farming opportunities for coloured people.

Offers had been made to the Minister's Council of the House of Representatives by estate agents, banks and farmers by telephone and in writing.

The Minister's Council decided recently to give high priority to the creation of farming opportunities for the coloured community.

The council also decided to lay down certain guidelines for considering future land purchases by the department. The idea was to purchase suitable land for development into economic farming units. This would be done particularly where such land adjoined existing coloured farming areas.

The spokesman said many offers had been made by white farmers after the department's recent purchase of the farm Waalkraal in the Dysselsdorp district.

The Minister's Council decided also to consider the possibility of developing intensive farming projects, such as irrigation schemes, which could be run by groups of farmers.

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CSO: 3400/234

SOUTH AFRICA

PFP CHAIRMAN ON 'HARDENING' ATTITUDES AMONG MODERATE BLACKS

MB091101 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1040 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] Cape Town, 9 Jul (SAPA)—Opposition MPS have expressed concern about an apparent hardening of attitudes among moderate black business leaders.

Mr Peter Gastrow, MP for Durban and national chairman of the Progressive Federal Party, said today serious note should be taken of the view taken by the leadership of the National African Federated Chamber of Commerce (NAFCOC).

He was commenting on the rejection of the government's proposed national statutory council by NAFCOC President Dr Sam Motsuenyane and on NAFCOC's move to reconsider its opposition to disinvestment.

Mr Gastrow said Dr Motsuenyane's stand placed the proposed national statutory council in a crisis of legitimacy even before the government had made its plan clear.

"Coming from a very moderate organisation, it is an indication of their strength of feeling against any attempt to co-opt black people without real power-sharing," Mr Gastrow said.

"Once again, only negotiations with recognised leaders will take the government out of its logjam."

On NAFCOC's apparent change of attitude on disinvestment, Mr Gastrow said there appeared to be a view that sanctions would considerably shorten the transition period before apartheid was destroyed.

"I do not share that view," Mr Gastrow said, "but the fact that this sector of black opinion is reconsidering its stance suggests a growing solidarity within black ranks to isolate the government and to oppose apartheid, whatever the costs."

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CSO: 3400/234

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

TRADE UNION AGREEMENT--Pretoria, 3 Jul (SAPA)--Trade Union recognition and substantive agreement which came into effect on Tuesday were signed today, according to a joint statement released in Pretoria by Bosal Afrika (Pty) Ltd Exhaust and Jet Divisions, and the National Automobile and Allied Workers Union. Important aspects of the agreement included: 1) a new minimum wage of R3 per hour, 2) a guaranteed year-end bonus of 4 weeks pay, 3) an injury-on-duty allowance of 100 percent of wages while a worker is off duty as a result of injury, and 4) an increased shift allowance of 12 percent. "The agreements were negotiated within a day and probably constitute a record in the current industrial relations climate, and can be considered to be of the most advanced in the establishment and maintenance of industrial relations. This points to both parties commitment to establishing a healthy industrial relations climate between the two parties," the statement said. [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 1345 GMT 3 Jul 86] /9604

PFP RECORDS MISSING PERSONS--Cape Town, 7 Jul (SAPA)--As many as 500 people are believed missing in Cape rural areas since the declaration of the state of emergency while at least 1,603 names of missing people have been documented nationwide by the PFP's [Progressive Federal Party] Missing Persons Bureau. National head of the bureau, Mr Neil Ross, said in spite of assurances by the minister of police, Mr Louis le Grange, that next-of-kin would be informed of detentions this was not happening "at grassroots level." "In one case, at Ashton in the Boland, we are still awaiting a response to letters requesting next-of-kin permission to visit 10 youths who went missing on 16 June. Parents of two have yet to be advised in any form of manner," Mr Ross said. He said 1,603 names had been entered on the PFP's computers while additional names were "flowing in at the rate of about 100 per day." The government has consistently refused to reveal how many people are being, or have been detained. [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 1839 GMT 7 Jul 86] /9604

FRENCH AID TO CROSSROADS--Paris, 5 Jul (AFP)--The French Foreign Ministry has decided to grant 200,000 francs (nearly \$30,000) in emergency aid to South African blacks left homeless last month after violent clashes in the Crossroads squatter camp near Cape Town. A Foreign Ministry statement

Friday said the aid was part of a series of measures France planned to take both bilaterally and within the European Economic Community (EEC) in favor of South Africa's black majority. Nearly 70 people were killed and 70,000 left homeless at Crossroads after fighting in May and June between conservative black vigilantes, reportedly supported by police, and young anti-apartheid radicals. The South African opposition charged that the vigilante attacks, which included the razing of thousands of homes, were tolerated by authorities so as to facilitate government efforts to clear many of the squatters out of Crossroads. Last month the EEC agreed to step up aid to South Africa's black community while postponing any decision on possible sanctions against Pretoria for 3 months. [Text] [Paris AFP in English 1440 GMT 5 Jul 86] /9604

CALL FOR RESTORATION OF CITIZENSHIP--House of Assembly, 23 June, SAPA--South African citizenship should be restored to all those from whom it had been taken away, Mr Peter Soal (PFP /Progressive Federal Party/ Johannesburg North) said tonight. Speaking during the second reading on the Restoration of South African Citizenship Bill, he said this restoration should be unconditional. It did not appear that citizens of the independent homelands would automatically be granted South African citizenship, although the Houses of Representatives and Delegates believed this would be the case. Mr Soal said citizens of the homelands should not be treated as aliens when they visited the republic and the minister should exempt them from the provisions of the Aliens Act. He asked if the minister intended to send Transkeians from the Crossroads squatter camp near Cape Town back to their homeland. Mr Soal said South Africa's constitution was inadequate and should be scrapped and replaced with a new one based on the one citizenship in one country. South Africa would then become a progressive and dynamic country once again, he said. /Text/ /Johannesburg SAPA in English 2200 GMT 23 Jun 86 MB/ 12228

CSO: 3400/172

SOUTH AFRICA

UK MINISTER COMMENTS ON 15 MILLION POUNDS FOR REGION

MB031735 London BBC World Service in English 1515 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Report from the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The British Government, under attack for resisting proposed economic sanctions against South Africa, announced this week that it is releasing 15 million pounds to help South African non-whites. Georgina Andrews asked Timothy Raison, minister for overseas development, how the money would be spent:

[Begin recording] [Raison] We will be spending the 15 million pounds over the next 5 year period, and it is made up of about 8.6 million pounds for undergraduate training in Britain; in other words, undergraduates would come here from South Africa, black South African essentially. There will be over 3 million pounds for other educational and training schemes which will actually be carried out in South Africa. There will be 1 million pounds which will be offered to British nongovernment organizations for development schemes working among disadvantaged people in South Africa. And then we're proposing to offer another 3 million pounds as additional assistance for transport routes to the sea in neighboring countries, and that I think will particularly apply to Mozambique, the routes across Mozambique to the interior.

[Andrews] So, out of this 15 million pounds actually only about half of it is going to go to southern Africa?

[Raison] Well, it is all going to be spent for the benefit of southern Africa but 8.6 million as I say will be for undergraduates coming from South Africa to get training in British universities. But some of the schemes will actually be carried out in South Africa itself.

[Andrews] I know the government is pulling [as heard] these positive measures, and from that I understand effective measures in the interest of blacks, but can't it just be seen as conscience money from the government?

[Raison] No, I don't think so. What I think it is, is a very useful set of measures which will be a great advantage to black people, and as I say, partly it will help with the education of blacks or non-whites in South Africa. But of course, the other part of it, the transport side which we are already heavily involved in, is really of crucial importance to the Frontline states, to South Africa's neighbors who are suffering from all sorts of difficulties, who see that transport, particularly for the landlocked countries, is really absolutely vital if their economic dependence on South Africa is to be diminished, and I am sure that they welcome very much what we are doing. [end recording]

/9604

CSO: 3400/233

SOUTH AFRICA

REGIONAL IMPACT OF SANCTIONS DISCUSSED

MB041222 Johannesburg Television Service in English 1900 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Interview with Wim Holtes, chairman of the South African Foreign Trade Organization, SAFTO, by John Bishop on the "Network" program--video recorded]

[Excerpt] [Bishop] Just give us a brief estimate of what the mutual dependence of South Africa on the other so-called Frontline States is, and vice versa.

[Holtes] Well, in economics, it is very difficult to give an overall statistical figure. If we talk in ballpark figures, I would say anything between 60 and 80 percent dependence of the African states on South Africa, South Africa itself perhaps 50 percent on Africa. Now, these are mutual relationships. I believe we must look, in this whole program, at the mutual side of it, not just whether one can retaliate one on the other. I think one should see the whole thing in the interdependence, in the light of the interdependence, which has been spelled out time and again by business parties, by government, both in South Africa and in the neighboring countries.

[Bishop] Yes, now, I understand that but, as you know, it has been suggested that retaliatory sanctions might have to be imposed if sanctions are brought on South Africa. And they go like this: the withdrawal of transit rights. We might be able to do something with oil, or should we say we might have to do something with the oil supplies to other countries. There is the customs union with the BLS [Botswana-Lesotho-Swaziland] countries. Those sort of things have been suggested as necessities if sanctions are imposed on this country. Can we just hear your comments on that?

[Holtes] I am pleased you used the word necessities. You are talking basically about Africa having one economic locomotive, that being South Africa. Now, anything that will slow that economic locomotive down will effect, obviously, the rest of the train. Now, I think that this is the problem we are facing, the problem that if in fact we are going to be in a situation where we cannot pay back our loans abroad due to the fact that there is going to be, say, sanctions on all our exports, we simply

are not in a position to pay back the loans. There is a direct relationship between one and the other. So, the chances of there being some sanctions on our exports will be less than the sanctions on our imports, since obviously our banks abroad will rather see a slowdown in our imports than in our exports. These are the economic realities and when you transpose that into the African situation, one would immediately be struck by the need for keeping the economic relations between South Africa and the rest of Africa as unhindered as possible.

[Bishop] Right. Now, two of the countries that are calling for sanctions are Zambia and Zimbabwe and yet my brief economic reading of it is that Zambia and Zimbabwe are very largely dependent on South Africa for trade and so on. Now, what is going on in this area?

[Holtes] I do not think economists and politicians often see eye to eye, and I think in this situation, again, we have a question of political posturing and economic realities. And I think when talking to the leaders in these countries concerned about the economic realities, I think there will be a different perspective than when one talks about the, perhaps, international political limelight.

[Bishop] All right. It has been suggested that the United States might give some financial and other economic support to these Frontline States, should South Africa be in a position of having sanctions imposed on her. Comment?

[Holtes] It is extremely unlikely that, in the current climate of nervousness about giving aid at all, and certainly to Africa and to some other of the Third World countries, there is going to be an increase in aid. That can be ruled out. There may be some posturing, some gestures will be made. But I think on the whole--and we know it from some of the projects we are currently trying to get accepted abroad--the international business community and the financial community looks for projects that have joint southern African input. And the reality is right now that if one would like to see the reaction, the economic reaction, of our friends abroad, it is very much: Present to us a project that shows the interdependence of your region, and we will accept it. There is no room for soft aid, soft handouts, in that context.

[Bishop] Do you think the Rhodesia under sanctions is any kind of model to look to should sanctions be imposed here?

[Holtes] I do not think so. In the first instance, we have a whole different series of ceilings, political ceilings, economic ceilings, which we can negotiate in the years to come. And second, if you look at the hardships...

[Bishop, interrupting] Sorry, can I just interrupt you there. You mean different economic ceilings. Would you just explain that a bit?

[Holtes] Well, there are a number of alternatives. At each stage, at each negotiating ceiling, you have a number of alternatives. And they are...[change of thought] in the South African situation, they might be totally different from the Rhodesian, the old Rhodesian, situation...

[Bishop, interrupting] You mean, because of the coastline, the enormously developed economy, the mining products, the raw materials the world wants? Is this the kind of thing?

[Holtes] Right. These are the economic ceilings, and there are a number of political ceilings. There are a number of political alternatives which are far greater, far more diverse, than in the Rhodesian situation...

[Bishop, interrupting] What are those? Can you name some of them?

[Holtes] Well, I do not think I should go into those. I am an economist, I am not a politician. But it is quite obvious what we are talking about here. And when you look at the economic side...[changes thought] I mean, say, half of our exports are basically a couple of airplanes full of gold. Now, who is going to monitor these planes leaving South Africa at night. You get another couple with platinum, and diamonds...

[Bishop, interrupting] So there would certainly be a lot of undercover trading. It could happen. Is that it?

[Holtes] Yes. Right now this country is inundated with offers from all over the world, very clever people who offer their services to assist in any sort of trade restraints. We in my own organization do not want to be involved in this, it is something that should take place in the free market sector. It takes place in the market sector. The question of supply and demand are there. These offers are being made. Some people are taking them up. It is a very long way down the road before you are really talking about an effective sanctions program.

[Bishop] Mr Holtes, would there be particular countries that would be hard hit if general, full economic sanctions were loaded onto South Africa?

[Holtes] I do not think one can identify these. We have a rapidly growing trade with Africa. We have seen last year our trade with Africa--and we are talking about 40 countries in Africa--growing by about 70 percent. This year it is growing at about 40 percent. All these countries have got a direct interest in keeping the economic ties with this country. Obviously, the weaker countries will be the ones that will be hit more than stronger countries. We are talking basically about outside South Africa, another 40 million or 45 million people possibly suffering from any sanctions program, provided that sanctions program is effective.

[Bishop] Well, finally, will they come, these sanctions, Mr Holtes?

[Holtes] It is the question you promised not to ask me.

[Bishop] Did I? I hate to break a promise.

[Holtes] Yes, yes. I think we will see, in the years ahead, a continuous threat of sanctions, and I think there will be continuous reconsiderations. There are too great economic realities, forces--bankers, importers, industries, people who are employing a lot of labor in Western Europe--who will caution their governments into any rash decisions in this area.
[sentence as heard]

[Bishop] I am sorry if I broke a promise to you, but thank you very much for your answer, and all the other answers. Thank you for coming into the studio.

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CSO: 3400/233

SOUTH AFRICA

'CHRONIC UNEMPLOYMENT' SITUATION FEARED AS POPULATION GROWS

MB071509 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1453 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Cape Town, 7 Jul (SAPA)--Unemployment figures suggested a problem far more serious than official statistics showed or the government was prepared to admit, Dr W.B. Vosloo, head of the Small Business Development Corporation, said today.

He told the annual conference of the National African Federated Chamber of Commerce that South Africa was faced with a situation of chronic unemployment. It was not surprising that townships were rocked by violence.

"Estimates suggest that we already have 4 million unemployed--25 to 30 percent of the country's economically active population," he said.

South Africa was also faced with a population growth rate reaching crisis proportions. If present trends continued the population could be expected to double in 25 to 30 years.

"If the trend continues...an estimated 1,500 to 2,000 jobs will have to be created every working day if we are to avert a major unemployment crisis."

This required growth that entailed the establishment and proliferation of enterprises with real employment-creating potential like the small business sector, rather than more capital-intensive larger firms which achieved output growth without necessarily producing.

"I am aware that many black perceptions of the free market or capitalist system are very negative at present," Dr Vosloo said.

"It is also understandable, if one considers to what extent their lives are constrained and circumscribed by an economic and political order in which they are not given a chance to experience or reap the benefits of a free market economy.

"I think it would be a mistake for blacks to think of apartheid and capitalism as being synonymous. The former has clearly not benefited them: the latter most surely will.

"I believe that a more egalitarian social, economic and political order is the only way forward.

"Democratically minded South Africans will have to move very quickly to alter these negative perceptions if we are not to see one form of autocracy simply being replaced by another, even more repressive system of government."

In spite of onerous political restrictions other population groups in South Africa and elsewhere had been able to succeed in establishing themselves.

Research in high-growth economies such as Japan, Taiwan, Singapore and South Korea showed that small business was by far the most effective job creator in a free-enterprise economy.

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CSO: 3400/233

SOUTH AFRICA

COMMENTARY DISCUSSES BUSINESS ROLE IN JOB CREATION

MB090542 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Untitled SABC commentary]

[Text] Of the diverse demands continually made of the economy, none present a more acute dilemma than that posed by social upliftment and job creation.

Indeed the business community would find itself in an impossible situation if it were to try to heed all the calls on it to shoulder much of the burden for advancing both goals simultaneously.

On one hand it is expected to have a social conscience--to participate energetically, and by implication at the expense of the profit motive, in raising standards among disadvantaged communities.

Obviously the more it does so the more costs rise and the more it has to look to cost-cutting exercises like reducing the labor force wherever possible.

At the same time, however, it inevitably has the responsibility for providing most of the jobs needed for South Africa's growing population--unemployment is already a serious social problem.

There is no easy solution to the dilemma. Neither goal can simply be shrugged off because of the need to pursue the other.

There are compelling humanitarian and political reasons why a comprehensive initiative for assisting disadvantaged groups need to be sustained.

Whatever the historical reasons for their backlog--and they are numerous--the need now is to move decisively towards the goal, where no South African should be handicapped by circumstances that apply only to his group.

The state has a duty in this regard, but so do many other sectors of society--among them the business community.

This is generally accepted. In fact according to a survey by the Bureau for Market Research of the University of South Africa, the attitude in business is exceptionally positive.

Some 80 percent of the business undertakings canvassed believed that they had a duty to improve the social circumstances of their black workers.

The other side is underlined in an address by Dr Ben Vosloo of the Small Business Development Corporation at NAFCOC's [National African Federation of Chamber of Commerce] annual conference.

In the South African situation of chronic unemployment it is not surprising that townships are rocked by violence, says Dr Vosloo.

If the present trend continues an estimated 1,500 to 2,000 jobs will have to be created every working day to avert a major crisis.

The view that business should concentrate on social upliftment at all costs is dangerously simplistic.

Rapid job creation depends on many different factors, but foremost among them is a flourishing business sector, expanding vigorously by virtue of its freedom to pursue profits unencumbered by the demands of political programmes.

In that context a concern with the social circumstances of workers is best expressed in terms of business principles. It is as an investment in the kind of areas examined by the bureau for market research, like housing benefits and pension funds, that the business sector can most appropriately make its particular contribution to what must be a national effort.

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CSO: 3400/233

SOUTH AFRICA

DAIRY BOARD SUBSIDIZES BUTTER, LOWERS PRICE

MB031524 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1425 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Text] Pretoria, 3 Jul (SAPA)--The dairy board announced in Pretoria today that the wholesale price of butter will be reduced with immediate effect by R1.45 a kg bringing down the wholesale price from R5.45 a kg to R4.00 a kg or R2.00 for 500g.

Due to distribution limitations, sufficient supplies, however, might not be available in all stores immediately, the board says in a statement.

The board will utilize funds from its stabilisation fund to subsidize butter prices to the benefit of the consumer.

"The price adjustment is introduced as the price of butter was mainly responsible for the tremendous decline in its consumption.

Presently about 13,000 tons of butter are consumed per annum. Before substitutes entered the market in 1971, 54,000 tons of butter were consumed annually. It declined drastically after that resulting in a structural change within the dairy industry and consequent closing of factories.

In view of the present economic climate, and because the board is not in favor of exporting butter, it has reviewed the price structure of dairy products sympathetically and decided to offer butter to the local consumer at a reduced price.

"This step will enable butter to regain its lost momentum in the market and will ensure that a quality product such as butter will again occupy its rightful place on the consumers table," the board says.

The price reduction was one of the recommendations of the butter working group which was appointed by the board to investigate the marketing of butter.

Further recommendations regarding the disposal of the present small butter surplus--which is not affected by the promotion--are being considered.

Consumer prices are not controlled by the board but retailers will most probably add only 5 percent to the wholesale price or may even lower the price further in their promotional campaigns.

Consumers could expect to pay about R2.10 for 500g.

The board says consumers will notice that certain supermarkets already offer butter at reduced prices. The dairy board has gratefully taken cognisance of this kind gesture on the part of the supermarkets to benefit consumers and to encourage butter consumption.

"The board trusts that this price reduction will be welcomed by consumers and that they will rediscover butter as a natural, essential and quality product."

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CSO: 3400/233

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

SURVEY ON THREATENED JOBS--The Bureau for Market Research says a million jobs will be lost if total sanctions are imposed on South Africa. At the request of the Urban Foundation, the bureau conducted an inquiry, during which it sent questionnaires to 3,334 firms which employ 64 percent of all workers. The bureau said there were already about 1.7 million unemployed or underemployed people in South Africa. The director of the bureau, Prof Piet Nel, said that there was an urgent need for job creation. It was estimated that almost 7 million jobs would have to be created to satisfy the demand for work by the year 2000. Professor Nel said this could not be done with domestic resources alone and that considerable foreign investment would be needed. [Text] [Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 8 Jul 86] /9604

DECLINE IN GDP--Pretoria, 9 Jul (SAPA)--The decline in the real gross domestic product in the first quarter of 1986 was more severe than expected, the Central Statistical Service said in a statement released today in Pretoria. The seasonally adjusted gross domestic product of R60,923 million for the period was 1.2 percent--4.5 percent at an annual rate--lower than for the fourth quarter of 1985, the statement said. Decreases in real production occurred generally during the first quarter. Trade, catering and accommodation services experienced a severe setback, showing a decline of 6.1 percent against the last quarter last year. The wholesale and motor trades also contributed to the sharp drop, the service said. [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 0934 GMT 9 Jul 86] /9604

BARCLAY'S 'AFFECTED' BY ANC LINK--Barclay's Bank says its business has been affected following last week's bomb explosions in Johannesburg and Pretoria. Managing Director Chris Ball says some clients have withdrawn their accounts. He has told the BUSINESS DAY newspaper the clients are apparently associating Barclay's with the ANC because of his personal contacts with the organization. Mr Ball, who met twice with the ANC in Lusaka last year, says that he told the outlawed group he does not support its policies, violence and sanctions. He says people are advancing in Barclay's and there are already six to seven people who are not white on several company boards. He points out in response to calls for the appointment of more black directors to the main board of Barclay's that the president of NAFCOC [National African Federated Chambers of Commerce] was given the position. [Text] [Umtata Capital Radio in English 0700 GMT 9 Jul 86] /9604

28 July 1986

NEW FACTORIES FOR GAZANKULU--Ten factories valued at more than 2.9 million rand were established in Gazankulu during the past financial year. The factories were built at the industrial towns of (Nkowankowa) and (Mkhulu), and an existing steel factory was enlarged. The industrial development manager of the Shangaan-Tsonga Development Corporation, Mr A.I. van der Merwe, said the industrial growth in Gazankulu was encouraging in spite of the economic recession affecting South Africa. Gazankulu is trading with industrialists in South Africa as well as overseas to get business concerns in the national state firmly established. There are 57 industries in Gazankulu providing employment for 4,600 people. [Text] [Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 3 Jul 86] /9604

DIAMOND SALES IN 1986--Johannesburg, 3 Jul (SAPA)--Sales of rough gem and industrial diamonds by the Central Selling Organisation [CSO] during the first 6 months of 1986 were U.S.\$1,214 million, representing an increase of 45 percent compared with first half sales for 1985 and 23 percent over the second half of that year. The overall effective price increase of 7.5 percent for rough gem diamonds which took effect at the sight on 6 May was well received by the industry. In a speech to the World Diamond Congress in Tel Aviv today, 3 July, De Beers chairman, Mr Julian Ogilvie Thompson, said: "When demand at last started to broaden in 1985 into categories...hitherto neglected, the CSO naturally made these (supplies) available. The process has continued like a slowly rising tide, so that today the CSO is now selling all categories of rough diamonds. There has also been a small reduction in our stocks and a welcome reduction in de Beers borrowings. We believe that stocks in the pipeline beyond us are now in a much sounder relations to retail turnover and that demand for rough diamonds from the CSO is now back in balance with current production for the first time for many years." To date in 1986 retail sales of diamond jewelry are, in real terms, ahead compared with the corresponding period of last year. On the effect of the U.S. dollar, the currency in which diamonds are traded internationally, Mr Ogilvie Thompson said: "Just as the rising dollar made it more difficult to market diamonds in other currencies, so the decline in the dollar has facilitated the re-expansion of retail sales in those markets. We can therefore all look to the future with confidence." [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 1729 GMT 3 Jul 86] /9604

OTHER COUNTRIES TO GET AIRCRAFT--Lusaka, 3 Jul (SANA/PANA)--The South African Airways plans to lease some of its aircraft to neighboring countries in a bid to counteract anticipated economic sanctions. But Zambia Airways general manager for sales and inflight service, Ernest Muwowa, said yesterday that the present Zambia Airways routes cannot take any more planes other than what the DC-10 offers. He said the South African airline planned to lease aircraft not only to Zambia, but to Swaziland, Zimbabwe and other countries but, according to the English [language] paper, Johannesburg STAR, he said Zambia does not need another plane. (?According) to reports from Johannesburg, the South African Airways wants to lease some of its jetliners to Zambia and Swaziland with South African aircrews to fly international routes under the colors of national airlines of those countries. [Text] [Dakar PANA in English 0945 GMT 3 Jul 86] /9604

CSO: 3400/233

END

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Sub-Saharan Africa Report



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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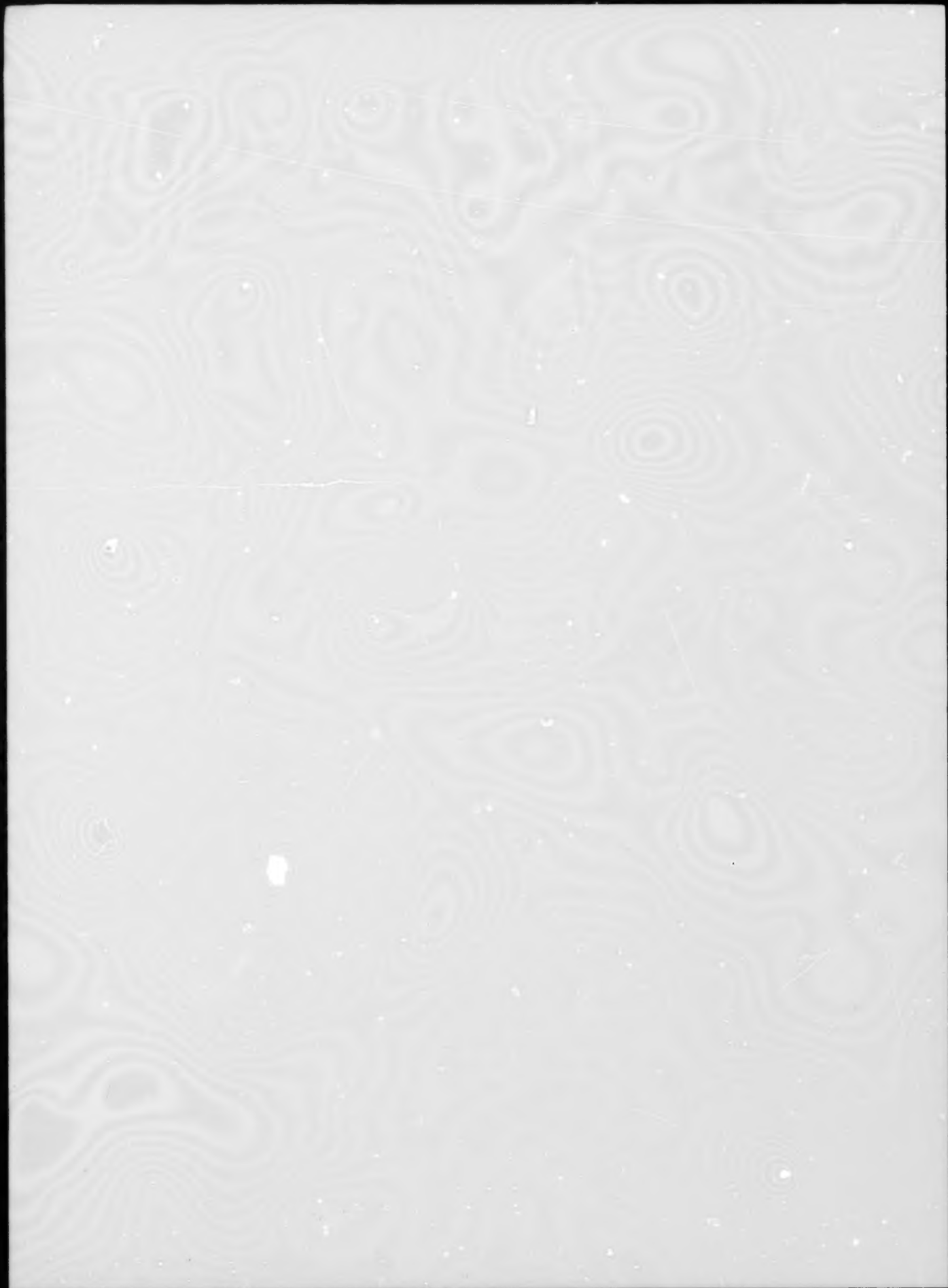
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INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

ECOWAS EXTERNAL DEBT LIST RELEASED

Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 2 Jun 86 p 1, 24

[Article by Nduka Nwosu]

[Text]

THE economic recovery package currently under draft by the ECOWAS Secretariat, has put the sub-region's total external trade debts at 26 billion dollars about N26 billion with Nigeria and Ivory Coast topping the list.

Debt servicing alone had by 1983 consumed Ivory Coast's 31 per cent export earnings, 18.6 per cent of Nigeria 16.8 per cent and 14.2 per cent for Togo and Ghana respectively.

Transfers made as repayments of the principal with regard to public debts reached a 310 million dollars about N310 million peak (1983) in Ivory Coast while Nigerian recorded 1.07 billion dollars (about N1.07 billion) interest payment. Government external debt reached 413 million dollars about N413 million in Ivory Coast and in Nigeria the peak stood at 914

million dollars (about N914 million)

The interest rate on loans took a long stride of 11 per cent in Nigeria, 10.8 per cent in Ivory Coast and 8.7 per cent in Liberia. The repayment and moratorium periods were also short allowing 7 and 2 years respectively for Nigeria, 14 and 5 years for Liberia and 16 and 4 years for Ivory Coast.

ECOWAS sources expressed dismay at the speed of debt accumulation which was attributed as the consequence of the inability of members of the community to keep up to their debt servicing obligations while maintaining a reasonable economic growth rate.

Recovery, in ECOWAS circles, implies among others the correction of external balance of trade and payments through a structural correction of the monetary and financial disequilibria. The proposals which the community's ministerial council will deliberate upon later this month will correct these structural imbalances through a study of the short and long term domestic and

external factors of the economy.

On the domestic side, the community will try to ease out inappropriate macro-economic policies which were only capable of generating slow growth while causing a deterioration in the balance of payments.

It will try to phase out unprofitable investments which forced some member countries into borrowing after exhausting the capacity for debt servicing so as to finance non-productive public investment, whose marginal impact on the economy is hardly appreciable.

While the community's draft proposition recognises debt scheduling as one of the principal causes of the debt crisis, it is also reminding the Ministerial Council of unfavourable loan terms (such as the disproportionate increase of short term debt or a piling up of tight amortisation schedules which only lead to a bunching of repayments obligations.

On the external side, the

council will try to correct the diverse external developments which tend to worsen debt crises. This is more so if interest rate policy and terms of trade move to the disadvantage. The secretariat in taking any long term decision takes account of the rise in the exchange rate of the dollar and the 'low profile' approach to the Third World in the official development assistance policy of industrialised nations.

With this unhealthy economic climate affecting developing countries (LDCs) 8 ECOWAS states have recorded negative terms of trade rates from 6.3 per cent for Benin Republic to 1.5 per cent for Mali. It was also observed that a substantial part of external loan has been linked in recent times to a floating of the interest rate of the London inter-banking market.

However, these interest rates would also rise for reasons not connected with the situation in the debtor country such as Nigeria where the economic downturn has considerably depreciated the naira exchange.

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

APPEAL OF EAST, WEST TO COUNTRIES OF REGION COMPARED

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 2 Jun 86 p 6

[Article by Simon Barber]

[Text]

Dr NTHATO MOTLANA had this to say to the *Wall Street Journal* recently: "If the communist party is now appealing to some people, it is because the white people of the world, including the US, have never been keen to help us. The West simply washed its hands of us while the socialist countries of the world have always supported us."

No doubt this will be used by some in an I-told-you-so way to infer — quite wrongly — that the good doctor has dangerous leanings. In fact, looking at Africa as a whole, and not just at the disenfranchised majority in SA, Motlana is exactly right. The East bloc delivers what its beneficiaries want; the West does not.

Consider the special UN General Assembly session on Africa's economic crisis that began last Monday with the primary purpose of extracting from the developed (non-communist) world an extra \$8 000m-\$10 000m in aid and debt relief over the next five years.

Much of this money will likely be forthcoming but with strings which most of the recipient regimes, though they are being very polite and deferential right now, find utterly repugnant. Be still my heart, they are being asked to become, gulp, democratic.

Secretary of State George Shultz

told the assembled foreign ministers: "The resolution of Africa's economic crisis lies in the liberation of its people from policies that have stifled innovation and have led the nations of the continent into their present troubles... successful development in any nation — in Africa as anywhere else — lies most fundamentally in the expansion of human opportunity."

Dismantle the parastatals, unleash the private sector, end price controls, pay farmers a fair market price for their produce, stamp out corruption, Shultz was in effect saying, and we will help you. Otherwise we will be wasting our time.

He might as well have been asking half the assembled dignitaries to commit suicide.

The Soviet representative, Deputy Foreign Minister Yuli Vorontsov, was far more understanding. "The colonialists of yesteryear," he proclaimed, "would like to use loans and credits in order to make African states bargain away their political independence which they have won in a tough battle against imperialism."

"The so-called contribution of imperialism, and first of all US imperialism, to African affairs is

not confined to economic diktat," Vorontsov went on to remind his audience. "It manifests itself in acts of aggression, armed interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states..."

In other words, gentlemen, these evil donors are trying to undermine you with their artful kindnesses, but do not be deceived, their true objective is your overthrow, so what you really need is us and our guns to protect you.

It is no mystery why virtually all African countries have adopted if not Marxist, then socialist models. The answer is one word: power.

Centralised, monolithic, unshakable and, of course, legitimate in the eyes of Western intellectuals. As far as the latter are concerned, less scientific forms of despotism, such as those practiced by Pretoria or Zaire's President Mobutu, simply will not do.

Now the leaders of post-colonial Africa cannot be blamed for their dirigiste tendencies. Democracy has only worked in countries whose societies are broadly educated and nourished and have a basic sense of nationhood, and where, perhaps most important of all, political losers can be confident that they will (literally) live to fight another day.

Such happy circumstances do not obtain in most of Africa.

The elites that took over from the departing or ousted colonisers could not trust the populations they aspired to govern, particularly since those populations were often divided on ethnic and other lines and tolerance has never been one of the continent's most salient virtues.

The approaches adopted by the Kaundas and Nyereres may have differed from those of Frelimo and the MPLA, but mostly as a matter of tone, not substance. Whether calling themselves comrade or the father of the nation, all have sought to confirm the infallibility of the state as embodied in their own person and party.

In the face of overwhelming contrary evidence, such infallibility could not survive if the governed were allowed to think, act or make decisions for themselves. They must be made to believe that all good flows from the state, and all evil from the outside world, in particular from Western "racists" (see how they support SA) and "imperialists".

Free enterprise and the marketplace pose a grave threat to such regimes because they imply people making decisions, acquiring and distributing wealth and goods beyond the state's control.

For one thing, this means that someone other than the great infallible state is putting food on people's tables. Which cannot be tolerated. It is better that people — except, of course, for those in the cities needed to maintain the state machine — starve.

Along come the donor nations, callously demanding that the apparatus and mythology of state

control be undone and extolling the virtues of its most dangerous enemies: the private sector and individual initiative. A cruel, neo-colonialist trick.

The East, on the other hand, understands and sympathises with these regimes. It doesn't nag about human rights or corruption or incompetence or the creation of good investment environments.

It talks instead about power, its acquisition and maintenance, and is only too happy to provide the necessary tools and the moral and military support. To be sure, it too may put a price on these services, but at least they are the services that are wanted.

Much the same applies to the SA situation. Here again the West is behaving in a manner entirely counterproductive to the interests of the elite seeking power.

Craven as ever, the US and its allies are trying to foster an open, multiracial democracy.

They are pumping in money for black education and business creation. They are trying to encourage dialogue and peaceful transition. Their companies are providing employment and helping to improve living standards, spoiling the proletariat for their re-enslavement once the existing order has given way. And they are resolutely refusing to destroy the economy.

What a solicitous, uncompromising friend is the East bloc by comparison. It makes all the right noises in international fora. It provides the guns, the ammunition and the legitimising ideology.

And it asks absolutely nothing in return ...

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CSO: 3400/197

BURUNDI

WORSHIP IN WORK TIME BANNED TO CURB CHURCH INFLUENCE

Blaantyre DAILY TIMES in English 10 Jun 86 p 9

[Article by Michael Rank]

[Text]

PRESIDENT Jean-Baptiste Bagaza has banned religious worship in working hours in Burundi in what western diplomats say is part of a campaign to limit the influence of the church.

But although 130 missionaries were forced to leave the country last year because their visas had not been renewed and about 45 more were refused entry to the country, the government stopped short of opening a full scale vendetta against the church, they said.

Interior minister Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Kasatza denied the restrictions had caused severe church-state friction. "We have never had any idea of preventing or restricting religious activities," he told Reuters.

Bagaza, a progressive, pragmatic leader who seized power in a coup in 1976, did not want to suppress the Roman Catholic Church and other denominations completely, the diplomats said.

But he considered the church to be a threat, partly because of its close ties with the Belgian coloni-

alists before independence in 1962.

"Bagaza and most of the government consist of able, modernising technocrats rather than marxist atheists.

"They are not carrying out a wholesale vendetta against the church but they want it kept in its place as they see it historically as a rival, and a conservative one at that," said one western diplomat.

Western diplomats say the problem is indirectly linked to Burundi's ethnic divide which culminated in the massacre of 200,000 people in 1972.

Burundi has long been dominated by the relatively well educated Tutsi tribe who make up only about 15 per cent of the 4.7 million population. The Hutu majority have traditionally been subservient.

Underdog

Bagaza and his close advisers are all Tutsis but they have worked hard to achieve national reconciliation, according to the diplomats.

A western diplomat who asked not to be iden-

tified said the church was seen as a threat because it tended to sympathise with the underdog.

"The church has a natural mission to help those most in need, and in this country that generally means Hutus. Although the presence of missionaries here does not in itself legitimate the distinction between Hutus and Tutsis, it does tend to keep it alive, he added.

He said the departure of the missionaries could have a serious effect on schools and health services.

Although both church and government officials play down the seriousness of the latest crackdown on worship, there is considerable resentment at least among some Catholics.

Four laymen and an elderly Jesuit university lecturer, Father Gabriel Barakana, were jailed last December for stirring up opposition to the curbs.

Barakana was imprisoned for four years for approving an anonymous letter to the bishop of Bujumbura, Michel Ntuyahaga, accusing him of capitulating to the government over the re-

strictions and urging him to fight them instead.

The regulations announced last year ban attending church services before five o'clock in the evening on weekdays and limit the holding of religious ceremonies to approved places.

Restrictions

The government says the restrictions are not aimed at the church as such. They were intended to "allow us Burundians to work carefree ... And to increase production too," Kasatza said.

"There are no problems

between the (Catholic) bishops and the government. They accept the policy totally."

The restrictions on worship applied to the country's tiny Moslem minority as well as to Christians and bars were also banned from opening before five o'clock to prevent idleness, he added.

About 65 per cent of Burundians are Catholics and most of the rest are protestants or animists.

A senior Burundian Catholic priest said he did not believe the government wished to persecute

the church and that both sides wanted to reach an amicable solution.

"We have not seen any sign that the government wants to suppress the church. We are confident that there is no anti-church tendency in this country," said the priest, who spoke on condition that he was not identified.

"Both the church and the government have expressed their wish to resolve the problems between us. They cannot be solved overnight but I believe they can be solved," he added. Reuter

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CSO: 3400/239

GABON

BRIEFS

NEW OIL FIELD FOUND--Libreville, July 5 (AFP)--A consortium of firms, including Royal-Dutch Shell and Elf-Aquitaine, Saturday announced the drilling of a new successful onshore oil well in Gabon that could be part of the largest oil field yet discovered in the Central African state. A statement by Shell's Gabonese subsidiary, Shell-Gabon, said oil was found at a depth of 1,100 meters (3,600 feet) near the coast, 170 kilometers (100 miles) south of Port Gentil. The statement said that test drilling at the well, baptised Kounga-1, had produced 3,100 barrels per day. The drilling area is controlled 50 percent by Shell-Gabon, 30 percent by Elf-Gabon and 20 percent by the French firm Elf-Aquitaine. Shell-Gabon said the Kounga-1 well appeared to be part of a larger oil field first tapped in 1985. The statement said the two sites could be the largest oil field yet discovered in Gabon. It said further test drills would be sunk to determine the size of the field. Gabon is one of the 13 members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC). [Text] [Paris AFP in English 1447 GMT 5 Jul 86 AB] /6662

JOINT EXERCISE HELD WITH FRENCH--Libreville, July 5 (AFP)--Some 1,500 French troops began a week-long exercise near here Saturday involving "recapture" of Gabonese territory "invaded" by a neighbouring country in a fictitious row over oil deposits. The manoeuvres, also involving 4,000 Gabonese troops, 40 planes and 14 warships, coincided with an announcement by foreign firms here of a new oil find they said could be part of the largest field discovered so far in the oil-rich Central African former French colony. [Text] [Hong Kong AFP in English 0255 GMT 6 Jul 86 HK] /6662

CSO: 3400/223

MOZAMBIQUE

STATISTICS REVEAL SLIGHT EFFECT ON RSA SANCTIONS ON ECONOMY

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 30 Jun 86 p 10

[Article by John D'Oliveira]

[Text] As the international community prepares for harsher sanctions against South Africa, Mozambique has declared that it is gearing itself for the "suffering" that will be brought on by sanctions and by expected South African reprisals against neighbouring states.

Foreign Minister Joaquim Chissano told the five-day Paris conference on sanctions against South Africa recently that his country was ready for the sacrifices that would have to be made because it believed that its problems with the Mozambique Resistance Movement's guerrillas would cease only when apartheid was destroyed.

However, for almost all of Mozambique's 15 million people, sanctions against South Africa will make hardly any difference to their already distressing economic situation.

And the price that Mozambique would pay for supporting and implementing a sanctions campaign would not be nearly as high as the economic price it has already paid since Frelimo took over from the Portuguese in 1975.

The effect of sanctions on Mozambique must be seen against the background of Mozambique's chaotic economic situation.

Reliable statistics are difficult to come by, but Professor Andre Thomashausen, director of the Institute of Foreign and Comparative Law at the University of South Africa, gave some when he addressed a South African Institute of International Relations conference in Johannesburg earlier this year.

The following statistics illustrate the decline in production and economic activity in Mozambique:

- Tourists: 291 574 in 1972, 1 000 in 1985.
- Cashew nuts: 216 000 tons in 1973, 5 800 tons in 1983.
- Sugar: 285 561 tons in 1974, 120 000 tons in 1982.
- Maize: 400 000 tons in 1972, 200 000 tons in 1983.
- Rice: 111 000 tons in 1972, 30 000 tons in 1983.
- Bananas: 280 000 tons in 1972, 65 000 tons in 1983.
- Fish and shrimps: 32 000 tons in 1980, 7 965 tons in 1983.
- Cotton: 280 000 tons in 1972, 73 000 tons in 1981.
- Coal 574 800 tons in 1975, 100 000 tons in 1984.
- Copper: 3 446 tons in 1975, nothing in 1980/81.
- Cement: 611 000 tons in 1973, 261 000 in 1981.
- Freight traffic by sea: 17 million tons in 1974, 1.2 million tons in 1984.
- Number of goats: 600 000 in 1972, 350 000 in 1983.
- Number of pigs: 220 000 in 1972, 135 000 in 1983.

According to the latest statistics released by Maputo's National Planning Commission, exports amounted US\$123.8 million in 1975, increased to \$245 million in 1981 and dropped to \$81.6 million last year.

In most of the country, what little economic activity there was has virtually come to a standstill because the MNR concentrates on "economic" targets and has almost destroyed

Mozambique's flimsy internal transport and communications infrastructure.

For the vast majority of Mozambicans, this means they have been thrown on their own resources and must live (or die) without help from the central government or its agencies.

Government, in effect, is confined to the bigger towns and to the capital of Maputo.

In these centres, life for most people is already tough because of shortages of both domestically and externally produced goods.

At present, South Africa's most important contribution to the Mozambican economy comes from the money (officially estimated at R116,8 million in 1983) sent home by the more than 60 000 Mozambicans who officially work in South Africa and from the 1,6 million tons (1984/85) South Africa ships through Maputo harbour.

Most observers believe there are many more than 60 000 Mozambicans working in South Africa, but even double the number would inject only R230 million into the Mozambican economy.

The development projects that might have gone to Mozambique as a consequence of the Nkomati Ac-

cord have been few and small for a number of reasons, mainly the current economic depression in South Africa.

So, as things stand today, a complete break with South Africa will add to Mozambique's already heavy economic burdens — but it will make hardly any difference to the average Mozambican.

For the people in the towns and the cities, the shortages might become even more severe.

But the "suffering" that sanctions will bring cannot approach the suffering already imposed by the unresolved civil war in the country.

Nor will rebellion cease if and when apartheid is destroyed.

Whatever help the South Africans may or may not have given the MNR, it is clear that the MNR today is capable of enormous disruption in Mozambique without any help from anybody, even though it may not be in a position to defeat Frelimo and take over Mozambique.

While the MNR may exaggerate its own support in Mozambique, it could not operate as widely and as effectively as it now operates without taking advantage of government incompetence on one hand and fairly widespread support on the other hand.

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CSO: 3400/250

NIGERIA

OVERSEAS BANKS DEMAND THIRTY PERCENT RESERVE DEPOSIT

Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 16 Jun 86 pp 1, 24

[Text]

OVERSEAS banks have been demanding 30 per cent reserve deposit for every 100 per cent of credit line extended to its Nigerian customer a rule that bends in favour of the stringent banking regulations (in USA) which insist that debts not serviced after 90 days become non-performing assets in the bank's books.

This new attitude to her Nigerian customers by overseas trading partners is reported to be the consequence of the country's poor credit rating and payments habit so much so that new banks that were recently exposed to the Nigerian trade environment have moved their credit portfolios to the

debt managers desks.

It looks like the banks abroad reached a consensus a long time ago not extend much more credit lines to Nigeria until there was a credible resolution of her cash flow and liquidity problems.

UBA's current monthly Business and Economic Digest, reports that European banks have been more conciliatory than American financial institutions. For instance, some prominent banks in Europe - BNP, Standard Chartered and Barclays Bank, are said to have done so well in the Nigerian market as partners in the United Bank for Africa, the First Bank and the Union Bank, Nigeria's three biggest banks, that they cannot now shut the door.

This means that they are still extending credit lines not less than 50 per cent, which are usually earmarked for their favourite Nigerian companies.

Because Nigeria is historically of more strategic importance to Europe

than the US, European suppliers and exporters with high stakes in the Nigerian economy tend to exert more pressure on their home banks to keep their business alive in the lucrative Nigerian market.

Meanwhile as Nigeria battles with the main elements in her medium term recovery package, the UK club is reported to have granted her a 90 day moratorium on her trade debt, affecting debts whose principals would have matured some time last April and next September 30.

Perhaps, this is in keeping in line with the clean report of performance which an IMF team that visited Lagos last May based on Babangida's current economic recovery package.

The team led by Dr. Abubakar Quatara former ECOWAS executive secretary, was said to have examined Nigeria's proposed Medium Term (MT) plan and left precedent conditionalities that helped to resolve the impasse at the present level of negotiation.

NIGERIA

FRENCH CREDIT AGENCY RESCUES FOURTH REFINERY

Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 16 Jun 86 p 1

[Article by Ndu Ughamadu]

[Text]

FRANCE has now decided that its export credit agency (COFACE) which had been foot-dragging over extending cover for the fourth refinery of the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC) at Elesha-Elеме, near Port Harcourt will extend such.

However, the export credit agency of Japan (MITI) had extended its own cover some months ago. Work had almost been grounded at the refinery, because of COFACE's reluctance in extending its cover for reasons not unconnected with the present economic recession in the

country.

Only recently, the Petroleum Resources Minister, Alhaji Rilwanu Lukman, told the Business Times in an exclusive interview that he was optimistic that France would meet its part of the contract agreement on the fourth refinery.

A United Bank for Africa's source said last week that France's latest and positive stand on the refinery was sequel to President Mitterand of France and Prime Minister Nakasone of Japan's discussion on the issue at the May 3 - 5 summit of the seven leading industrial leaders in Tokyo "where it was mutually decided that France should extend

its own cover, thereby removing the last stumbling block".

The meeting of minds far away in Tokyo more than anything, reflects the concern of the West, and Japan for the economic security and political stability of Nigeria, it also underscores the country's strategic and commercial importance.

In February 1985, the NNPC signed a \$70m dollar contract with a consortium of companies, JGC and Marubeni of Japan, Spie Batignolles (Spibat) of France and Spibat Nigeria Ltd for the financing of the foreign exchange component of the refinery among others.

Sure enough, the new refinery is designed to process 150,000 barrels a day (bd) of Bonny light from the Shell Petroleum Development company's terminal.

Accordingly, this will boost Nigeria's refining capacity to 410,000 barrels a day.

On the completion of the fourth refinery around 1987, all things being equal, it will also produce yearly 123,000 metric tons of liquefied gas, 2.78 million metric tons of gasoline, 930,000 metric tons of fuel kerosene, 820,000 metric tons of diesel oil and 2.35 metric tons of fuel oil.

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NIGERIA

BRIEFS

COMMONWEALTH SANCTIONS URGED--The Federal Government has said in Lagos that it "sees no option open to the Commonwealth, if it is to maintain its credibility than to adopt effective and comprehensive sanctions against South Africa." In a statement on the report of the Commonwealth Group of Eminent Persons, the Federal Government called on the "international community to draw the right conclusions if a blood-bath of immense proportion is to be avoided in South Africa." It called on the international community to "undertake such effective measures that will compel the apartheid regime to change its policies and thus make the demise of apartheid as non-violent as possible. The Federal Government noted: "It is now clear beyond any shadow of doubt that the apartheid regime will not be persuaded by negotiations, however, well intentioned, to start the process of dismantling its evil policy." [Text] [Enugu DAILY STAR in English 16 Jun 86 p 1] /9317

CSO: 3400/200

UGANDA

MUSEVENI SAYS KENYA TO PERMIT ACCESS TO PORT

Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 21 Jun 86 p 2

[Text] Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni, after his first official visit to Kenya since coming to power, said on June 17 that the Kenyan government will allow Ugandan trains carrying coffee for export to cross through Kenya to Mombasa for the first time since 1977, when the East African Community broke up.

The agreement should enable Uganda to save \$12.8 million a year, Mr Museveni said on the return from a one-day trip to Nairobi. Transporting a tonne of coffee by road to Mombasa costs \$116 dollars, against \$52 for transport by rail, he said.

I.O.N.--This decision highlights the good relationship between Daniel arap Moi and Mr Museveni, whose Marxist tendencies roused concern in Nairobi as recently as last autumn, when he attended peace negotiations in Kenya between rival Ugandan factions. Since that time, however, Mr Museveni has made a number of undertakings both to western countries, who have given him moral support, and to his powerful neighbour.

The decision to allow Ugandan trains to pass through the country will nonetheless have a negative impact on Kenyan hauliers who made sizeable profits out of transporting Ugandan coffee to Mombasa. Overall, the current downward revision of the overvalued Ugandan and Tanzanian currencies against the Kenyan shilling should progressively stimulate trade between the former members of the East African Community.

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CSO: 3400/197

29 July 1986

ZIMBABWE

BANANA SAYS NATION TO INCREASE MILITARY BUDGET

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 25 Jun 86 p 15

[Text]

HARARE. — Zimbabwe opened the second session of its second independence Parliament yesterday with the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, assured of his largest majority ever and only three seats shy of the number he needs to make his country a one-party state.

President Canan Banana opened the session after a military parade which included low-flying jets screaming overhead thundering volleys from cannons firing blank shells.

Mr Banana did not mention a one-party state in his speech, which was devoted largely to domestic Budget issues.

The President said that his government intended to put more money into military spending.

He did not say what percentage of the Budget would be given to the

military. There also was no mention of whether the government would renew a state of emergency which is now in its 21st year, but is due to end late next month.

Although the current Parliamentary session is a Budget one, it could very well be the one that gives Mr Mugabe's ruling Zimbabwe African National Union (Patriotic Front) the 70 seats it needs to push through its long-sought goal of a one-party state.

Mr Mugabe, who controlled 57 seats at independence six years ago, now controls 67 — two-thirds of the Chamber.

The majority includes independent Mr Chris Anderson, the only White in Mr Mugabe's Cabinet and Mr Charles Duke, a White Conservative who defected from the former Prime Minister, Mr Ian Smith's Conservative Party on Jun 5 to join Zanu-PF.

Under the British-drafted constitution that this country accepted at independence in 1980,

Zimbabwe became a multi-party state with a 100-member legislature that assured 20 seats to the former White rulers of colonial Rhodesia.

But the constitution allows the Zimbabwean assembly to amend the document with the backing of 70 of its members. That includes an immediate vote for a one-party state. Even with the 70 votes, Mr Mugabe would have to wait until April, 1987, to abolish the White seats.

Of the 33 seats not under Zanu-PF control, the Zimbabwe African People's Union, the major Black opposition party, and Mr Smith's Conservative Alliance of Zimbabwe control 14 seats each and the moderate Whites of the independent Zimbabwe group have three. — Sapa-AP.

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CSO: 3400/239

ZIMBABWE

GOVERNMENT BLAMED FOR 'DISMAL' STATE OF CONSTRUCTION

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 14 May 86 p 1

[Text]

THE Zimbabwe government's persistence in awarding lucrative construction work to foreign contractors, the concept of building brigades, and existing employment and wages policies, have combined to produce the local construction industry's "most dismal five-year performance record" since the recession of the 1930s.

So says a report recently commissioned by the National Joint Practice Committee incorporating the construction industry and allied professions (architecture, quantity surveying, steelwork and engineering).

An effort to illustrate to government the position in which the construction industry found itself at the end of last year, the report also makes numerous suggestions as to how, with government understanding and assistance, it could be revitalised, and in so doing, "assist to its utmost ability in bringing about the more rapid and successful development of Zimbabwe".

SKILLS & EXPERIENCE

Pointing out that Zimbabwe has at its disposal the services of a highly skilled and experienced construction sector plus resources capable of carrying out three times the volume of work actually being undertaken by it, the report calls "unwelcome", the experience of seeing major prestige contracts awarded during the business upturn of recent years, go to foreign contractors.

"Government, the largest single

capital works developer, has encouraged the employment of foreign contractors to execute works well within the scope and ability of the local industry.

"This is amply illustrated by the Hotel & Conference Centre in Harare, the Sports Stadium in Harare, World Bank-funded road projects, borehole drilling projects, World Bank-funded urban developments and aid-funded rural water projects".

It is unrealistic, the report continues, to expect Zimbabwe's population to accept that foreign contractors, often appointed under very favourable conditions, should be busy at this time, while local building workers are unemployed, contractors are under-employed and national assets in plant and skilled personnel are under-utilised.

Results of this policy include suspension of training activities within the industry, loss of personnel at all levels of skill, loss of commissions and work for local professionals, of customs duties and excise for government itself, and the spending of considerable amounts of foreign currency.

SERIOUS DECLINE

"Zimbabwe's construction sector is being prevented from making its potential contribution by a number of policy issues that are forcing the industry into a state of serious decline.

"If the current threats to the industry are not removed, an inevitable result will be the collapse of

efficiency in the whole sector, the dissipation of related skills, the demise of building-supply companies and the failure of the nation's urban development plans", the report says.

Other major handicaps for the local construction industry are the issues of minimum wages, periodic wage awards, job protection and the upgrading of semi-skilled workers whose skills and experience may not be enough to carry the responsibility.

The industry believes that a "generally uncooperative attitude to employers" has resulted from these policies, an attitude that is perpetuated by labour relations legislation "which appears to many employers to have been drafted on an underlying assumption that only workers have rights and all obligations are to be met by employers".

Building brigades, the report states, "are effectively a manifestation of the distrust in which the authorities hold the motives, working methods and skills-requirement claims of private sector contractors". The right place for building brigades would be in the rural areas -- for single units like schools and clinics -- not on large residential projects beyond their scope.

In choosing to apply the mixture of current policies like these, "the Government of Zimbabwe has brought about conditions that have combined to produce the most dismal five-year performance record seen by this country's construction sector since the economic recession

of the 1930s," says the report.

But all is not lost. The report goes into several lengthy recommendations for this situation to be improved. They include a call for reversal of government preference for foreign contractors on local contracts, lower wage rates for school leavers (to encourage increased employment), and relaxation of rent controls for the encouragement of private housing developments.

An important recommendation put forward is a scheme to ease requirements for the purchase of housing and bringing mortgage finance within reach of more, less well-paid people, to stimulate demand for housing developments.

"Until conditions that hamper saving, investment and growth are removed", the report concludes, "the potential contribution of the sector as a provider of services, employment and tax revenues and as a spearhead of physical development and progress will remain unfulfilled".

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CS0: 3400/239

ZIMBABWE

COLUMNIST OUTLINES IDEAL AGENDA FOR NAM CONFERENCE

Harare SUNDAY DAILY MAIL in English 25 May 86 p 8

[Article by Travor V. Ncube]

[Text] The hosting of the Non-Aligned Movement summit by Zimbabwe later this year is likely to remain one of the greatest political events to take place in this continent for a very long time to come. World attention, especially that of the progressive section of the world, will be focused on the events of Harare.

When the 101 world leaders take their seats at the Harare Conference Centre they will be faced with an unenviable task, to say the least. The agenda for the talks is most likely to be a hard nut to crack, since it would be an attempt towards solving some of the most burning international issues.

Featuring high on the agenda should definitely be the situation just across Zimbabwe's southern border, where the crisis in South Africa is moving inexorably towards its climax. The summit delegates will be looking for ways and means of dismantling the inhuman political system in South Africa.

The conference, owing to the political climate within which it has been hosted, will be expected to tackle a grave world problem, namely the arms race. They will either have to endorse Cde Mikhail Gorbachev's latest programme of saving the world from a possible nuclear holocaust by the year 2000, or formulating and tabling their own proposals.

The Iran-Iraqi war is still raging on unabated and now going into its sixth year. Both belligerents are member states of the Non-Aligned Movement. Issues which seek the attention of the movement and involving two or more members are likely to divide the movement.

A solution has to be found to this costly and unnecessary Gulf war. It has brought enough human suffering not to mention the economic damage. This issue is bound to test the political maturity of the movement — they must not allow themselves to be divided.

The political situation in South America, where the United States is pursuing its self-styled role of being world policeman has caused a lot of human suffering and loss of life by aiding anti-government elements like the so-called contras in Nicaragua and by supporting right-wing dictatorial governments as has happened in El Salvador. El Salvador will call for their attention.

The movement has to register its condemnation

of any form of interference in the affairs of a sovereign state, be it a member of the movement or not.

The Namibian question which has been linked to the presence of Cuban troops in Angola by the Americans certainly deserves the attention of the movement. Coming in as it does after America's unprovoked attack on Libya the summit will denounce such acts of military aggression as avenues of settling political disputes.

For the benefit of world peace and stability such naked aggression cannot be condoned and the movement can be expected to give full support to Libya as the preparatory meeting in New Delhi has done.

Most member states, especially those from Africa have just been through severe droughts and hence numerous economic problems, with their attendant social repercussions.

While there has been a general world economic upturn, especially on the world capitalist economies, developing countries have not experienced any

major changes simply because the very poor are the least to benefit when times are good and the first to be hurt when times are bad.

It is on economic and social problems facing the world and the developing countries in particular that concrete solutions will be expected from the summit. Indeed, the relations of the Third World countries and the developed capitalist countries have been characterised by inequality, domination and outright exploitation.

The gap between rich and poor countries is morally indefensible and the present international economic system must be altered to begin to moderate present extremes in the distribution of income and wealth.

They should seek to remedy the ever-increasing debt problem facing the developing countries, which in its current state cannot be serviced without damaging the economies.

The developed capitalist countries have certainly let these developing countries down and in August in Harare the latter should decide to act and act on their own and collectively.

While the call for a New International Economic Order is still justifiable, perhaps it should be realised by all involved that the developing countries cannot expect the Western world to rescue them from their poverty. I believe that no effort should be spared in attempts to bring about meaningful South-South co-operation.

The realisation that the developed countries have over the past decade been back - pedalling on their promise to search for a workable and mutually beneficial world economic order, should push the delegates at this conference towards efforts to seek for a South solution to South economic problems.

They will have to search for means of ex-

plotting the vast scope of potential South-South co-operation, whether in economic or humanitarian spheres, for the benefit of the majority of the world's population living in the South.

Indeed, August will not be a time for collective wound licking, or pointing to colonial legacy for present economic problems, it will be time for some bold new initiatives.

After colonial rule, many former colonial masters were content on perpetuating colonial economic relations with the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America. Apparently to them there was nothing amiss in economic relations which relegated the role of the developing countries to that of supplying unprocessed raw materials while importing manufactured goods.

It was in 1974, hard on the heels of disruptive rises in global oil prices that the developed countries were forced to see that developing countries were not satisfied with the workings of the international economic system and hence made promises of a New International Economic Order out of fear. At least the developing countries had made it clear that they would not stand by while such vital commodities as oil were squandered with little or nothing coming to them.

The pillaging of developing countries had gone on for long enough and had to be stopped. As soon as the developed countries survived this shock, and their fears having aborted, they were prepared to disregard the demand for a New International Economic Order.

International economic relations have, with minor changes gone back to their pre-1974 level. The South has continued to be mortgaged to the North — its natural wealth and minerals, agriculture and commodities, financial resources and industry, trade and com-

munications, even its literacy and health.

It has resulted in the concentration of economic power in the hands of a few developed countries, which lay down the rules of international trade, the monetary system, finance and decision - making arrangements. Consequently the developing countries are economically as dominated today as they were under direct colonial rule.

It is not surprising, then, that the existing order has failed to solve the basic problems of developing countries — acute poverty, unemployment and lack of self-reliance.

The countries of Africa, Latin America and Asia have lost control of deciding at what price their commodities should be sold.

Those developing countries which have moved into the manufacturing sector have faced severe problems in their endeavours to sell their commodities in the developed countries. Generally, developing countries have faced high tariffs from the West, non-tariff and other trade barriers in their attempts to export. Such is the sad state of affairs.

While one is not calling on the developing countries to drop the call for a New International Economic Order one hopes that our leaders will see that this must now take another direction and on a new level altogether. There is more to be gained than lost through collective self-reliance and general collective and regional planning among the non-aligned countries.

Doubtlessly the Non-Aligned Movement is a powerful political force, but most of all these countries are great producers of vital industrial raw materials and a huge market in themselves for that matter. There is good reason for them to turn towards each other for trade and industrial development. Competing with each other in an attempt to gain the con-

fidence of capitalist buyers is harmful to them.

There should be inter-non-aligned trade and co-operation, concerted joint planning of projects and joint efforts on the formulation of common approaches to issues like debt negotiations.

/13104

CSO: 3400/238

ZIMBABWE

PARTY MEMBERS URGED TO PLAY SECURITY ROLE AT NAM SUMMIT

Harare SUNDAY DAILY MAIL in English 22 Jun 86 p 1

[Text] Security officials in Zanu (PF) must be vigilant and must mobilise the masses to strengthen the security of the ruling party to complement Government security efforts at the forthcoming Non-Aligned Movement Summit.

Making the call at a one-day seminar on the role of the security wing of Zanu (PF) at a Harare hotel yesterday, the party's Secretary for National Security, Cde Emmerson Munangagwa, said security had to be heightened in both the party and the Government.

"We have a duty to mobilise the whole country and the youth in order to prevent the enemy from penetrating us," he said.

The recent attacks on the three countries, Botswana, Zambia and Zimbabwe, by South Africa was carried out "in order to demonstrate our vulnerability at a time when important world leaders are preparing to come to our country."

Cde Munangagwa added: "In many respects this attack against us was an exercise in cynicism because the white racists were trying to show the world that black independent states were helpless against them."

But it was also a futile exercise which attempted to give false confidence to Pretoria's white citizens that apartheid would continue forever, Cde Munangagwa, the Minister of State (Security), said.

Heads of State coming for the NAM conference must be assured of the country's security, he added.

"We must be extremely vigilant because the visitors will come anxious to see that we ourselves are security conscious. They know that the South Africans attacked us not so long ago and that we have a dissident problem in a small part of the country.

"The visitors know the reasons for this problem but they have confidence in this country and our leadership as well as in our capacity to host the summit . . . Let us ensure that they take back positive memories regarding their feelings of security whilst in Zimbabwe.

Calling for individual security consciousness among party members, Cde Munangagwe urged them to protect the party from reactionary elements who may seek to destroy it, either from within or from without.

"Those who come from outside may be easier to detect because they may look and sound strange to a party member . . . However, those who are in the party know how to subvert the party using internal means," he said.

"When you look at our structures from the cell upwards, you will notice that the subtlety of the subversion increases. That is why the vigilance of party members must in turn increase as we move up in the party structures."

/13104
CSO: 3400/238

ZIMBABWE

PARASTATALS URGED TO START MAKING PROFITS

Harare THE HERALD in English 24 Jun 86 p 9

[Text] PARASTATALS should reverse operating on a deficit to avoid collapse, the deputy secretary (Administration and Parastatals) in the Ministry of Information, Posts and Telecommunications, Cde Lucas Tavaya, said yesterday.

Addressing 20 senior Government officers responsible for parastatals in Harare on the role of parastatals in the implementation of Government development policies, he said this could only be effected if the Government clearly stated its policy.

"These institutions were initially created with a view to serving only a fraction of the population and now after independence, the burden on these bodies has increased amazingly.

He said it was time parastatals changed their policies and operated on a commercial basis.

The Government and people were unanimous that these institutions should make a profit to keep them in business and not continue receiving financial help to make up for their shortfalls.

Cde Tavaya said areas to be discussed should include relations between boards, management and ministers; growing budget deficits; programme planning, management practices, direction and purposefulness and technological dependence.

Speaking on the same occasion, the senior deputy secretary in the Prime Minister's and Cabinet Office, Cde Willard Chiwewe, said the Cabinet committee on parastatals had been established to curb the drift of parastatals towards privatisation.

"While it had been possible through the Cabinet committee on salaries in statutory bodies to control salaries and wages payable by parastatals to their senior personnel, no further machinery existed at the time of independence to control the equally important areas of staff recruitment, conditions of service, administration and operations policy.

"Hence, the need had arisen urgent, and effectively to monitor and redirect parastatal activities to put them in line with Government and national objectives."

/13104
CSO: 3400/238

ZIMBABWE

EDITORIAL CALLS FOR ECONOMIC SELF-RELIANCE FOR AFRICA

Harare SUNDAY DAILY MAIL in English 1 Jun 86 p 8

[Text]

FOR us in Africa the policy of self-reliance is not a matter of choice but a common sense necessity given the stark reality of international unresponsiveness to our desperate calls for assistance. What we often receive, whenever we do, bears no relation to the magnitude of our needs. Many African governments are reduced to running "hand-out" economies — economies dependent on foreign financial hand-outs calculated to keep them barely afloat.

Last week's United Nations special session on Africa's debt crisis and economic stagnation generally demonstrated yet again the need for Africa to look inward to herself and concentrate on self-reliance. The delegates from the developed world listened to Africa's desperate pleas but gave nothing more than the usual diplomatic promissory notes which, in this case, help no one. How much money was spent in organising the special session is a question worth asking.

The African condition is grave and no meaningful foreign assistance is forthcoming. The time has therefore come for the peoples and governments of Africa to recognise and accept that the problems we face can only be solved in Africa by Africans themselves.

It cannot be denied that to a very great extent the debt crisis is a foreign capitalist creation. We live in organised poverty for the

politico-economic benefit of our former colonial masters. They alone set the prices for all our foreign exchange-earning export commodities — minerals, agricultural products, etc. They also determine the prices for the imports we need from them. Placed in such a bind, the mechanism for our exploitation is complete.

Thus unless we unite and boldly present radical challenges to these manifestly colonial arrangements, the debt crisis is here to stay. It is a potent political instrument of control over the ex-colonies and their peoples by the developed nations. Our crisis is their policy success — the political and economic domination of the Third World.

There is, of course, no doubt that we ourselves have also contributed much towards the development of this crisis, first by failure to alter the inherited colonial economic arrangements and secondly, poor management of our own economies and resources generally.

Self-reliance can be an empty and dangerous slogan unless it is purposefully pursued in a disciplined and determined manner. Self-reliance demands that we care for what we have and build on it in the national interest. Mismanagement and corruption, the twin scourges of the Third World, cannot be blamed on foreigners. These are our own evils which militate against our countries' efforts to stand on their own feet.

We believe in the prosperous future of Africa thanks to the awakening crisis we face. In recent years our leaders have had to take some commendable decisions to strengthen inter-Africa co-operation in the fields of trade, commerce and economic development in general. Organisations like SADCC, PTA and the West African Economic Community are concrete examples of Africa's resolve to help herself with or without foreign assistance.

Africa has been exploited and humiliated for too long and no foreigner will get her out of that situation.

/13104

CSO: 3400/238

SOUTH AFRICA

HENDRICKSE CRITICIZES PRESIDENT'S COUNCIL'S DECISION

MB231853 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1803 GMT 23 Jun 86

/Text/ House of Representatives, 23 June, SAPA--The decision by the President's Council to pass the security bills last week had done more harm than good and had reflected upon the good intentions of the House, the chairman of the Minister's Council, Mr Allan Hendrickse said today.

In a statement in the House, he said all members, including the opposition, were disappointed that their best intentions had resulted in a sense of disillusionment.

He said the good that had been done by the House had been negated by the passing of the bills in the President's Council.

"We further believe that in spite of the disheartening situation our presence and participation is essential as an investment for the good of our country."

The decision had not been a moral one as 159 MPs had voted against the bills while 146 had supported them.

The leader of the House, Mr Miley Richards (LP /Labor Party/ Toekomsrus) appealed to the state president to withdraw the bills as a sign of respect towards Parliament.

The House of Representatives and the House of Delegates had expressed their honest feelings in rejecting the bills and common courtesy had demanded that the state president should not have sent it to the President's Council.

"We could have considered rejecting the legislation now being considered by the House but decided that this would be counterproductive," he said.

/12228
CSO: 3400/173

SOUTH AFRICA

HNP MP SAYS RSA CITIZENSHIP WILL BRING MORE BLACKS

MB232002 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1920 GMT 23 Jun 86

/Text/ House of Assembly, 23 June, SAPA--Granting South African citizenship to people from the independent homelands would be a magnet that would attract blacks to South Africa on a grand scale, Mr Louis Stofberg (HNP /Reformed National Party/ Sasolburg) said today.

Speaking in the second reading debate on the restoration of South African citizenship bill, he said that in terms of the legislation 2 million blacks would become South African citizens "at the flick of a finger."

He asked if the minister of home affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha, had estimated the cost of such a move.

More money would have to be spent on schools and measures such as security.

The result would be a worsening of the relationship between whites and blacks, he said.

Many categories of people--including mineworkers who could justify that they were "permanent" residents in the RSA--would claim citizenship.

Mr Stafberg said the government was trying to remove the frustrations of blacks by creating new frustrations for whites.

Granting of citizenship should be done at a special ceremony where a person would feel proud to be a citizen.

"You don't just dish out citizenship to 2 million people," he said.

The government wanted to recreate the Rhodesian situation, where there were so many blacks that the whites had been forced to capitulate.

He promised that the HNP would undo the government's actions and warned that the government would have to take full responsibility for "the civil war" that would result from NP /National Party/ policies.

/12228
CSO: 3400/173

SOUTH AFRICA

FINANCE MINISTER ON PARTITION; BILL READ

MB251103 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1036 GMT 25 Jun 86

/Text/ House of Assembly, 25 June, SAPA--Although partition had once seemed a good idea, it was an unattainable dream that could not be put into practice, the minister of finance, Mr Barend du Plessis, said today.

Replying to the second reading debate on the regional services councils /RCSs/ amendment bill, he said partition was a good idea at the time it was first advocated.

"But if you are driving along and you see an elephant in the middle of the road, it doesn't help to pretend it doesn't exist," he said.

The dream of partition did not take account of economic and other factors and was unattainable.

Responding to points raised by Mr Nic Olivier (PFP /Progressive Federal Party/ nominated), Mr Du Plessis said RCSs were necessary for orderly development in South Africa.

The government was put in a difficult position because the PFP argued that the bill entrenched apartheid while the CP said it would bring about "total integration."

The bill did not change the realities in South Africa but was merely a way of providing necessary services.

In reply to PFP doubts about the wisdom of introducing a levy on businesses before the Margo Commission had delivered its report on the tax system, he said the commission might make a recommendation on the levy.

If the commission came up with a better idea for raising money for development, the government would consider it.

However, the government could not wait any longer and would go ahead with its plans because delays had already cost the country between R1.2 billion and R1.5 billion in lost development.

The bill was read a second time after a division called by the PFP.

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CSO: 3400/173

SOUTH AFRICA

DEPUTY MINISTER ON BLACKS OWNING PROPERTY

MB230626 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1741 GMT 25 Jun 86

/Text/ House of Assembly. 25 June, SAPA--Property rights for South African blacks officially recognised as permanent residents of areas outside the national states were essential for peace and stability, the deputy minister of development and of land affairs, Mr Ben Wilkens, said today.

He was replying to second reading debate on the black communities development amendment bill, which removes the restrictions on blacks owning property in urban areas under the jurisdiction of black local authorities and development boards.

Responding to objections raised by Conservative Party /CP/ members during the debate, Mr Wilkens emphasised that "not one single right" of white people would be affected by giving these rights to blacks.

An important aspect of the bill would be the cooperation and support for restoration of peace, order and stability which would be won in the townships through the acquisition of property rights.

The bill, which Mr Wilkens said was "acknowledging realities" was read a second time after the House divided, with the HNP /Reformed National Party/ and the CP objecting to the measure.

/12228
CSO: 3400/173

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

E. CAPE TEAM NAMED--The minister of constitutional development and planning, Mr Chris Heunis, has announced the names of the members of a task team which will concentrate on the development of the eastern Cape. In a statement in Cape Town, Mr Heunis announced the appointment of Prof (C. Waite), dean of faculty of economic sciences at the University of Port Elizabeth, as fulltime project coordinator of the team, to be known as the Eastern Cape Strategic Development Team. The chief executive director of Mr Heunis' department, Dr C.F. Scheepers, is the chairman. Mr Heunis said the team would consist mainly of government concerns which were busy with major development projects in the region. The private sector, however, would have top-level representation on the committee. /Text/ /Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 26 Jun 86 MB/ 12228

CSO: 3400/173

SOUTH AFRICA

SQUATTER CAMP SPREADING BEHIND COLORED TOWNSHIP

Port Elizabeth WEEKEND POST in English 28 Jun 86 p 6

[Article by Shirley Pressly]

[Text] A squatter settlement is spreading like a cancer on windswept flats behind the established coloured township of Arcadia, near Humansdorp.

Living conditions in the squatter settlement, which is controlled by the Humansdorp Divisional Council, are shocking by western standards.

Some of the people living there cannot afford better accommodations.

But even if they could afford homes in Arcadia, there are apparently none available at the moment for rental.

The shacks which have been constructed there are a barometer of the worldly wealth of their owners.

Some have built sturdy wooden shacks with interior walls to partition living and sleeping areas from the "kitchen".

Others are Heath Robinson structures which look as if they will collapse like a pack of cards in the first strong wind.

The site for the squatter camp is on high-lying flats which are buffeted by the chilly winter winds which howl around the shacks at night.

Old-timers say that in years gone by people lived there but then moved to the lower-lying Arcadia because of the high water table and underground streams from the foundations which "bubbled up" during heavy rains on the flats.

Some of the shacks do not have flooring and have earth floors which become sodden during heavy rains.

The squatters pay a monthly rental of R13,60 which is broken down into R10 for the site and the balance for "services" which comprise twice weekly nightsoil removal and one water tap to serve the whole settlement.

Mr Johannes Stuurman, manager of the Kruisfontein Development Project, said he had written a letter objecting to the establishment of the squatter camp. Objections had also been made by the Kruisfontein Ratepayers Association.

"But when we looked again the camp was there," said Mr Stuurman.

He said they wanted the authorities to get a move on with the provision of serviced sites on which people could build their own homes or ready-built houses in a housing scheme.

THE WEEKEND POST spoke to some of the squatters. Mrs Marilyn Baardman and her husband, Piet, and three-year-old son live in one of the more luxurious shacks in the settlement.

Mr Baardman is a driver for a garage in Humansdorp.

Mrs Baardman has decorated her well-furnished home cosily and says she is "quite happy" living there but would prefer a "proper" house, but there are none available.

Mrs Jeanette Swartbooi lives in another shack with her husband, Daniel, who works as a labourer for the municipality and their 11-year-old daughter.

They used to board with a family in Arcadia where they paid R50 a month just for a roof over their head.

Mrs Margaret Jantjies, lives in a shack which measures three metres by two metres with her epileptic 20-year-old son, who is the family breadwinner, and three smaller children.

Mrs Jantjies is a single parent. Her epileptic son earns R4 a day in the Government scheme to assist the unemployed.

They did not have the materials to build themselves a toilet and Mrs Jantjies says she has not yet been issued with a sanitary bucket.

Their toilet is the bush.

Mrs Jantjies said the family battles to pay the monthly rental for the site of R13,60.

Mr Tyrone Liberty, treasurer of the Kruisfontein Ratepayers Association, said the Divisional Council had previously announced that erven would be made available for people to build their own homes.

Mr Liberty said the mood among the community was becoming angry because, apart from tarring a few kilometres of road, nothing seemed to be happening.

/13104
CSO: 3400/249

SOUTH AFRICA

BOOKS TO BOOST YOUNG BLACK ADULT EDUCATION

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 30 Jun 86 p 9

[Article by Kate McKinnell]

[Text] An environment where books are freely available and reading is a way of life is the ideal of Promat (Project Matric) colleges for young blacks.

Promat, a project to upgrade education levels among black adults, has two colleges in the Transvaal. A third is planned.

Project's founder and director Mr Larry Robertson was presented with a collection of donated books recently by Dawn Lindberg.

Mrs Lindberg is vice-president of the Highveld Soroptimists Club, an organisation of women at the top of their fields, which has adopted Promat as a project.

Libraries are now being compiled at the Promat colleges, which take black students over the age of 18 and, in an intensive one-year curric-

ulum, prepare them to write matric.

"A worrying proportion of black teachers are underqualified," said Mr Robertson.

"A specific target is to upgrade the education of black schoolteachers, many of whom have only passed Std 8."

About 300 students pass through Promat colleges every year, with a pass rate of 72 percent.

The books handed over had been donated by two publishing companies, Collins and Hodder and Stoughton, and cover a spectrum from dictionaries and Shakespeare's works to ordinary novels.

"We hope to gather books from individuals too. Anyone emigrating or springcleaning who would like to donate their collections should contact me," said Mrs Lindberg. Mrs Lindberg may be reached at (011) 648-2392.

/13104
CSO: 3400/249

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

MAMELODI RESIDENTS GET ULTIMATUM--Mamelodi residents have been given the ultimatum--pay up or else. The Pretoria township residents who have not paid rent for the past seven months, have received letters from Mamelodi Town Council lawyers demanding they pay up within several days. Failure to settle the debt, according to the council, will result in legal action against residents. A specimen letter received by residents read in part: "If you wish to make an offer of settlement and/or propose payments, complete the rest of the letter and return the whole of it to us. This will greatly limit the costs recoverable." The council is said to be losing millions of rands as a result of the boycott. Some residents have said they have not responded while others have sought legal advice. The rent boycott in the township began in December last year when several people were shot dead and others seriously injured after police fired on a crowd of about 30 000 residents. The crowd were marching in protest against rent increases and to demand the resignation of the town councillors. [Text] [Johannesburg THE NEW NATION in English 19 Jun-2 Jul 86 p 5] /13104

KUNI COMMUNITY SAVED FROM RESETTLEMENT--The people of Kuni have been saved. The threat of further resettlement for the Kuni community in the Eastern Cape--who were expelled from Ciskei--was averted when the Supreme Court last week threw out an application by a group of farmers to have the people removed. National and international attention has been focused on the 8 000-strong community when Ciskei trucks arrived one morning in January, loaded up residents and their possessions and dumped the entire village next to the road, just across the Ciskei 'border'. Ciskei authorities justified the move by saying residents of Kuni had been spreading instability in the area. South African officials--for once on the receiving end of a resettlement problem--prepared a temporary site on Needs camp, a farm belonging to the South African development trust. However, white farmers in the area complained about their new neighbours, accusing them of being the cause of an increase in stock theft in the area--a charge the residents have denied. The farmers, through their East London Western Districts Farmers' Association, brought a Supreme Court action to force the government to move the people elsewhere. The farmers won an interim interdict, but on the return date last week, Justice Kroon ruled against the farmers. The farmers accordingly had to "suffer the nuisance." [Text] [Johannesburg THE NEW NATION in English 19 Jun-2 Jul 86 p 5] /13104

UDF, COSATU DENY PAMPHLETS--Pamphlets promising East Rand residents payment for staying away from work have been disowned by the UDF and Cosatu. The pamphlets were distributed in Tembisa and other East Rand townships last week, promising residents that they would be paid between R10 and R50 a day if they stayed away from work. The pamphlets claimed that those who stayed away could go to any UDF or Cosatu office to claim the money if they stayed away from work on June 16. Where there are no UDF or Cosatu offices, the documents said, any civil residents association would do the pay out between 10 and 11 am. The document read in part: "The executive of UDF and Cosatu are concerned about our people and have reached consensus at National level to pay all comrades who celebrate Soweto Day and who stay away from work without pay from their employers." The Benoni printers, whose name is given in the pamphlet as the printers of the document, denied printing it. "We know nothing about the pamphlet and we did not print it," said their spokesman. [Text] [Johannesburg THE NEW NATION in English 19 Jun-2 Jul 86 p 3] /13104

CSO: 3400/249

SOUTH AFRICA

GOVERNMENT URGED TO CLEAR ITS NAME IN CROSSROADS ISSUE

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 17 June 86 p 6

[Commentary by Hermann Giliomee]

[Text]

"HISTORY," says one of James Joyce's characters, "is a nightmare from which I am trying to awake." Will there ever be a time when we in SA can call our history closed and awake to a normal, pleasant life?

There seems little prospect of that. Indeed, the horrors seem to multiply, if we consider the devastation of sections of the squatter camps of Crossroads and KTC near Cape Town.

What has happened in Cape Town boggles the imagination. Some 50 000 squatters have been left homeless as a result of so-called faction fights in which vigilantes called "witdoeke" (or "fathers") expelled "comrades" from sections of Crossroads and KTC and along with them thousands of people who simply happened to live there.

But this is only the beginning of the nightmare. There are widespread allegations that a section of the police force, perhaps a "dirty tricks" squad, actively organised the "witdoeke" and assisted them in the fighting, even to the point of using police vans and Campirs to escort them.

The rest of the security forces are alleged to have done nothing effective to prevent the fighting or stop the arsonists who burnt down thousands of shacks.

Despite these allegations backed up by affidavits, government has rejected calls for a com-

mission of inquiry by various organisations, including the respected Urban Foundation.

On top of it all, it has declared that persons expelled from Crossroads in the fighting will not be allowed to return but must be settled in Khayelitsha.

This is a development of the greatest consequences for government, with its new "positive urbanisation" strategy, and for the country as a whole.

Let there be no illusions: what happened at Crossroads and KTC will be repeated in other parts of SA unless the trends which have manifested themselves in Cape Town's squatter areas can be arrested.

The very first impression that must be corrected is that government is prepared to sanction violence or the results of violence to achieve its ends.

This impression is certainly created by government's insistence that expelled people may not return and that upgrading in Crossroads be confined to the "victors" who managed to defeat the "comrades".

A memorandum written by Colin Appleton, Western Cape director of the Urban Foundation, admirably sums up the widespread concern:

"The Foundation finds it unacceptable that the upgrading be confined only to the 'victors,' thus giving formal recognition that murder, arson and physical violence pay dividends. This sets a dangerous precedent for the settling of disputes in what will inevi-

tably be a growing number of informal settlements in urban areas."

The second impression that must be corrected is that there is a section in the police which is not out of control but is in fact deliberately used to exploit factional divisions within the black community to achieve short-term government ends.

That some people in government should be backing such a strategy is not surprising. Divide and rule is one of the oldest political strategies in history and it has often been quite effective — from the point of view of the ruling minority.

Leaving the issue of morality aside, we must ask whether the kinds of methods allegedly used in Crossroads and KTC can ever achieve any stability.

As usually happens, ideological differences greatly inflame the whole issue. The "witdoeke" of Crossroads are supposed to have some Azapo connections while the "comrades" are affiliated to the UDF.

Again, the Urban Foundation sounds a wise word of warning. In his memorandum, A. pleton writes:

"The decision to recognise an Azapo 'victory' will not be taken lying down by the strong UDF support in the existing townships, particularly amongst the youth.

"Already attempts are being made to rally support to drive the Ngxobongwana faction (the 'witdoeke') out of Crossroads. The decision not to allow persons driven out in the latest violence to return will purely spread the violence and will not reduce it."

In general, government needs to allay the widespread fears that it is prepared to use virtually any methods to achieve its objective, regardless of the longer-term political considerations.

In Cape Town people in the "moderate middle" are saying without qualification that government has used violence to clear sections of Crossroads "which it had always intended to do"

The new security Bills will give even wider powers to the police than it currently enjoys. It will

force us to rely on the police version for what happens in "unrest areas".

The courts will probably be eliminated in cases concerning security. In the handling of unrest situations it will bring SA much closer to a barely qualified dictatorship.

The allegations of police complicity in the fighting at Crossroads and KTC are so disquieting that one is compelled to urge government to heed the lessons of Argentina's "dirty war" in the late Seventies.

There the extreme Right-wing of the Peronist movement, organised in the sinister Alianza Anticomunista Argentina and heavily leaning on police and military personnel, embarked on a campaign of intimidation and terror.

Though the military rulers of Argentina did their best to keep the whole operation secret, aided by a fearful population which simply did not want to admit that it knew, the story leaked out.

The recent report of Argentina's National Commission to Disappeared People, entitled "Nunca Más" ("Never Again") and published by Faber, states:

"Great catastrophes are always instructive. The tragedy which began with the military dictatorship in March 1976 will undoubtedly serve to help us understand that it is only democracy which can save a people from horror on this scale, only democracy which can keep and safeguard the essential rights of man.

"Only with democracy will we be certain that 'Never Again' will events such as these, which have made Argentina so sadly infamous throughout the world, be repeated in our nation."

The catastrophe in Crossroads and KTC is bad enough in itself to demand a commission of inquiry.

If government and security forces have clean hands in this sordid affair, they should have no difficulty in acceding to such a request.

If government continues to reject such calls, bodies with standing in the community — such as the Cape Town City Council and the Urban Foundation — should consider holding unofficial public hearings.

Our name and the political future of all of us are at stake.

SOUTH AFRICA

NATION'S REACTION TO U.S. POLICY CRITICIZED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 20 Jun 86 p 10

[Commentary by Neil Lurssen of THE STAR's Washington Bureau]

[Text]

South Africa's angry reaction to recent public statements by senior American officials displays a lack of appreciation of the difficulties facing the US Administration in trying to defend its maligned policy of constructive engagement.

At considerable political cost to themselves, Reagan officials are determined to help South Africa wake up from its racial nightmare. They want to stay involved and use constructively whatever leverage they have in the divided country.

But the only way they can persuade their fellow Americans that this is the wise course, is to make it clear they see apartheid as a horrible and ultimately doomed system.

Anything less than that would be unacceptable in the US where civil rights, human dignity and the sanctity of the courts have come to be regarded — after a long, bitter and violent struggle — as inviolable.

Thus the language used by American officials to describe their feelings about apartheid and the methods used to maintain it is tough and uncompromising.

This is how the Secretary of State, Mr George Shultz, put it at a Washington

gathering of church leaders: "An immoral system does not serve our interests; it offends our moral principles and we must continue to seek to end it."

In the past, the South African Government tended to be pragmatic about US verbal assaults on SA race laws, seeing them as part of the international political game. But, recently, there have been signs of acute sensitivity in Pretoria. Washington has been getting under its skin.

An informed source in the Reagan Administration said this week: "The recent tenor of diplomatic exchanges from the South African side has been very sharp."

It is understood that the SA Government was especially distressed by what the Secretary of State said to the churchmen. A letter was sent which, reportedly, held out the possibility of a break in relations should this sort of thing continue.

United States and South African officials here were reluctant this week to discuss the specific contents of the letter on the grounds that diplomatic exchanges are confidential, but one major television network quoted from the letter — and its news report was not denied.

The SA Government obviously read the Shultz speech in full. He did say things not

calculated to please Pretoria — such as calling alleged abuse of children and torture of detainees by policemen and prison interrogators an "outrage".

But he also termed as an outrage the obscene necklace killings and the murder of blacks by black radicals.

And he went on to explain in detail why the Reagan Administration was not willing to impose further economic sanctions on South Africa, why it did not want to destroy the SA economy, and why the SA Government deserved some credit for implementing change in difficult circumstances.

He said: "Our aim is not — I repeat not — to inflict random, indiscriminate damage on the South African people and their economy from abroad."

The fact is that Mr Shultz would not have been able to make a speech stating his intention to stay engaged in South Africa without also making it clear that he considered apartheid horrible — which is the universal attitude in the US apart from an insignificant handful of right-wing extremists who fancy the idea of white superiority.

Had he simply said: "We are against sanctions against South Africa because it is an important country where we get many of our minerals and what the SA Government

does internally is its own business", constructive engagement would have had rigor mortis by now.

What is puzzling is that the South African Government is getting aggressive with the US in private despatches. Had it attacked Reagan officials in public, this would have been understandable in terms of the Botha Government's domestic political needs.

The US is one of South Africa's best friends. It is not walking away during a time of difficulty but is trying to be helpful. It is holding international sanctions at bay as best it can.

In return for this, Reagan officials are being castigated in the US as racist and stupid, and attacked abroad as fascist. When thousands demonstrate against apartheid in the US, their target is also the Reagan Administration.

This must be distressing to a President whose dream it has been to bring his fellow Americans together.

To a large extent, President Reagan has succeeded in uniting America, but on the issue of South Africa he is increasingly isolated.

Thus he will continue to slam South Africa's race policies and Pretoria's attempts to mute that criticism will fail.

/12828

CSO: 3400/83

SOUTH AFRICA

NATION'S INTERNATIONAL ISOLATION UNDERSCORED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 20 Jun 86 p 10

[Commentary by Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, in My View Column]

[Text]

Sometimes it helps to step back in order to get a better view or perspective on a situation. I have just returned after six weeks' absence from South Africa, having visited New York, Paris, London, Rome and Dakar.

During that time I spoke to businessmen, academics and journalists about how the South African Government raided Zimbabwe, Zambia and Botswana. The EPG decided that its mission was no longer worth pursuing and the Government announced a state of emergency.

These events all enjoyed front-page coverage and columns of analysis in the newspapers of all the cities that I had gone to.

It felt strange to sit at a boulevard cafe and read about these developments in South Africa and not be there. But it also helped one to form, perhaps, a more dispassionate perspective of what was going on in one's own country.

Some general observations. The good times are never going to come back to the old South Africa, they are gone for ever. In other words, we are not going to stabilise or normalise the situation and simply carry on as before.

Also, it is quite clear that the Government has lost the political initiative. Obviously, it is in control from a security and military point of view, but this precisely underlines the failure of its political initiatives.

Sanctions of some kind or the other are absolutely inevitable.

I was struck by the fact that the Government really has no awareness of the depth of its rejection in the in-

ternational community, and how isolated it really is.

It also became clear to me that mass mobilisation has never been greater. In other words, never before has South Africa's black population been mobilised to the same extent in pursuit of a common objective as it is at present.

That objective can be put quite simply, FREEDOM. One may scoff at this, make cynical comments about the futility of pursuing freedom, but if one listens carefully to black spokesmen, the message is quite simple.

As one black spokesman put it to me in New York, whites are concerned with survival and therefore they are not prepared to die. Blacks want their freedom, and they are willing to die for it.

The Government's response to the black demand for freedom has been to emphasise stability; the need to normalise the situation in order to bring about reform. And thus we have a curious paradox — the divergence between the values of freedom and stability.

In any normal society, these two would be intimately linked, the individual's freedom would be the source of stability for society. But in our situation, the Government's emphasis on stability is seen as a threat to black freedom.

Consequently, the only way in which the Government can resolve this paradox, is to extend coercive control, and this is how we have to understand the state of emergency.

The emergency also makes it quite clear that the Government has decid-

ed for the "siege option". It has said so quite blatantly. It is prepared to go it alone; it is not going to crawl before anybody; it is prepared to fight for its survival at all costs.

Politically, this means that the Government has no intention whatsoever of negotiating a new constitution in which its own position of dominance and control will disappear.

The only political strategy apart from brutal white repression (which is going to become increasingly difficult logistically) is co-optive domination.

More and more the Government is likely to seek ways of co-opting blacks, coloureds and Indians into a new system of government in which it can maintain control.

It would, therefore, not be surprising if the Government increasingly by-passes the normal institutions of government such as Parliament and tries to create new institutions which would give the appearance of a government of national unity.

The Government might even suspend the Constitution, if not formally, then in a de facto sense, and set up an emergency government in which it will invite blacks, coloureds and Indians to join it in trying to maintain stability.

This form of co-optive domination may even stabilise the situation for five to 10 years, but eventually the outcome is inevitable.

We got to Heathrow Airport early in the morning, having taken a connecting flight from Dakar. We tried to book in but found that the SAA check-in counter was closed and would only open at 2 pm. It was sharing it with British Airways.

I remember the days when we had seven or eight counters of our own at Heathrow. That night, we flew back in our half empty plane to South Africa and I kept thinking to myself about that old cliché — it is always darkest before dawn. Our darkness had begun, and I was not quite sure when the dawn would come and who would be there to see it.

/12828

CSO: 3400/83

SOUTH AFRICA

BROEDERBOND'S INFLUENCE IN NATION'S EDUCATION EXPLORED

Johannesburg THE NEW NATION in English 19 Jun-2 Jul 86 p 7

[Text] FOR MANY dark years before black students rose up against the instruction of Afrikaans in schools the Broederbond -- the secret Afrikaans society -- had secretly infiltrated the major power seats of learning.

Today education in South Africa suffers a painful hangover from the Broeders' immense influence which reached a peak during the 1976 student revolt. Ironically the minister responsible for education at the time -- M C Botha -- was the very same man who led the all too similar Broeder protests of 1943.

Broerder minister

Even the current minister in charge of black education, Gerrit Viljoen, former rector of the Rand Afrikaans University, was also Broederbond chairman for many years. His successor as Broederbond chairman was Professor Jan Pieter de Lange, who is also chairman of the Human Sciences Research Council Committee on Education and author of the 1983 De Lange Commission on education.

De Lange is not only one of the most important and powerful Afrikaners in the country, but probably the most influential educationist in the land.

As head of the Broederbond -- the all powerful Afrikaner nationalist think-tank and cultural body -- his views provide an interesting insight into top-level Afrikaner opinion.

The Broederbond aim, he says, is to "promote the broad interests of South Africa and within that to protect the Afrikaner interests." The Bond, which is only open to carefully selected and invited Afrikaans men has about 15 000 members.

About 10 percent of the membership defected to the far-right in 1983 when the previous Broederbond chairman, Carel Boshoff (son-in-law of Hendrik Verwoerd) resigned to form the far-right Afrikaner Volkswag.

According to de Lange 30 percent of the white members of parliament are Broederbond members and he says, he can't recall how many Cabinet members belong to the Bond -- "but not all do." However it is sufficient to note that every Nationalist prime minister or president for 38 years has been a Broeder.

Professor de Lange says the "time for change has to be protected in two ways: the promotion of the economic life of South Africa - because change is going to cost a lot of money. As an example, FW de Klerk, Minister of National Education, stated that in the next 10 years another four billion rand -- 67 percent -- has to be added to the national budget for education to promote equal opportunity.

However, the Broederbond emphasis on education as a tool for the preservation of the Afrikaner folk and a reformed neo-apartheid structure, is little changed.

Both Viljoen and De Lange have emphasised that integration at school level is a non-negotiable

29 July 1986

SOUTH AFRICA

JOB RESERVATION RESTRUCTURING ALONG CITIZENSHIP LINES REVEALED

Johannesburg THE NEW NATION in English 19 Jun-2 Jul 86 p 15

[Text]

ATTEMPTS to scrap job reservation on mines has taken a new turn.

Yet another dimension to the thorny problem of racial exclusivity in certain jobs has come to the fore -- that is reserving jobs along citizenship rather than racial lines.

There is growing speculation that the government has proposed amendments to racial legislation, which currently reserves jobs for whites on mines, along "citizenship" lines.

Although the right wing Mine Workers Union (MWU) will neither confirm nor deny the restructuring of the legislation along citizenship lines, it cautions that such a proposal should not be viewed out of context. This distorted its intended function in any amended legislation.

Responding to the question of selective citizenship in issuing blasting certificates Mineral and Energy Affairs spokesperson said there were more important issues at the centre of the job reservation debate.

It is expected that only 15 percent of the black labour force on SA mines will be eligible for blasting certificates in terms of the amended scheduled persons clause in the Mines and Works Act.

The 15 percent calculation is based on the Conservative Party (CP) definition of SA citizenship.

The remaining 85 percent, made up of migrants in terms of apartheid legislation, regarded as "guest workers" in right wing circles, could be barred from jobs traditionally reserved for white miners.

But not if the CP has its way. One of its MPs points out that by giving certificates to only 15 percent of the workers coming from "our black population" the government will encourage friction between them and their colleagues.

It should therefore retain current legislation which makes it criminal for blacks to perform underground blasting operations.

Blasting certificates for only 15 percent of the black workforce will suit white miners mainly because the threat to their jobs will be reduced to a minimum.

This is in line with the MWU demands that it have a greater say in ensuring management does not overtrain and flood the skilled job market thus reducing the white miner's bargaining strength.

Division of the black workforce through job categorisation will suit those mine bosses who have opted to divide union membership and smash structures necessary for successful worker struggles.

But the right wing is not satisfied with half measures. For "fear of causing friction" between certificate-holding black miners and migrants, the government should retain legislation as it is, they argue.

Its attitude is summed up in another comment: "What does the government of this country owe them (migrant workers) that it

should give them blasting certificates?" asked the CP MP for Koedoespoort, F van Staden.

Van Staden recently urged a speedy solution to the trap the government finds itself in saying "white miners, who were implacably opposed to the move, could not continue in uncertainty over the government's intentions".

"Up to now things have gone very well in the mining industry without this change. Why should things be disturbed?"

"The government should continue to maintain the status quo and protect white miners in their own land," the

CP says.

However, the central issue in the talks remains the question of security of employment for white miners if legislation protecting them is removed.

And unless the Chamber of Mines and the right wing Mine Workers Union, led by pig farmer Arie Paulus, agree on an industrial council structure which will protect white miners jobs, little progress will be possible.

Theuns Burger, Deputy Director General of the Department of Mineral and Energy Affairs says, however, that the amendments will be legislated during the second half of this parliamentary session which begins in August.

/13104

CSO: 3400/245

SOUTH AFRICA

UNIVERSITY OF PRETORIA ISS FIGURES REVEAL COST OF UNREST

Johannesburg THE NEW NATION in English 19 Jun-2 Jul 86 p 5

[Text] POLITICAL unrest between September 1984 and May 1986 has caused damages of about R156-million, according to statistics from the Institute for Strategic Studies at the University of Pretoria.

Referring to the effects of the unrest on the economy of South Africa, the university's bulletin cites damages to public and private property, consumer boycotts, disruption and loss of production owing to stayaways, as the main contributing factors to the losses.

According to political observers, the amount may even reach R200-million if the South African government does not immediately introduce concrete reforms that will satisfy all race groups.

The unrest cost the Putco Bus company more than R20-million between September 1984 and September 1985. A loss of R16-million rand was caused by a reduction in passengers, while the other R5-million was due to damage to buses.

Since 1984 a total of 170 Putco bus drivers have either been injured or killed. This resulted

in the suspension of services for short periods in Soweto and the East Rand townships.

This, the bulletin says, posed questions relating to increased fares and the long-term viability of investment in public transport.

The report also stated that boycotts of white-owned businesses forced many of them to fold.

The bulletin further revealed that by February 1986, claims for loss of vehicles and property had amounted to R65-million.

The bulletin also pointed out that "everywhere in the Third World, political reform goes hand in hand with unrest."

It further stated that reform creates rising expectations among those who want revolution rather than reform. And that, hopefully, credible and meaningful reform, coupled with economic recovery, will lessen the potential for revolution and unrest.

"In the interim, the maintenance of law and order within certain limits is crucial and should continue," it stated.

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

CLOWU BATTLES GWU CONTROL—The Clothing Workers Union (Clowu) is preparing its first major blow against the conservative Garment Workers Union (GWU), affiliated to the Trade Union Council of South Africa (Tucsa). In a move which could break the stranglehold of the GWU on the Western Cape clothing industry, Clowu is preparing to sign a recognition agreement at Cape Underwear Manufacturers. Through its closed shop agreement, the GWU has for years represented the Western Cape's almost 60 000 clothing workers, mostly women. Clowu last week signed an interim agreement with the Cape Underwear Management allowing the union reasonable access to the workers and the right to collect subscriptions from their members at the factory. The agreement came after three days of negotiations, with Hilton Cheadle of the Centre for Applied Legal Studies at the University of the Witwatersrand as a mediator. Talks between management and the union broke down two weeks ago when three union members at the factory were suspended for addressing the workers during their lunch break without the permission of management. The three workers were suspended for three months but will not lose any of their benefits, according to the agreement. A poll to test whether Clowu had majority support at the factory would have been held last Friday but was postponed due to the detention of Clowu General Secretary Elizabeth Erasmus on Thursday under Section 50 of the Internal Security Act. [Text] [Johannesburg THE NEW NATION in English 19 Jun-2 Jul 86 p 16] /13104

CENTRAL PRETORIA DEVELOPMENT PLAN—An ambitious draft plan has been announced for the redevelopment of the "city core" of Pretoria at a cost of up to R500 million. The management committee member responsible for town planning and architecture, Mr Cor Uys, announced yesterday that the proposals would be tabled for approval at the monthly city council meeting on Monday. The deputy director of town planning and architecture, Mr Fritz Kraehmer, said the proposals comprised the redevelopment of the area bounded by Prinsloo, Bosman, Pretorius and Vermeulen streets. The city council wanted to enter into partnership with the private sector in developing the scheme. A small amphitheatre would be placed on the south side of Church Square. The Paul Kruger statue would be moved to near the entrance to the Ou Raadsaal and a fountain would become the centrepiece. Buses would be banned from Church Square. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 26 Jun 86 p 21] /9317

SACC ON EXILES—More than 250 000 South Africans are living as exiles in neighbouring territories and further afield, the director of the South African Council of Churches (SACC) refugee ministry has said. During

1985/86, the refugee division was inundated with requests to assist potential refugees to leave South Africa because of the escalating unrest, the Rev Sol Jacob said in a report presented to the SACC national conference in Bosmont. "Until the South African Government dismantles apartheid and its structures of injustice that make South Africa a refugee-producing country and declares unconditional amnesty to all South African refugees and exiles, the movement of refugees from South Africa to neighbouring territories and further afield will continue unabated," Mr Jacob said. The SACC member churches agreed that people should not be encouraged to leave the country. "However, the division notes that large numbers are still leaving South Africa daily in search of refuge in neighbouring countries and further afield," he said. For the SACC to carry out a relevant ministry to exiles, it was felt that there was a need to maintain dialogue with the liberation movements, as most refugees joined one of these organisations. "Without good relations with these liberation movements, the church will be stifled in its mission to serve the refugees in their places of refuge," Mr Jacob said. The matter had been referred to the SACC executive for guidance and direction, since it had serious legal and ecclesiastical implications. Most of the exiles left behind dependants and young families without provision for their needs. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 25 Jun 86 p 3] /9317

/CSO: 3400/160

SOUTH AFRICA

FINANCE MINISTER COMMENTS ON TAX CHANGES

MB251037 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0953 GMT 25 Jun 86

/Text/ House of Assembly, 25 Jun SAPA--It was a fundamental characteristic of every civilised country that a redistribution of wealth took place through its tax system, the minister of finance, Mr Barend du Plessis, said today.

Replying to debate on the Regional Services Councils amendment bill, he said this principle was in agreement with South Africa's own tax system.

The government's sensitivity in this regard was that it did not believe that money should be labelled as "white" or "black."

As long as there was a substantial difference between the "haves" and the "have-nots," there would be tension.

This would only be exacerbated if money was given racial labels.

The entire concept of the original act and the amendment before the House could be summed up in the word "redistribution."

It was "extremely complicated" legislation and it was therefore not strange that it had taken so long to be implemented.

The standing committee had had to consider about 80 amendments to the original act.

If bodies such as organised industry and commerce took a stand in principle against the bill they did not leave themselves the opportunity to assist in rounding it off neatly.

It was not fair for Assocom to say it had not been given an opportunity to do this.

Mr du Plessis said there had to be redistribution both within particular regions and also between regions.

He was concerned about what the quality of life in the PWV area would be like 20 or 30 years from now.

Water might become so expensive that people would no longer be able to afford the pleasure of their own gardens.

Up to now, the government's policy had been to use the "carrot" approach, to try to lure development to underdeveloped areas.

Now, however, it would have to penalise development in the metropolises and make it unattractive.

If the PWV was to pay for its basic services on the basis of user charging, there would have to be a very large increase in the cost of those services.

It was basically unfair that "tant Sannie in Koekenaap" should have to pay for the train ticket of a commuter in the PWV area. It was also unfair that the burden of overconcentration should be spread over the whole country.

The regional services legislation was not primarily an income generating exercise. The concept of redistribution between regions was a "basic important point."

Earlier, Mr Daan van der Merwe (CP Rissik) said he had no problem in principle with white peoples money being given to other population groups as aid.

But to do this in the present financial circumstances was a threat to the continued existence of whites.

In addition, this money was being pumped into a political dispensation that would eventually lead to the collapse of the white nation.

Mr Wynand Malan (NP Randburg) said it was not true that the regional levies would place a tremendous burden on employers.

The payroll tax was only 1.25 percent of total salaries. This meant only 25 cents in taxes on every R100 paid to employees.

He could not accept that this would have any appreciable impact on the activities of an employer.

The deputy minister of information, Mr Louis Nel, had said that one of the conditions on which the state of emergency would be lifted was that the local authority system would have to be functioning effectively.

The bill created the opportunity for the rapid development of black areas, the creation of infrastructure and for upgrading.

There was a duty to support the government attempt to achieve this.

Mr Malan said he would be "tremendously glad" if the UDF took part in the RSCs.

The NP's aim was to draw everyone into the democratic system.

"We are talking about participation in the constitutional process in a peaceful manner, with a rejection of violence."

SOUTH AFRICA

ARMSCOR GENERAL MANAGER DISCUSSES SANCTIONS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 24 Jun 86 p 13

[Text]

Economic sanctions against South Africa will not be the end of the world, but rather "the beginning of life".

This is the view of Mr Fred Bell, executive general manager of Armscor, who leaves the corporation at the end of this month to take up a new, as yet still classified, position.

"The only way to break out of sanctions is when they are applied. Before that it is very difficult to decide what to do," he said in an interview.

He said that prior to the arms embargo, South Africa had a "supermarket buying" policy.

SUBMARINES

He pointed to the fact that among the arms "lost" when the United Nations resolution was passed was a French contract to supply corvettes and submarines. But now, nearly 10 years later, South Africa was

still surviving even without the submarines.

When the embargo was imposed they decided what they really needed in the weapons field and made plans to get it, or build it themselves, he said.

If the SADF needed submarines they would get them.

While the G5 gun was an impressive achievement, its triumph lay rather in the production than the technological field.

"Look at that," he said pointing to a miniature of the Boer War Long Tom gun in his office. "It has a 155 mm calibre and had a range of 12 km. What is so different about the G5? It is the same basic product, but the result of the latest production technology."

Mr Bell regards breakthroughs such as beating the military computer boycott as more important. If it could be broken, he said, South Africa could beat any sanctions.

/9317
CSO: 3400/161

SOUTH AFRICA

EXPERTS SAY ECONOMY FACING 'CONFIDENCE CRISIS'

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 26 Jun 86 p 26

[Article by Daan de Kock]

[Text]

ALTHOUGH the inflation rate is in a cyclical downturn and could reach between 14 percent and 16 percent before the year end, the long term trend is still upwards and it would not surprise if it reaches 20 to 25 percent in 1987/88 if South Africa does not deal with it effectively.

This was said yesterday by Professor Geert de Wet, Department of Economics at Rand Afrikaans University.

Speaking at a Assocom seminar to evaluate the business outlook once the economic "package" comes into operation he agrees with the other participants that what we need now more than ever, in business confidence, but he said we should not overlook the inflation problem.

He pointed out that inflation was the root of all our economic problems because the authorities tried to deal with it by using monetary policy only and in this way killed the economy.

Prof De Wet said something positive would flow out of the package announced by Minister of Finance Barend du Plessis recently but the effect on the economy would be very small.

"The thing, however, that we need most at the moment is confidence."

If confidence in the economy is not restored we could easily miss the boat because the economic upturn in most of the overseas industrial countries is already showing signs of a decline.

Chief executive of Assocom Raymond Parsons said "the package would certainly have a positive impact on business confidence and although Assocom would have preferred something more bold and imaginative one must except that there were limits to what the Minister of Finance could do.

"I agree with the widespread opinion that the latest 'package' is unlikely — in itself — to ensure 13 percent growth rate this year. We have simply lost too much ground already and the 'package' does

not do enough to boost consumer confidence."

He said the atmosphere of uncertainty, disillusion and perplexity which caused the low business confidence was incurable.

"If businessmen could be convinced they knew the worst, so to speak, that might hasten matters," he said.

He suggested the following selective points to boost confidence and to facilitate growth:

- A clear economic strategy for South Africa which sets out how the different elements of economic policy fit together how the economy can be expected to perform in years ahead.

- Future measure if the economy does not respond to the package should be concentrated

on tax cuts such as reduction in GST.

- A "quantum leap" on the political side which will make peaceful negotiation of South Africa's political dilemma possible.

Gerhard Croeser, Deputy Director General of Finance, approached the problem on a more positive note.

"We have problems at the moment, but if we keep on being negative we can talk ourselves into an economic and political mire," he said.

He criticised Amco's Business Confidence Index as unreliable and suggested South Africa should have a more appropriate index.

This was obviously denied by Mr Parsons.

On the question whether the "package" will stimulate the economy enough, Mr Croeser said the RSA must try to avoid a move from one extreme to another. He suggested that a re-look at the situation when and if necessary.

He also made it clear that it was not the Government's intention to increase the deficit before borrowings to such an extent that it could put pressure on the money and capital markets.

He disagreed with Prof De Wet that one of the biggest priorities at all time should be to fight inflation. He believes the huge unemployment problem at the moment carries a much higher priority than the fight against inflation.

/9317

CS0: 3400/162

SOUTH AFRICA

THOUSANDS OF JOBS CUT IN MAJOR SECTORS

Statistics Reveal 10-Year Decline

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 27 Jun 86 p 4

[Article by Sheryl Raine]

[Text]

More than 291 000 jobs have disappeared in the manufacturing and construction industries in less than 10 years, according to Government figures.

Worst hit were black workers, but no race group has been spared.

In its latest set of employment statistics for these two sectors for June 1976 to December 1985, the Central Statistical Services (CSS) in Pretoria reported that 1982 was the best year and 1978 the worst for manufacturing. For the construction industry, the best year was 1976 and the worst 1985.

Facing tough times

In both sectors, the overall employment situation was worse at the end of 1985 than in 1976. Both sectors still face tough times.

In 1976, the peak for the construction sector, 466 409 people were employed. By the end of 1985, only 302 700 had jobs. A total of 163 709 jobs had disappeared. Most had belonged to blacks (126 359), followed by whites (18 496), coloured people (17 985) and Indians (869).

In manufacturing, at the end of 1976 there were 1 355 000 people employed. By the 1982 peak, the number had grown to 1 454 000.

Three years later 127 400 jobs had disappeared. However, the CSS figures showed the situation at the end of last year was not as bad as in 1978 when only 1 312 000 people were employed in this sector.

Hardest hit in manufacturing were blacks who lost 83 100 jobs from 1982 to 1985. During the same period about 18 300 jobs for whites, 20 500 for coloured people and 5 500 for Indians also disappeared.

Some manufacturing sectors were more deeply affected than others. Significant job losses from 1982 to the end of last year were recorded by:

- Food industry — 9 700 jobs lost.
- Textiles — 13 000.
- Clothing — 6 700.
- Furniture — 3 000.
- Chemicals — 7 800.
- Plastic products — 3 400.
- Basic metals — 12 700.
- Transport equipment — 19 500.

More coloured and black employees have suffered through loss of jobs in the transport equipment sector than other races.

In 1982 there were 55 700 blacks employed in this sector compared with only 46 600 three years later — 9 100 jobs lost. Among whites 3 500 jobs were lost, among coloured people 6 000 and among Indians, 900.

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 2 Jul 86 p 5

[Article by Gerald Reilly]

[Text] CONSTRUCTION, manufacturing and SA Transport Services have shed almost 220 000 employees during the two years to March.

The Central Statistical Services figures show this drop in these three major sectors.

Mining, electricity and communication sectors, however, had a rise in numbers.

The manufacturing sector employed 1,32-million in March — 77 200 fewer

than in March 1984. Construction, with 300 000 employees, was down 113 600.

In March 1984 Sats employed 240 856 but by this March that had decreased by nearly 20 000 to 221 067.

Mining numbers increased 45 304 to 760 932, while Escom numbers increased by 1 400 to 64 900 and the Post Office pay roll went up by 2 802 to 96 724.

/13104

CSO: 3400/246

SOUTH AFRICA

BATTLE RAGING AMONG ECONOMIC POLICYMAKERS OVER CONTROLS

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 30 Jun 86 pp 1, 2

[Article by Gerald Prosalendis]

[Text] THE ideological split among SA's economic policy-makers, between free-marketeers and direct controllers has once again burst into the open.

Reserve Bank Governor Gerhard de Kock said last week certain accusations, that market-orientated policy was responsible for depreciation of the rand and low growth, were completely unfounded, or rested on either misunderstandings or fallacies.

The debate has been simmering for some time but it appears De Kock has finally thrown down the gauntlet to the direct controllers, many of them leading businessmen and civil servants, who have been lobbying against his free-market approach, as laid out in the De Kock Commission Report.

De Kock has long been seen as an ardent critic of further controls on financial markets, as he says they would open the way for bureaucratic corruption. And markets, being what they are, would find ways of circumventing any official restrictions.

The battle is, to a degree, one for the ears of Finance Minister Barend du Plessis who startled free-marketeers last week with a threat to penalise economic development in urban areas and to compel investment where government preferred to see it.

Some have interpreted De Kock's speech last week as a swipe at Sanlam chairman Fred du Plessis, who has openly stated he opposes the uncritical application of free market policies in SA.

The debate has reached new intensity over the issue of impending sanctions against SA with some economists and business leaders, who feel SA cannot afford open markets not resilient enough to withstand overseas pressure.

Says one senior economist: "One wonders if De Kock is feeling he has a stronger hand. There was a feeling last year that the free-marketeers were losing ground and perhaps he is consolidating their position."

"His latest statements now throw the game wide open," he adds.

The controllers have been seen to be active in recent months and among their latest moves have been:

- Lobbying for tighter control on financial markets at Cabinet level;
- Suggestions by some senior officials that institutional investors be coerced into investing in high-risk, low-return ventures to create jobs;
- Recent suggestions that the introduction of a unitary floating rand had been responsible for the dramatic depreciation of the currency;
- Recent hints by monetary authorities that they may clampdown on banks thought to be speculating against the rand by holding dollar positions overnight; and
- Widespread attempts to prevent pending building society legislation — allowing societies to become joint stock companies and floating themselves on the JSE — being passed into law.

"Up to now, government has rejected Fred du Plessis' arguments, but by force majeure we might just end up with a siege economy."

"As long as government thinks this is an option, it will affect their other decisions," says a source.

In many ways the debate has centered around the plummet in the rand from roughly \$0.90 in 1983 to its record low of \$0.35 late last year. The direct controllers ascribe the currency's present weakness as largely due to free market policies.

Late last year suggestions were put forward, and supported by three large

commercial banks, to fetter the foreign exchange market in an attempt to support the rand.

"It was paradoxical some banks should have been involved in this effort. The document was an open invitation for bureaucrats to descend on the banks and inspect their books," says one senior banker.

But De Kock said last week: "They (direct controllers) present statistical series to indicate SA's growth performance has been substantially weaker since the mid-Seventies than in the Sixties, that the rate of inflation increased and the rand depreciated.

"And they then imply because this happened after government made more use of market-orientated policy, the events occurred because this market-orientated policy was adopted.

"A further implication is that had we relied instead on direct bureaucratic control measures, these unfavourable developments would either not have taken place or not to the same extent."

Says another source: "People who tell government direct controls will solve our problems are giving unsound advice. And this leads people in power not to find urgent solutions for our political and social problems.

"This siren call is attractive, but it is dangerous and could lead the country onto the rocks."

/13104
CSO: 3400/241

SOUTH AFRICA

BUILDING SOCIETIES CONCERNED WITH BLACK HOME FINANCING

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 20 Jun 86 p 5

[Article by Arnold Van Huyssteen]

[Text]

BUILDING societies are taking special social circumstances of potential black loan applicants into consideration.

The SA Permanent Building Society, for one, is drastically restructuring the traditional credit-rating condition that monthly repayments should not exceed 25% of the breadwinner's income and that his income alone determines the granting of bond finance.

These new criteria would only apply to the "Zenzele" wattle-and-daub form of construction that has been devised by the Urban Foundation, as well as to the self-help housing scheme in Katlehong, near Germiston.

"We are devising alternative methods to meet the home-financing needs of SA's population at large," says a spokesman for SA Perm.

SA Perm has also launched the "SA Perm Architecture Design Challenge 1986" which invites all SA universities with architectural faculties to submit designs for affordable black housing units in the price range R15-R20 000, inclusive of the serviced site.

They hope that the innovative ideas received from students would assist in meeting the black housing backlog.

Building societies also eagerly await the promulgation of the new Building Societies Act to see how this would affect alternative financing methods.

Meanwhile, the shortage of serviced land still hampers the expansion of the burgeoning middle-class black housing market.

A spokesman for Bester Properties, responsible for the massive Mitchells Plain coloured housing project in Cape Town, says there is a huge and growing demand for quality housing in most black townships.

"The market is virtually insatiable and houses selling for anything between R30 000 and R40 000 are very popular in some Reef areas. With government sub-

sidies available to many black purchasers, building societies are also more amenable to the granting of bonds," he says.

But many stumbling-blocks still exist. "Apart from the shortage of serviced land, practical problems like the lack of essential services, 'competition' between the public and private sectors and confusion between freehold and leasehold property rights also complicate the situation," adds the spokesman.

Although government last month allocated R328m for the provision of serviced land for black urban housing development, the shortage of land — both serviced and "raw" — is crucial.

"At Pinville, Soweto about 700 to 800 erven are now being developed in the so-called 'buffer zone', as no other land is available. Houses are being built for sale in the R30 000-R40 000 range, while at Protea North hundreds of houses are being developed on erven that sold for up to R8 000," he says.

The Bester spokesman says although government's assistance with informal housing is to be welcomed, the provision of "site-and-service" property, together with loans of up to R3 500 to black buyers to build their own homes could lead to squatting conditions.

He says "unfair competition" could exist if the State is allowed to provide "subsidised" housing against which the private sector would not be able to compete.

A further practical problem is that the registration of leasehold properties or bonds thereon can take "months". The choice that now exists between leasehold and freehold properties for black housing also complicates the situation, he says.

But there is no doubt in his mind that "massive goodwill and positive attitudes" would be generated by the launching of new housing projects for blacks.

SOUTH AFRICA

JOHANNESBURG BUILDING SLUMPS 64 PERCENT

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 24 Jun 86 p 18

[Article by Frank Jeans]

[Text]

The value of building work started in the Johannesburg area last month slumped to only R9,6 million — 64 percent down on the R25,2 million for the fifth month last year.

Comparative figures from the Planning Department of the Johannesburg Council for work being carried out is little better, with a 23 percent plunge (R782 million to R603 million).

Civil engineering, long in the doldrums, got a mild boost last month, with road contracts pushing the combined value of 75 contracts to R123 million.

The total value for the five months of the year now stands at R610 million, well up on the R420 million for the same time last year but down on the R705 million recorded for January-May 1984.

It should be remembered, too, that construction costs over the past

two years have increased by about 35 percent.

The booster for last month's orders was the R22,8 million construction of 11 km of the N3 freeway between the Tugela River and the Valkrans interchange.

Edenvale centre

Work has begun on a shopping centre development in Edenvale — a joint project between Murray & Roberts Properties and Retail International.

"The 10 000 sq m centre will provide a one-stop shopping facility," says Mr Eric Field, executive chairman of M&R Properties.

The three main anchor tenants are Pick 'n Pay, Clicks and Morkels.

There will also be 30 line shops and open parking for 380 cars.

"Pre-letting has been brisk and the centre is virtually fully let," says Mr Field.

The project is being financed by Volkskas Mer-

chant Bank and is scheduled to open next June.

Security

Security contracts covering two major developments in central Johannesburg have been awarded by LTA to the Rembles Electronic Security Division of Fidelity Guards.

The buildings are Nedbank headquarters now being built on the site bounded by Rissik, Marshall, Loveday and Main Streets and the Prudential Assurance flagship on the old Colosseum property in Commissioner Street.

The Nedbank contract, worth R750 000, covers access control, closed circuit television, as well as 24-hour alarm monitoring of all security measures.

The R400 000 Prudential contract involves, at this stage, the planning and design of all security aspects related to access control and alarm monitoring.

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CSO: 3400/161

SOUTH AFRICA

BUSINESS PLANS TO CUT HOUSING BACKLOG

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 1 Jul 86 p 5

[Article by Thelma Tuch]

[Text] A PLAN to use loans from pension and provident funds, to cut dramatically the massive black housing backlog, has been devised by a group of Durban businessmen.

The Private Enterprise Upgrade Project (Pentup) was formed earlier this year by seven people in response to the housing crisis and government pleas for private-sector involvement.

The scheme depends on loans from pension and provident funds, which can be forthcoming only when regulations governing the prescribed investments of these funds are amended.

Pentup is to approach the Registrar of Financial Institutions to amend regulations to make pension fund investment in housing possible, one of Pentup's co-ordinators, Darryl Jackson, said.

It had been estimated, he said, that about R40bn was invested in the pension fund movement countrywide -- 5% of which could finance the building of 167 000 economic housing units at the cost of R12 000 each.

Employees' investment in pension funds would not be threatened as the cost of investing 5% of the movement's assets would be negligible, Jackson said.

"The concomitant loss in yield at an expected return of 15%, rather than 18,7%, is a mere 0,1%," Jackson said.

Pentup has been canvassing support for the scheme from the chairman of the Life Offices Association, Pierre Steyn, and chairman of the Pension and Provident Fund of SA, Arnold Bessarabie.

It is to approach Sanlam chairman Fred du Plessis in his capacity as chairman of the newly-formed private enterprise task force to help government implement its recently announced R750m housing scheme.

Government, employers and employees would be jointly involved in subsidising the scheme on a one-third loan repayment each, Jackson said.

"On a bond of R10 000 and an interest rate of 17,5%, their respective contributions for a house would amount to R49 each a month."

This amount, he said, was considered reasonable in the light of investigations conducted into minimum wages earned by black workers in various industries.

For employers such subsidisation would increase their wage bill by only 1,5% after tax, he said, adding that many major employers and employer organisations were enthusiastic to go ahead.

Opinion of the third party -- government -- will be gauged in mid-July when Pentup is scheduled to meet Deputy Minister of Finance Kent Durr.

Jackson said joint government-private sector participation -- the pooling of resources to build houses -- would enable the construction of a

larger amount of houses than separate efforts to deal with the 400 000 housing shortage would.

Meanwhile, Pentup has approached representatives of both the Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu) and the United Workers' Union of SA (Uwusa) to discuss the scheme.

However, a major obstacle to get it off the ground is that of land availability. Land is scarce in Durban and Pietermaritzburg where it is generally controlled by tribal authorities.

But a report is being prepared by the KwaZulu Natal Planning Council to investigate the situation in major metropolitan areas and identify procedures for land release.

Pentup is also investigating the availability of land in the rest of the country, Jackson added.

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CSO: 3400/247

SOUTH AFRICA

BARCLAY'S BANK MANAGER DISCUSSES FUTURE OF BLACKS IN TOP POSTS

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 25 Jun 86 p 2

[Article by Peter Wallington]

[Text]

SA MANAGEMENT was starting to accept that most of the high-level manpower needed to run the economy in future would be black, Barclays bank personnel manager Doc Pascoe said in Sandton yesterday.

Addressing a Unisa School of Business Leadership seminar on "Black advancement: strategies for success", Pascoe said it was unacceptable that whites, who make up only 15% of the population, should occupy 90% of all managerial positions.

"This situation will have to change dramatically in order to accommodate needs and aspirations of black matriculants, as was done for whites in the past."

Pascoe said black advancement became a crucial aspect of Barclays' manpower plan in 1977, when there were only 18 black people in senior supervisory and managerial positions. This figure rose to 206 this year and the projected total for 1990 is more than 500.

Barclays re-examined its black advancement programme last year and came up with an equal-opportunity strategic plan through which it would recruit, train and advance black, coloured, Asian and white employees in such a way that the racial mix within the bank would move steadily towards reflecting the demography of SA.

While Barclays continued to focus on training and development, it also emphasised programmes which impacted on attitudes.

To change attitudes, it was necessary to change the environment, Pascoe said. "One of our strategies is to ensure that any branch of the bank which is not racially integrated will be integrated within a specific time frame."

He noted that equal opportunity presupposed a "level playing field", which SA — largely through inferior black education — did not have. Thus, simply to give black employees equal treatment did not amount to black advancement or equal opportunity.

"This approach fails to distinguish between giving people equal rights and providing the tools for them to use the same opportunities."

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CSO: 3400/225

SOUTH AFRICA

FIRMS RE-EXAMINING SECURITY AFTER BOMB BLASTS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 26 Jun 86 p 9

[Article by Michael Chester]

[Text]

Johannesburg businessmen are to examine new security measures in the wake of the bomb blasts on Tuesday.

Moves were launched yesterday to frame a set of guidelines on how businesses should tackle security.

Mr Marius de Jager, chief executive of the Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce, said security members would meet in the next few days to examine the whole issue of urban unrest.

"Our ambition is to produce a special newsletter that will give guidelines to all member firms — retailers, restaurants, hotels, factories and offices, especially those in and around the city centre.

"We are also exchanging notes with the Durban Chamber of Commerce to ensure as much information and experience as possible will be pooled."

New business security measures are also to be studied by the Emergency Planning Association that has been formed as an offshoot of the Central Busi-

ness District Association.

Mr Pat Corbin, president of the Junior Chamber of Commerce, said it had become essential to give new advice to businesses on security measures.

"The incidents on Tuesday have obviously caused grave concern. They have also caused some puzzlement in view of the enormous progress that Johannesburg in particular has achieved with reforms and the dismantling of apartheid.

"One is dismayed to learn that the very people who have contributed so much to racial harmony turn out to be the victims of terrorism," he said.

"The chamber will also be examining more effective ways of communicating to everyone what achievements have been made and what may still be in the pipeline.

"Perhaps ignorance about achievements is at the root of outbreaks of violence".

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CSO: 3400/164

SOUTH AFRICA

OUTGOING CHAMBER OF MINES HEAD VIEWS REFORM, ECONOMY

MB240926 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0853 GMT 24 Jun 86

/Text/ Johannesburg, 24 June, SAPA--The essential condition for an improved outlook for the South African economy remained significant political reform which should be accelerated, particularly in areas where it would have tangible benefits for black citizens, the outgoing president of the Chamber of Mines, Mr Clive Knobbs, said today.

"Important progress has already been made in reversing and scrapping some of the most fundamental elements of the apartheid ideology," Mr Knobbs said, while delivering his presidential address at the chamber's annual general meeting in Johannesburg.

"It is a pity that both at home and abroad they have not been more widely recognised as such," he added. "The fashionable description of such changes as merely cosmetic is quite false."

Perhaps most significant was the fact that the government had firmly committed itself to negotiating a new dispensation based on power sharing with all South Africans, an idea that was anathema only a few years ago.

Mr Knobbs said the present state of the South African economy could best be described as "waiting for the upswing." This had long been expected and frequently predicted but had been extremely dilatory in arriving.

At the beginning of 1986 the prospects of an economic revival had begun to appear more favourable but "much of the optimism now appears to have been based on hopes rather than reality."

Mr Knobbs said: "Economic growth during the first quarter of this year was negative, it seems likely that it will be so in the second quarter as well.

"Very high growth will therefore be needed in the second half of 1986 if South Africa wants to achieve a zero growth rate for the year as whole.

"The rate of inflation has continued to be high and is expected to remain so after the recent depreciation of the exchange rate which remains persistently under pressure," said Mr Knobbs.

"It will be immensely difficult to pull the economy out of this vicious circle of currency depreciation and inflation."

The new stimulatory fiscal package announced last week by the minister of finance should be welcomed. The measures should be seen as part of an imaginative strategy for deregulation, urbanisation and housing development.

Mr Knobbs said the package should act as an incentive for further initiatives from the private sector and might improve confidence in the economy.

"Indeed, enhanced confidence may lead to a degree of appreciation of the rand, notwithstanding political pressures, and this can only help the fight against inflation," he said.

Perhaps the most promising had been the boost given to the economies of the industrial world by the massive decline in the oil price.

The prospects for more vigorous growth in the economies of South Africa's main trading partners and customers now looked better. High levels of demand in these economies must be good news for South Africa.

"The essential conditions for an improved outlook for the South African economy remains, however, significant political reform which should be accelerated, particularly in areas where it will have tangible benefits for the country's black citizens," Mr Knobbs said.

"The developments which we have initiated in the mining industry form part of the fundamental changes taking place in the South African society for the good of the country and all its people.

"That the mining industry will continue to play a prominent role in promoting a supporting reform during the challenging years that lies ahead is beyond doubt," Mr Knobbs added.

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CSO: 3400/169

SOUTH AFRICA

MINING PRODUCTION DECLINES 6.3 PERCENT

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 24 Jun 86 p 11

[Article by Mick Collins]

[Text]

THE volume of mining production, including gold, declined by 6.3% in March.

This is the largest decline over the past 15 months.

It brings the average decline for the first quarter to 4.7%.

Mining production, excluding gold, declined by 4.7%, which is again a deterioration from the increase of 4.7% for February.

Compared with the first quarter of 1985, this brings the average production down a marginal 0.1%.

Figures published in the Transvaal Chamber of Industries' *Bulletin* indicate that gold production declined to 94.9% in March, compared with 102.4% for the same period in 1985 — a decrease of 7.3% (see table).

This is the second-largest decline since the 8.8% of May 1985 and brings the average decline for the

PHYSICAL VOLUME OF MINING PRODUCTION

	Month : March			Average: January to March		
	1986	1985	Change	1986	1985	Change
	1980 = 100		%	1980 = 100		%
Total including gold	99.7	106.4	-6.3	100.2	105.2	-4.7
Total excluding gold	110.4	115.8	-4.7	113.2	113.3	-0.1
Gold	94.9	102.4	-7.3	94.5	101.6	-7.0
Coal	151.0	151.7	-0.5	149.1	144.9	2.9

first quarter to 7.0%.

Coal production also declined marginally by 0.5% in March, although an average increase of 2.9% was still recorded for the first quarter of this year.

In other mining sectors, the largest production declines took place in copper, at 19.7%, and in asbestos, at 18.9%.

Large increases occurred in the

production of building materials (9.2%) and iron ore (8.5%).

The value of mineral sales came to R1,832bn in March 1986, of which gold contributed R952.2m or 52%.

The second-largest contribution was that of coal at R415.9m.

At much lower levels were the production of diamonds at R64.9m and copper at R47.9m.

SOUTH AFRICA

INTERNATIONAL CAMPAIGNS TO DEAL HEAVY BLOW TO KRUGERRAND

Johannesburg THE STAR (Business) in English 26 Jun 86 p 16

[Article by Neil Behrmann]

[Text]

LONDON — Marketing campaigns of the Canadians, Australians and the US will put the final nail in the Krugerrand's coffin — unless the Government changes its political stance.

To counter international sanctions against Krugerrands, International Gold Corp (Intergold), the marketing organisation of the South African Chamber of Mines, has been forced to promote gold itself.

Intergold officials do not mind which coin investors buy. In the end gold is being sold.

The marketing organization is successfully promoting gold use in the jewellery industry by following and advising on fashion trends. Gold sources also say that Intergold is advising coin producers such as Australia on how to promote their product.

Imports of the Krugerrand are banned in the United States, Britain, Scandinavia and several other countries. In Japan, the government has told dealers unofficially to stop buying the coin. It is believed that Hong Kong will shortly follow the UK and ban New Krugerrand imports from South Africa.

Last month the South African mint announced that it would issue a limited edition of the Proteus. Imports of the collectors' coin, commemorating the

discovery of gold near Johannesburg 100 years ago, was banned in Britain almost immediately.

Several coins of other nations are competing with the Krugerrand. The Maple Leaf, a one-ounce Canadian gold coin, has ousted the Krugerrand as market leader.

Australia and the United States Treasury will soon be distributing gold coins in a depressed and highly competitive world gold market.

"The whole coin market has been shrinking," says an annual gold report of Consolidated Gold Fields. It estimates worldwide minting shrank by 63 percent to 3.47 million ounces last year from the peak year in 1979.

Sales slump

The trend has worsened in the past two years.

Krugerrand sales slumped to 786 000 ounces last year from 2.6 million ounces in 1984 and 6 million ounces at its peak in 1978, estimates Anglo American Corporation. Consolidated Gold Fields contends that sales in 1985 were even worse.

Intergold refuses to release latest returns, but bullion dealers reckon sales this year have slumped further.

Capitalising on the Krugerrand's demise, Australia intends

minting the Nugget, a coin ranging in size from a tenth to one ounce of fine gold.

"We begin production in July," says an Australian official. "Proof coins mainly for Australians will be sold in September, he says, but mass international sales will begin next January.

The Australians will play on nostalgia and patriotism in their sales campaign, say dealers. One side of the coin will depict "Welcome Stranger" (a famous 2 284 ounce nugget found in Western Australia in 1869) and the other Queen Elizabeth II.

The Australians indicate that they will be minting about 350 000 ounces a year, but they will find the competition tough.

At the beginning of October the US Treasury begins selling Eagle gold coins, ranging from a tenth to an ounce of gold.

The Eagle is likely to be marketed aggressively in international markets, say bullion dealers, and will capture a large slice of the American market.

Murray Church, spokesman of the Royal Canadian Mint that

sells the Maple, says that the new coins could put sales of the Maple Leaf at risk. But he also says advertising and promotional campaigns are "good news". They will help expand the market for all gold coins.

Mr Church says annual sales are around 1.9 million ounces from around 1 million in 1984.

The Krugerrand is still actively traded, says a West German bullion manager. Some 44 million coins are in circulation. The Krugerrand's share is 40 to 50 percent of total coin dealings around the world, he says.

Coin dealers say however that when sales boomed, the price of Krugerrands were at a premium of 5 percent to 7 percent over gold quotes. Earlier this year, the coins were at a small discount of under one percent to the gold price. They are currently trading at par with gold bullion, against the Maple Leaf's 3 percent premium.

"Our marketing efforts over the years demonstrated the potential for mass market coin sales," says Mark Collier of Intergold's London office.

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CSO: 3400/164

SOUTH AFRICA

PRECIOUS METALS EXPORT EARNINGS SEEN BOOSTED BY SANCTIONS

Johannesburg FINANCIAL MAIL in English 27 Jun 86 p 88

[Text] Whatever the overall effects of sanctions on SA's economy, earnings from export of precious metals are likely to be boosted, at least in the short term. That, at any rate, is the positive view of Aiden Edwards, president of the Council for Minerals Technology (Mintek), a government-private sector body investigating beneficiation.

He tells the *FM* that the platinum price could double, and the gold price increase by between 10% and 50%, depending on the strength of the international sanctions packages.

"Subject to world perceptions of the seriousness of the South African situation, foreign exchange earnings from these two important commodity exports would appreciate considerably," says Edwards.

SA is responsible for about 90% of annual world platinum production and supplies some 50%-60% of the West's gold. Sales of gold accounted for 45% of the country's total exports of R3.3 billion in 1985. Given international demand and the many devious trade routes, particularly for gold, it would be virtually impossible to embargo exports of the two metals.

But, adds Edwards, there is a danger that users of platinum as a chemical catalyst in the motor, petroleum, nitric acid and other chemical industries would look for cheaper alternatives if prices shoot through the roof.

Conversely, investment in platinum as a precious metal — Japanese jewellery purchases make up roughly a quarter of all sales — could increase.

"What we are looking at here is a short-term boom and thereafter, possible serious damage to the industry," says Edwards.

He points to the sudden jump in the gold price in the days preceding June 16 to illustrate the effect political uncertainties can have on the price of SA's single most important foreign exchange earner. Sanctions would increase this uncertainty, placing a solid platform beneath the international gold price.

"Gold is also an excellent instrument for international barter deals. It would be a major trade weapon in SA's arsenal," says Edwards.

Diamonds provided some 3% of the country's foreign exchange earnings in 1985, and it is difficult to project the effect of sanctions while De Beers' Central Selling Organisation virtually controls the international market.

Producers of other strategic minerals — chromium, manganese, vanadium and titanium — would probably not be as fortunate, as they are mostly easily identifiable bulk exports. Alternative producers would be quick to fill any gap left by SA's absence from international markets.

SA has about 75% of proven world chromium reserves and produces some 50% of the world's ferrochrome, which is essential for stainless steel manufacture.

A short-term price boom could be followed by degeneration of this important industry, in spite of the fact that SA is the world's cheapest producer.

"Zimbabwe, India, Brazil, Sweden, the Phillipines and Turkey are all ready to step into the breach, and it could take the industry between 10 and 20 years to recover from imposition of sanctions," Edwards notes. But chrome, although an important export, provided only 4% of SA's foreign exchange earnings last year and a collapse would not be catastrophic for the economy, he adds.

Another option for SA is to increase

local production of stainless steel. "Although most stainless steel producers jealously protect their own industries, the alternative does exist," says Edwards.

SA has the world's greatest reserves of

vanadium, used in production of speciality steels and in the chemical industry. The 1985 earnings of R300m made up about 1% of total export receipts, but producers could be forced to ride the same rough road as chrome producers.

Alternative producers in Brazil, China and Russia are already waiting in the wings. But again, beneficiation, already

successfully done by Highveld Steel and Vanadium, could provide some relief.

"The immediate effect of sanctions would therefore be an increase in foreign exchange earnings as world prices shoot up," Edwards sums up. "But this would be followed by the gradual deterioration of several industries as substitutes are developed or other producers take over SA's markets."

The sobering thought must be: where does this leave the workforce?

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CSO: 3400/242

SOUTH AFRICA

PROFITS SHOW PALAMIN AS HIGHLY EFFICIENT COPPER PRODUCER

Johannesburg FINANCIAL MAIL in English 27 Jun 86 p 98

[Article by Christopher Marchand]

[Text] Palamin remains one of the world's more efficient copper producers and has achieved large savings by cost cutting measures. The share is seen as a sound rand hedge stock.

Take a high-risk commodity like copper and what do you get? Palabora Mining (Palamin), one of SA's most successful mining ventures. International copper prices are under pressure, owing to global over-capacity, but Palabora has carved out an assured market for its supply of high-grade copper. Its success stems from tight cost control and solid technology, which enables Palamin to turn low-grade copper ore deposits into some of the highest quality cathode on the world market. With the rand sharply weaker in the last financial year to end-December, earnings rose by 51%, and the dividend by 64%.

How did it begin? The Palabora mine was made possible by a geological process which began 2 000m years ago. A series of massive volcanic upheavals tore the earth's crust, forcing millions of tons of magma up from great depths. On cooling, a "treasure house" of minerals was left, now known as the Palabora Igneous Complex. Copper apart, phosphates, vermiculite, magnetite, uranium oxide, zirconium, nickel, gold, silver and platinum group metals (PGM) are extracted. Vermiculite is mined separately. By-products contribute 20% of Palamin's sales revenue.

Since 1966, the complex has been mined by Palamin, controlled by both Rio Tinto and Newmont Mining. Foskor has the rights to the phosphates, which Palamin mines in the same open cast pit as the copper. At a mining rate of 100 Mt/year, Palamin is the second largest open cast operation in the world. The pit is centred on a vertical ore

body: 1,9 km by 1,54 km in size. Rock is loaded onto haulage trucks and driven to the surface for crushing and milling, which is done in conventional and autogenous circuits.

At this point, we see the operation of cost savings. The trolley assist haulage is probably the most impressive measure. Trucks hauling ore/waste out of the pit are connected to overhead lines, which feed electricity directly to the motors. This allows the diesel engine to tick over and dramatically cuts fuel demand. Palamin MD Al Leroy says the net energy saving in 1985 was R14,2m, or R30,5m since 1983.

Other cost measures include last year's phasing-in of a computer despatch system to improve fleet usage, manufacturing truck main frames locally, improved truck maintenance, and the use of cost-efficient emulsion explosives for primary blasting. The possible switching of primary crushing from surface to the pit is under consideration, which would slash the size of the truck fleet.

One problem is that Palabora has no control over its largest cost inputs, and is a victim of such factors as high inflation and the exchange rate. Leroy notes that the average cost of cathode produced in 1985 rose by 27% to R2 012/t. Energy prices (electrical power and diesel fuel) are the largest cost contributor, as the mine relies almost entirely on Eskom for power. For its part, the falling exchange rate

pushes up the cost of spares. The matter is of concern, as cost control is vital to any future decision to expand the mine underground.

Vermiculite is Palamin's main by-product. It occurs in thin, flat flakes, and is recovered by feeding the crushed ore through an air stream which winnows off the flakes. When heated, vermiculite expands into a product of excellent thermal and sound insulating properties. Palamin accounts for some 33% of the Free World's production. Demand is strong, particularly for finer ranges, and an enlarged plant will be commissioned in the second half of 1986.

However, back to copper. The crushed ore undergoes a process of flotation, and copper is extracted by chemical reagents. The residue or tailings contain magnetite, which is removed on revolving magnet drums. Further treatment extracts uranium and zirconium, and the high phosphate tailings are then pumped to nearby Fiskor. At the smelter the copper concentrate is melted in a reverberatory furnace, and separates into two distinct layers: copper matte and slag. The copper matte is blown with air through three converter furnaces, in a process which oxidises the iron and sulphur.

Molten copper is then cast into an anode of 99.5% purity. By intensive electrolytic refining, copper ions are then transferred from the anode onto a cathode of 99.997% purity.

The smelter process also yields sulphur dioxide, which is converted into sulphuric acid for sale to Sentrachem's Fedmis. A R35m sulphuric acid plant is due for completion this year to increase the capture of the smelter's sulphur emissions. Anode slimes from the refining stage are treated abroad to extract precious metals such as gold, silver and PGM. Leaving costs aside, present business conditions are favourable. Borrowings slid in 1985, and the debt:equity ratio fell from 0.44 to 0.31. This has allowed for a more liberal dividend policy, and earnings this year may be held. Palamin sells its copper at the London Metal Exchange (LME) sterling prices. LME copper prices in the first five months of 1986 have dropped some 12% compared with the 1985 average, and could fall further. But the rand is weaker, production should increase in 1986, and costs are budgeted not to rise by more than 7%.

This year's dividend should be maintained, placing the share at R22 on a favourable 8.2% dividend yield and a p/e ratio of 7.4. The income yield is attractive, but an investment in rand hedge stocks involves taking a view on the volatile exchange rate. If you believe the rand is headed inexorably lower, Palamin must have investment appeal. If the rand firms, the share could still offer short-term gains. Whatever the case, Palamin has plenty of go left.

/13104

CSO: 3400/242

SOUTH AFRICA

METAL, ENGINEERING FIRMS TABLE NEW WAGES OFFER

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 30 Jun 86 p 1

[Article by Claire Pickard-Cambridge]

[Text] EMPLOYERS have tabled a new wage offer for 350 000 employees in the metal and engineering industry in an attempt to resolve the disputes and deadlocks existing between the employer body and six unions.

The unions represent nearly 130 000 workers and their response — which will be relayed to employers at a special Industrial Council meeting in a week's time — could indicate whether a widespread strike is in the offing.

Nine of the 15 unions on the council have accepted the offer, but sources believe Manpower Minister Pietie du Plessis would be unwilling to extend the agreement to the entire industry if many unions refused to be party to it.

The Steel and Engineering Industries Federation of SA (Seifsa) met the unions on Friday to confirm it was improving wages for workers on lower grades.

Minimum increases offered range between 32c/hour on the lowest unskilled grades to 60c at the top. This amounts to increases of between 17% and 11,5% and

puts the new minimums at between R2,22 and R5,81 an hour.

Talks began in April and several unions declared disputes after the second round of talks.

The Metal and Allied Workers' Union (Mawu), the Steel, Engineering and Allied Workers' Union (Seawu) and the Electrical and Allied Workers Trade Union of SA (Eawtusa) — in deadlock with Seifsa — have stuck to their original demand of a minimum of R3,50/hour.

The SA Boilermakers' Society (Sabs), the Engineering and Allied Workers' Union (Eawu) and the Eastern Province and Border Engineering and General Workers' Union are now also in dispute with Seifsa.

□ MICK COLLINS reports Mawu will this week hold its first national congress which is expected to focus on the deadlock in national wage negotiations in the metal industry.

More than 300 delegates are expected to attend the Johannesburg meeting.

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CSO: 3400/241

SOUTH AFRICA

GOLD MINING EMPLOYMENT SETS NEW RECORD

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 25 Jun 86 p 29

[Article by Madden Cole]

[Text]

THE level of employment in the gold mining industry set a new record in 1985 and total mining employment increased by 13 100 to 725 000, the outgoing president of the Chamber of Mines, Clive Knobbs said.

As a labour intensive industry, the mining sector provided an economic lifeline to the country's rural areas and neighbouring states, ensuring the survival of millions throughout the sub-continent, he said in his presidential address yesterday.

"If all the money and consumer goods sent home, then over R1 000 million finds its way back to source communities."

Mr Knobbs said that total wages earned by the total workforce amounted

to R3 957 million last year, an increase of R569 million compared with the 1984 wage bill.

Referring to gold production he pointed out that contrary to the general trend, output in South Africa fell by 12 tons from 183 tons in 1984 to 671 tons last year.

The fall, in spite of the continued expansion in milling capacity in mines, was caused by a 5,3 per cent fall in the average grade in ore milled.

"The lower average grade largely reflects the high rand gold prices which allow South African mines to process ores previously uneconomic at lower prices."

Referring to new mine

safety records, Mr Knobbs said that a number of new safety records were established last year including new lows for both fatality and injury rates.

Another record was that set for the number of mines to attain a million or more fatality-free underground shifts in one year. The new record of 20 mines bettered by three the previous one set in 1981.

In the field of labour relations he points out that while the relationship between employers and the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) had not fully matured, a working relationship had developed between them

that was "not fully appreciated."

This was not fully appreciated as "perceptions of the nature of the relationship are shaped instead by the considerable media coverage given to the annual wage negotiations between the Chamber and NUM which have become a prominent event in this country's industrial relations calendar."

Mr Knobbs said that it was essential that the last remnant of discrimination in the country's labour legislation was "cleanly excised" and that there were not perceived to be any strings attached to its repeal.

/9317
CSO: 3400/164

SOUTH AFRICA

COINS BAN WILL NOT AFFECT GOLD CONSUMPTION

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 1 Jul 86 p 6

[Article by Mervyn Harris]

[Text] THE planned introduction of new gold coins by several countries — or the expansion of the production and marketing of existing coins — will not significantly affect gold consumption before 1987.

This is the view of Anglo American directors in their review for the year ended March.

They say the ban on the importation of Krugerrands into the US, Japan and other countries resulted in a severe reduction in the sale of these coins, and a significant drop in gold offtake by the coin sector of the market.

"A substantial surplus of gold thus remained to be absorbed in investment markets, in competition with more attractive investment alternatives. This determined the flat prices experienced during 1985," they add.

With the exception of a brief rally to \$341 in August, the dollar price of gold traded between \$308 and \$335 for the last nine months of 1985 — the narrowest price range seen in the gold market since 1977.

This reflected lack of interest by the general investor when attention was absorbed by strong stock market performances in all major centres, continuing real returns in the bond markets and movements in the currency markets.

However, the sharp depreciation of the rand against all major currencies sent the rand gold price to R900 by December. The price eased to R790 at the end of March after the recovery of the rand.

The investment sector of the market remained the determining influence on the price of gold in 1985, with gold supply continuing to exceed physical demand.

SA gold production declined slightly in 1985, though overall Western world production increased and Comecon gold sales grew by a small margin.

Renewed market interest in 1986 has pushed the price to a new range of \$330 to \$380. This price range has been sustained by investor concern over a combination of issues, including the lower dollar, political tensions in Middle Eastern countries and Libya, labour unrest in SA mines, and the possibility of an international banking crisis arising from falling world crude oil prices.

The directors note that oil prices have not yet established a firm floor level and the full effects of these developments remains to be seen in the oil and bullion markets.

Coal sales by SA mines administered by Anglos increased from 37.8-million tons to 38.1-million last year. This formed about 23% of the national total.

The market for internationally-traded steam coal continued to grow, and prices under longer-term supply contracts were generally higher than in 1985.

However, increased availability from established suppliers such as Australia, SA and the US, and, more recently, from Colombia, has depressed spot prices.

The price fall has been accelerated by the sharp decline in oil prices this year.

SA coal prices have been further hit by the decision of certain countries to lessen, or even eliminate, their reliance on SA coal because of unfavourable perceptions of the country's political situation.

While depressed domestic markets last year were partly offset by rising exports, fiscal measures, supported by monetary policies, are likely to have a modest expansionary bias in the year ahead.

"Unfortunately, only a moderate growth target can be countenanced under present circumstances," say the directors.

"Inflation is at an exceptionally high level, and domestic spending has to be kept within the limits imposed by debt-repayment commitments concluded with foreign banks.

"The emergence of a recovery, and its strength and durability, depend critically on the country being able to move towards normality in international and domestic relationships."

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CSO: 3400/247

SOUTH AFRICA

TRANSVAAL FACING CRITICAL WATER, GRAZING SHORTAGE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 Jun 86 p 8

[Text]

THE Transvaal Agricultural Union says most parts of the Transvaal had very poor rains this season and face a critical shortage of water and grazing, along with minimal crops.

A survey by the union has shown that only the Eastern Highveld and the Southern Lowveld received substantial rains this summer.

"It's especially the younger farmers who are having to bear the heaviest burden," a spokesman for the union said. "Judicial auctions of farms are becoming ever more common and younger farmers are leaving their farms in greater numbers.

"It's also evident that many farmers plan not to continue soil cultivation after this season's crop has been marketed."

The union says the current locust plague has

shown signs of spreading to large areas of the drought-stricken Western Transvaal and this development is being viewed with concern.

The TAU released the following summaries of the situation in the province's regions:

Eastern Transvaal: Crop yields vary from average to very good, with farmers at Piet Retief and Belfast recording record crops. Water resources and grazing are in better condition than last year, although critical at Bronkhorstspuit and Middelburg. Stock is in reasonable condition.

Northern Transvaal: Virtually no winter planting has taken place in the driest areas. Tobacco and cotton crops were below average this season, and prospects are poor. Water resources and grazing vary from poor to critical, with the Limpopo and Pa-

lala Rivers running dry. Stock feed is in short supply.

● **Lowveld:** There is plenty of water and grazing in this region and farmers are reportedly optimistic about winter prospects.

Central Transvaal: Prospects are very poor in this area which includes Pretoria, Brits and Zee-rust. Crops are down, insolvencies are up, breeding stock numbers have dropped and 80 percent of all boreholes have run dry.

Western Transvaal: Crop yields here are worse than expected. Water resources and grazing are in a critical condition. The Ventersdorp district agricultural union has already applied to be declared a drought-stricken area. Locusts are hampering production in the Sannieshof, Ottosdal and Christiansburg areas.

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CSO: 3400/243

SOUTH AFRICA

HOPES OF FINDING SECOND WITWATERSRAND BASIN DISCUSSED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 24 Jun 86 p 12

[Article by Jaap Boekkooi]

[Text]

It all started with a monstrous cauldron, bubbling and sending up steamy sulphur clouds in an area aptly centred on what is today known as Warmbaths.

There, out of the deep earth, welled up a treasury of elements into the bubble pot, among them gold, silver and toxic mercury.

From the north the hot streams cooled down as they flowed via many-tongued estuaries into a shallow inland sea some 2 800 million years ago.

The sea amid the desolate moon landscape was probably sterile, but for the first primitive algae; and the gold, silver and mercury settled down in estuary streams which resembled the fingers of an unearthly giant hand.

Discovered

There are at least six hands and new "fingers" (riverbeds of rich gold sediments) are still being discovered — as was the case in part of ERPM at Boksburg recently.

That largest of the world's gold-bearing seas filled up amid primeval silence during some 300 million years in the Pre-Cambrian period, some one hundred times as long as man has existed on earth.

Then cataclysmic events took place. The earth began to rock and smoke; lava flowed. Layers thousands of metres thick spewed over that forlorn inland sea. The Earth's crust melted and cooled repeatedly; expanded and contracted. The gold sediment reefs bent and broke up, sometimes turning upside down.

It was only a century ago this year that one of the reefs, poking its conglomerate derriere out of the old lava bed at Langlaagte, was excavated during the building of the widow Oosthuizen's farmhouse.

Then man came to know at last about that vast inland sea, buried in a prehistoric holocaust 25 million centuries ago.

"It was a unique sea of tranquillity, totally unusual in our world, for it is still a complete mystery why the deposits were so rich. North and north-west of it, where the Bushveld is today, there must have been a treasure house of gold," says one expert who has made a lifelong study of that sterile inland sea.

This, then, is the great golden Witwatersrand, the buried and lava-blanketed sea stretching hundreds of leagues across, with powdery gold lining its six vast northern estuary beaches.

During a hundred years man has dug almost 40 000 tons of gold from its boomerang-shaped carrier reefs, an amount unparalleled in any other part of the world.

And since 1886 men throughout the world have searched feverishly to find another magic Witwatersrand. But the quest has been frustrating and fruitless.

They found something similar at Elliott Lake in Canada, but the sediments contained no gold, only much cheaper uranium.

There may be a similar rock-like inland sea at Tarkwa in Ghana, but it has not been explored methodically.

The Australians are still full of hope that they will eventually find their own Witwatersrand.

The Russians are looking for a big Witwatersrand as well, as they have furtively shown. For this purpose they have long ordered all publications dealing

with the Witwatersrand, even those in Afrikaans, and have had them translated.

Messages

The Soviet Union's biggest alluvial gold field, which has helped to turn the country into the world's second largest gold producer, is only one-tenth the size of our Rand.

In fact all the world wants to discover another Witwatersrand, and this will be one of the main messages of the large Geocongress '86 in Johannesburg next month.

"The biggest contingent will probably come from Australia where there are high hopes of finding something similar.

"At this congress 200 overseas visitors will have the opportunity of a lifetime to learn the latest about this unique golden sea," one of the organisers says.

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CSO: 3400/162

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIGHTER PROSPECTS FOR SUGAR FARMERS

Johannesburg THE STAR (Business) in English 26 Jun 86 p 16

[Text]

DURBAN — The sugar industry now faces brighter prospects after a disappointing 1985/6 season, Mr Frank Jones, retiring chairman of the SA Sugar Millers Association, said.

Mr Jones said at the association's annual meeting that first signs were evident of the long-awaited recovery in the world price of sugar — and the current season's prospects for the industry were better than in previous years.

The quotation for October sugar currently stands at a more healthy £156 a ton and, for the first time in five years, consumption is expected to exceed production. The excess will be a sizeable margin owing to production cut-backs in several countries.

As a result the local sugar industry expects to earn some return on capital from its exports this year — despite continuing inflation.

Mr Jones said the 1985/6 season had been disappointing in many respects. Total production of 2.11 million tons of sugar had

been well below early estimates and a quarter of a million tons below the previous year's output.

He attributed the fall to drought conditions (especially in Zululand and on the North Coast) and eldana infestation. The eldana problem could again affect the crop in the current season.

Although the 1985/6 cane crop of nearly 19 million tons of cane was 19 percent down on the previous year, the industry obtained an above-average sucrose content. Coupled with low fibre, this gave a good cane-to-sugar ratio of 8.8 percent for the season.

The mills set an overall extraction record but boiling house recoveries had fallen owing to lower juice purities. Operating efficiencies reached a peak and, overall, the industry

had received good reports on its efficiency and productivity gains.

On the domestic market, recession, unemployment and boycotts had pushed sales marginally below those of the previous year. However, sales of 1.23 million had exceeded estimates.

The past season's biggest disappointment was the world price of sugar which reached a record low (in real terms) of £82 per ton.

Export earnings were low. Despite the higher domestic price, total proceeds from the sale of all sugar and molasses improved only 4.4 percent to R1 062 billion.

Industry requirements, by contrast, amounted to R1 279 billion (R1 145 billion for the A pool and R134 million for the B pool).

The resulting R217 million deficit had to be absorbed by millers and growers — the largest ever experienced.

This was the third successive season in which the industry had failed to earn any return on capital.

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CSO: 3400/164

SOUTH AFRICA

EASTERN CAPE INDUSTRY URGED TO SHOW MORE INITIATIVE IN OIL SECTOR

Port Elizabeth WEEKEND POST in English 28 Jun 86 p 1

[Article by Denise Boutall]

[Text]

INDUSTRY in the Eastern Cape is in danger of losing out on the Mossel Bay oil bonanza unless it acts now, shows more initiative, and is prepared to spend money researching the oil business.

This warning was given by Port Elizabeth's Deputy City Engineer, Mr Angus Fraser, back from a fact-finding mission to North Sea oil installations.

"J R Ewing is real," he said. "He symbolises the tireless, ruthless and determined individuals who survive and prosper in the oil business."

"It's the dynamic people who are prepared to get involved, to take risks and to adapt to a new industry that survive to share in the substantial profits to be made from the oil business," he said in an interview yesterday.

"Unless Port Elizabeth companies find out now what will be needed of them to pursue the contracts, and act now, they will lose out. It will doubtless mean major modifications of plant and they must be ready."

Fat dividends from South Africa's east coast gas fields were not going to drop in the laps of East Cape industrialists, he warned. Port Elizabeth was going to have to get in and fight for its share of the proceeds.

The Government's implied assurance that a major part of the rig would be assembled in PE was by no means a guarantee. The oil industry was a fiercely competitive business and no one risked money on amateurs.

In November, the Minister of Energy Affairs, Mr Danie Steyn, said the Government would seriously consider having the Jacket (underwater support structure) assembled in PE.

But Mr Fraser said this was unlikely because the contract would require the services of a large number of welders, and it would probably be built in Durban.

He added though that only about 25% of the work on the construction of the platform could be done in South Africa and that all the land-based facilities available in Cape Town, PE and Durban would have to be used to do the work.

Mr Fraser drew a comparison between PE's industries and the Scottish shipbuilders, who were too slow to capitalise on the North Sea oil industry 20 years ago — and have remained in decline ever since. "The British shipbuilding industry, based on the Clyde, largely lost out on the construction of the rigs for the North Sea because they had not prepared themselves to get the work," he said.

He felt Port Elizabeth industries should concentrate their efforts on getting contracts to build four of the seven modules that would go on top of the platform. These could be built on the container quay in the harbour. These modules would be more suited to the industries already established in the city.

Mr Fraser said his next step would be to report on his trip to the PE City Council's Policy and Resources Committee and he would recommend that the special committee dealing with the issue talk to local industry to find out whether they were prepared to make the necessary investment.

The idea, said Mr Fraser, was that the council and the Midland Chamber of Industries would prepare a document which they would give to major potential contractors on the Mossel Bay gas installation to point out the advantages of working in Port Elizabeth.

Mr Fraser divided his time between the east and west coasts of Scotland, meeting people in the industry as well as in local government to discuss the problems and requirements of contractors engaged in the construction of oil installations.

He said he had also been warned that involvement in the Mossel Bay would not necessarily mean a long-term solution to any region's problems.

"It should be treated as one treats any big contract — as something worth getting involved in, that one can make substantial profits out of but that will come to an end."

The city's Development Officer, Mr André Crouse, endorsed Mr Fraser's concern that industrialists might miss out.

He said that at this stage no one should prescribe what should or should not be built in PE.

"People here should look into the possibility of getting involved with almost any aspect of the construction."

"Having the jacket built here would be a bit psychological boost for the city and would gain very good publicity for it."

SOUTH AFRICA

COMPANIES WARN STRIKES THREATEN DRUG PRODUCTION

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 2 July 86 pp 1, 2

[Article by Claire Pickard-Cambridge]

[Text] PRODUCTION of life-sustaining drugs has been threatened by strikes over the detention of trade unionists, according to a warning issued to government by 14 major pharmaceutical companies.

All 14 East Rand companies were hit by a two-day sit-in strike last week by members of the SA Chemical Workers' Union (Sacwu) who demanded the release of a union leader and detained members.

Roche Products personnel services manager Jan Smit said four employer representatives had met Manpower Director-General Piet van der Merwe on Thursday to discuss the matter.

"We told him of our concern over the effect of current detentions on labour relations in general, and the way it affected us in the workplace.

"Our basic concern is that most companies are pharmaceutical producers of life-sustaining drugs which people cannot do without," Smit said.

Several employers told *Business Day* another danger posed by the strikes was that pharmaceutical companies could be closed by the Medicines Control Council if they employed unskilled temporary labour.

The 14 companies include Twins Pharmaceutical Holdings, Roche Products, Beecham SA, Richardson-Vicks, Schering Ltd, Wyeth Ltd and Smith, Kline and French.

They join a growing number of employers who have asked government to charge or release detained leaders as

rapidly as possible.

The strikers returned to work last Friday and a joint group of employers met with Sacwu representatives to inform them of their meetings with government.

Smit said the meeting with Van der Merwe had been "very constructive" and that Van der Merwe would act as go-between between employers and Law and Order Minister Louis le Grange.

The meeting had been arranged after the 14 employers teleaxed Minister of Manpower Pietie du Plessis, Minister of Health Dr Willie van Niekerk and Minister of Law and Order Louis Le Grange last Wednesday.

Smit said no further meetings with government had been arranged and employers were waiting to see what would happen.

□ Kahn & Kahn Plastics in Isando was also affected by a stoppage last week in which worker demands included the release of detained unionists.

□ About 250 workers have been on strike at Cheesebrough-Ponds in Wadeville since last Thursday. Management declined to disclose the cause of the strike,

but Chemical Workers' Industrial Union's (CWIU) Chris Bonner said workers were demanding the dismissal of a supervisor who allegedly assaulted a worker.

□ About 4 000 workers at seven Sentrachem plants in the Transvaal, Free State and Natal have entered their seventh week of strike action over wages.

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CSO: 3400/242

SOUTH AFRICA

BRILFS

3% GDP HOPES FADE--Hopes of the economy achieving the targeted 3% real growth rate in the gross domestic product (GDP) this year appear to be remotest. The Reserve Bank's QUARTERLY BULLETIN June issue said the "Moderate" increase in GDP in the second part of 1985 petered out and, with a few exceptions, the economy showed real declines in most major productive sectors this year. It said there was a decline of 2% in GDP in the first quarter. The BULLETIN's statistical tables on GDP suggested the decline was only 0.8% but other statistics reflected a worrying flaccidity in the economy. The probabilities are that the decline in real GDP gathered pace in the second quarter and a turn-around in the second half of the year of a magnitude which could produce the 3% growth is improbable. To achieve that, the growth rate would have to build up to about 6% which would appear to be out of reach now. Real private consumption spending declined by 2.5% in the first quarter. The BULLETIN said: "Consumer surveys during the first quarter found a lack of confidence about future income rises. The erosion of personal incomes by an exceptionally high rate of inflation, as well as by fiscal drag, contributed to the decline in consumer spending." Real fixed investment continued to decline. Cutbacks in investment by state corporations were related to surplus capacity and the exclusion of SA from foreign capital and credit markets. Apart from mining, capital outlays in all major areas of the private sector continued to decline. Salary and wage increases were below the inflation rate while registered unemployment, seasonally adjusted, rose from 79,700 in January 1985 to 137,700 in January 1986. Bank advances were virtually static. Measured in terms of the inflation rate, they declined. [Text] [By Harold Fridjhon] [Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 23 Jun 86 p 3] /9274

JOHANNESBURG BUDGET SAID UNREALISTIC--The record R1,185m Johannesburg City Council budget announced yesterday was unrealistic and out of step with government's new simulacrum financial package, council opposition leader Sam Moss said yesterday. He said it would place an unnecessary burden on the consumer. Approximate increases, effective from July 1, are 12.9%--increased from 2.8c a rand to 3.16c/R--in the assessment rates, 15% in the water rates, 12.5% in electricity rates, 15% domestic gas, 18% other gas, 13% on bus tickets and 15% in building plans, effective from August 1. The budget is expected to increase the average householder's bill by 12.4% or about R12.19. Domestic properties will continue to receive a 55% rate rebate and flats and sectional title properties will continue to receive the present 14% rebate. Management committee chairman Francois Oberholzer said despite the increases, a R634,000 deficit would be expected by June 1987. [Text] [By Dianna Games] [Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 19 Jun 86 p3] /9274

LOCAL EXPORTERS FACE HOSTILE ATTITUDE--Local exporters face a more openly hostile attitude towards SA as a result of recent political events in the country, which, up to now, have been highlighted by extensive overseas media coverage. "This means that more than ever before, SA export cargoes are exposed to seizure or confiscation by foreign governments," said PFV Credit Insurance Brokers director Carlos da Costa. While Credit Guarantee Insurance was the natural choice for covering local exporters' commercial and political risks, Da Costa added it did not cover exports to boycotting countries. "Although underwriters are becoming more and more circumspect about increasing their exposure to SA-related trading risks, we can still obtain confiscation cover from some insurance markets." Some examples of potential risks facing exporters include: --A ship being forced to make an unscheduled stop at a hostile port. If the authorities found the cargo was South African, they would probably confiscate the goods, said Da Costa. --An importing agent in a boycotting country could tip off the port authorities on the SA connection of a shipment. The goods might then be confiscated and the agent could then purchase these on a "sale" for a fraction of their original value. [Text] [By Lesley Lambert] [Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 19 Jun 86 p 2] /9274

NEW CAR SALES PROMISING--New car sales last month are expected to rise by between 10% and 14% - to about 15 000 units - compared with the previous month, says the National Association of Automobile Manufacturers of SA (Naamsa). Commercial vehicle sales should rise by 12% to 6 800 units. Naamsa director Nico Vermeulen said yesterday government's fiscal measures to re-activate the economy - including perks tax relief - favourably affected last month's sales. This improvement comes after May car sales slumped to a 1986 low of 13 754 units, prompting renewed industry calls for a comprehensive rescue package. Naamsa director Nico Vermeulen said commercial vehicle sales should improve by 12% to 6 800 units in June. [Text] [Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 2 Jul 86 p 1] /13104

BER SURVEY ON MANUFACTURING--First signs of a levelling out in manufacturing activity are beginning to emerge, says Stellenbosch University's Bureau for Economic Research (BER). However, it warns that any long-term recovery will be limited by an "alarming" 46,3% fall in manufacturing fixed investment and suggests the public sector should take a bigger stake. The BER's latest Manufacturing Survey says that while signs exist of slightly improved conditions, recent falls in the rand have further dampened the mood among manufacturers, and "no significant improvements have yet materialised". Real activity in the manufacturing sector began improving in the first three months of the year, relative to the corresponding 1985 period. After a 5,5% year-on-year decline in production volume in 1985, production in the first quarter of 1986 rose 2,3%, compared with January-March 1985. This improvement is likely to continue in the second and third quarters, based on manufacturers' expectations of sales and orders. The improvements - many export-related - are so small, however, they are unlikely to have a major impact on production capacity utilisation. "Survey results suggest that utilisation was still at a low level during the first quarter of 1986. Only a slight improvement might have materialised in the second quarter of 1986." [Text] [Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 2 Jul 86 p 1] [Article by David Furlonger] /13104

EMPLOYMENT FOR SOLDIERS--Durban--The thousands of soldiers returning to Durban this weekend after two years of National Service can look forward to the support of 400 of Natal's largest companies when they begin searching for jobs in a depressed economy. However, even with the help of big business, the unemployment figure among them is expected to be up to 42 percent from last year's 25 pc. Durban City Councillor, Major Pieter Breytenbach, said the Durban municipality had been one of the leaders in offering employment to soldiers. He has also organised a team of experts to visit a large demobilisation camp at Ladysmith to talk about jobs and opportunities.--Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 27 Jun 86 p 14] /9317

BUSINESS CONFIDENCE UP--Business confidence has picked up for the first time since February, according to Assocom's latest Business Confidence Index (BCI). The index, which measures business confidence according to the movements of certain economic indicators, was boosted, 1,5 points to 80,1 in June. This follows a decline for three consecutive months from a high of 85,5 in February. Positive impacts came mainly from the JSE market, the unemployment index and net migration from SA. In contrast with improvements in these sub-indices, the fall in the external value of the rand, which started in April, continued through to June with further negative influences coming mainly from declines in the volumes of retail sales and a persistently high rate of inflation. Although business confidence remains at a relatively low level, Assocom says several factors had favourably influenced business sentiment this month. These include the fiscal "package" announced by Finance Minister Barend du Plessis; the prospect of lower interest rates; and the perception that violence in SA may be on the wane. Confidence has also been boosted by Du Plessis' reported statement that he is willing to consider further stimulatory economic measures if the economy does not respond within a couple of months to the fiscal "package". Assocom says it is possible the latest small strengthening in the BCI may mean business sentiment is beginning to adjust to the inevitable realities of another difficult year for the economy. [Text] [Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 1 Jul 86 p 1] [Article by Lesley Lambert] /13104

PRETORIA OPENS CBD--In the face of bitter opposition from rightwing National Party councillors, the Pretoria City Council last night agreed to free trading in a large section of the central business district. In the heated debate the Nationalist-oriented Federation of Ratepayers was accused of reneging on an election promise to back apartheid. The council also agreed it would not object to open UIP-Warner cinemas in Menlyn and Ster-Kenekor cinemas in the city. [Text] [Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 1 Jul 86 p 1] [Article by Gerald Reilly] /13104

CAPE HOUSING PROJECT--Work has started on the first stage of the R2 000m Lower Kuils River freehold housing development for coloured people. Approximately 7 000-homes are to be built on land within the Blue Downs area of the Cape Flats, and the first homes should be ready for occupation by the middle of next year. The ultimate development will be larger than Mitchells Plain. Giving details of the project, the Minister for Local Government, Housing and

29 July 1986

Agriculture in the House of Representatives, David Curry, offered all the development to private enterprise - provided that they could produce homes at affordable prices. The intention was that all homes would be sold under freehold title. Small contractors would be encouraged. The area had been split into six sections, sized to accommodate small and large developers and even one-man teams. Curry explained that the State hoped to stabilise land prices in the area by starting the project now. The Blue Downs land, approximately one quarter of the area earmarked for the 4 000ha Kuils River project, was State owned, but the rest of the land was in private hands. "Prices are sure to rise," Curry said. "There is an increasing shortage of land for housing development throughout the (Cape) peninsula." A private enterprise scheme for up-market black housing has been announced by Bellandia Homes in the Cape. The company will build 101 homes - ranging in price from R40 000 to R80 000 - at Khayelitsha on the Cape Flats. [Text] [Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 2 Jul 86 p 5] /13104

SOUTHERN CAPE DROUGHT--So intense is the drought in the southern Cape that farmers there have, for the first time, made application for the region to be declared drought-stricken. Sapa's correspondent reports that a farmers' action committee has been formed at Plettenberg Bay to deal with the drought. Virtually no rain fell in the region last month. The rainfall there this month has been well below average. The drought is also affecting parts of the northern, north-eastern and eastern Cape. The situation in the vicinity of Uitenhage and the Sundays River Valley has become critical, and rain is urgently needed in the Albany and Bathurst districts. [Text] [East London DAILY DISPATCH in English 27 Jun 86 p 15] /13104

EXPORTS UP TO ANTIAPARTHEID COUNTRIES--Exports to countries known to be politically antagonistic towards SA hit new highs in 1985. Figures compiled from the Monthly Abstract of Trade Statistics show that exports to the Netherlands doubled to R1,1bn in 1985 from R562m in 1984. Exports to Australia shot from R156m in 1984 to a massive R216m in 1985 while goods to Ireland rose by R20m to a new record of R84m. Exports to Luxembourg more than trebled to R661m last year compared to \$218m in 1984. Spain's intake doubled from R146m to R283m while Italy's buyers scooped goods to the value of R901m as against R567m the previous year. SA Foreign Trade Organisation (Safto) director Anne Moore confirmed last year's totals. "In real terms, trade volumes improved by about 20% in 1985 over 1984," she said. [Text] [Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 24 Jun 86 p 12] /9274

PRECIOUS METAL SMUGGLING OPERATION--Members of the Benoni Vehicle Branch have discovered a precious metal smuggling operation between the Republic and other African countries. Cobalt is believed to be among the smuggled metals which were transported in secret compartments in trucks. The discovery was made this week when members of the unit raided premises of a transport firm in Wadeville, Germiston. Five 30-ton Mercedes-Benz trucks were found on the premises. The trucks were unlicensed and had false bottoms big enough for a man to fit in comfortably, said a spokesman for the unit. Forensic tests will be conducted to find out what types of goods have been carried in the compartments. Police are searching for a man believed to be involved. A 27-year-old driver has been arrested by police, who have also taken possession of the five trucks. [Text] [By Anna Louw] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 27 Jun 86 p 1] /9274

NEIGHBORLY WATER AGREEMENT--South Africa and three of its neighbouring governments--Botswana, Mozambique and Zimbabwe--have managed to sink their differences and surmount strained relationships for the greater good of all four countries in at least one field--water. The Department of Water Affairs announced in Pretoria yesterday that a joint technical committee to be known as the Limpopo Basin Permanent Technical Committee, had been established between the four states to oversee the natural boundary between the states. The agreement was signed in Harare. A spokesman for the department said in Pretoria that as the Limpopo was the boundary to these states, the main function of the committee would be to advise the respective governments on matters concerning the Limpopo River basin. Such matters included measures to alleviate short-term water shortages in the basin during a drought; taking into account the existing amount of stored water; and water requirements in each country as well as short-term problems on pollution in the basin. The committee would also advise on the division of flows in the basin, as well as procedures, programming, operations, maintenance measurement of and abstraction of water, curtailing of abstraction and supervision of any mutual agreements. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English'26 Jun 86 p 12] /9317

HOME BUILDING FIGURES--Increasing numbers of South Africans are building their own homes--but on average they appear to be doing so more cheaply. Figures released by Central Statistical Services in Pretoria show an increase in the number of building society bonds approved for the construction of new houses--from 1 502 between December 1984 and February 1986 to 2 343 in the same months of 1985/86. However, the size of the average bond decreased from just over R50 475 to R47 900 when the two periods were compared. Building societies, which have been relatively flush with cash recently, forked out a total of R112,2 million for bonds granted between December last year and February this year. This figure was well up on that for December to February 1984-85, when bonds allocated were worth R75,8 million. More people also bought existing houses and flats--10 648 between December 1985 and February 1986, as opposed to 7 848 in the corresponding period the previous year. The size of the average bond here has risen from R45 747 to R48 782. Among whites, the single largest number of mortgages fell into the R50 000 to R60 000 category, whereas among Asians the largest single number of bonds were worth between R30 000 and R40 000. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 26 Jun 86 p 11] /9317

WEST TRANSVAAL WATER DRYING OUT--Groundwater in Western Transvaal's vital Grootfontein dolomitic compartment will be depleted in five years if the present pumping rate continues without recharge. This warning is contained in a report by the Water Research Commission (WRC). The Grootfontein compartment provides about 8 million cubic metres of water a year. Senior WRC adviser Dr Peter Roberts said it was one of South Africa's most highly utilised dolomite aquifers. It provided Mafikeng and Mmabatho's water supplies as well as water for farm irrigation. He said: "More than 15 million cubic metres of water were withdrawn from the compartment in the period from July 1983 until the end of June 1984. "Of this, seven million cubic metres were pumped to Mafikeng and Mmabatho from the Grootfontein Eye, while the balance was used by farmers." Dr Roberts said it was calculated that during June 1984 there had been about 124 million cubic metres of groundwater in the compartment. "Assuming only 66 percent of an aquifer can be economically dewatered, it means the Grootfontein compartment will only be able to meet the present demand of 15 million cubic metres for about five more years without any recharge." Dr Roberts said according to available data, the average annual recharge of the aquifer was about eight percent of annual rainfall. He added: "With a mean annual rainfall of 560 mm, the

compartment should be able to meet present demands for about another 11 years." The Department of Water Affairs earlier this year completed a pipeline to supplement water from Grootfontein Eye for Mafikeng and Mmabatho with groundwater from the Molopo Eye Government Water Scheme. Dr Roberts said if sufficient water could be obtained from the Molopo system, withdrawal from the Grootfontein Eye should be stopped to allow replenishment. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 24 Jun 86 p 21] /9317

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ANGOLA

OVERVIEW OF RECENT ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

Lisbon AFRICA HOJE in Portuguese No 12, May 86 pp 27-37

[Excerpts]

Country's Budget Viewed

In 1986 a large proportion of the government's income will be spent on stateowned companies because of the progressive diminution in their business which, together with the loss of \$600 million due to the drop in oil prices (an estimate based upon a price of \$18 a barrel, which has already fallen further) will create for Angola a deficit of 10 million Kwanzas.

These data are contained in the official government budget for 1986, recently analyzed by the People's Assembly presided over by Jose Eduardo dos Santos. Defining the 1986/1990 period as one in which the economic stabilization of the country will be pursued, the Second Congress of the MPLA will undoubtedly have great difficulty in seeing this goal achieved even minimally. One reason is the already often-mentioned drop in oil prices which will have a profound effect upon the foreign exchange of the Angolan treasury. In addition, another of the country's exports, diamonds, have also suffered a drop in price, from \$91.07 per carat to \$43.98. Against this dark picture the Angolan authorities have introduced new legislation governing cooperant workers and foreign residents, aimed at "rationalizing the utilization of foreign labor, and planning for its progressive diminution as a function of the training of national personnel and of the real needs of the labor force and the service industry."

The goal is to contain, in the short term, the enormous costs of foreign exchange.

The budget, with an overall value of 102.3 billion Kwanzas, represents an absolute increase over last year's of 13.4 billion Kz (14 percent). The budget foresaw a reduction of 2 percent in the defense budget as compared with 1985, but the provision of aid in the form of sophisticated armament from North America to the UNITA rebels will make a revision in the defense allocation necessary.

The Angolan trade balance, for its part, is positive by 11.7 billion Kz, which will help to finance socioeconomic development, whose budget will be increased by about 5.9 billion Kz.

As for the National Plan, it will be subject to a policy of severe austerity in spending, since the government intends to relaunch agricultural, meat, and industrial production as a source of compensation, and a reduction of imports. In 1986, the authorities forecast a gross production figure of 208.7 billion Kz. which represents an increase of about 18.7 percent over 1985.

These are good intentions, but there are many problems. The dependence on oil, and the normal abundance of profits has created among a certain urban class a life style that has become ingrained. On the other hand, the war has turned a great part of the rural population into an unproductive group, wandering from place to place with nothing to eat. It remains to be seen whether, by the end of the year, in the face of so many difficulties, the Angolan government is able to achieve some of its objectives en route to the desired economic stabilization.

Swedish Donation to the Fishing Industry

Since 1979, Sweden has channeled to Angola a total of 156 million kronen to explore fishing potential, teach fishing techniques, and train people. At this point, that nordic country has already repaired an exploration vessel, the Goa, and it is expected that soon they will complete the construction of three others, as well as a laboratory.

Sweden is also committed to a grass roots fishing project in Soyo, in Zaire Province, through the training of fishing cooperatives. The cooperatives have already received 50 canoe-type boats with motors, and this year will receive 20 more.

Also the Swedes are present at the Fishing Training Center in Cacucaco, to which they donated 105 million kronen last year. This year they will donate another 22 million for the completion of the second phase of the Center.

The greater part of the Swedish donations are given to the Planning Ministry which later directs them to projects of the various ministries.

Spanish Firm To Build University

The Spanish firm, Emex, in the near future is going to build a medical school in Luanda, under the terms of an agreement reached between Spain and the Rectory of the Agostinho Neto University.

The project is evaluated at \$7.5 million. In December 1984 Spain had already provided financing in the amount of \$3 million for construction of the building. The rest of the financing is yet to be studied by the Angola National Bank.

This construction was decided upon during the Angolan president's visit to Spain in September 1984.

Mitsubishi Replaces Mobil

Japan's Mitsubishi Corporation decided to invest in Angolan oil, and bought Mobil's share (25 percent) in Block 3 of Angola's off-shore oilfields. According to Mitsubishi's president, Kiyoshi Hama, the purchase fits with the company's new strategy of security through diversification of oil sources. Mitsubishi has just formed the Angolan Japan Oil Company to operate in Angola along with five other Japanese companies, among them Mitsui Oil Exploration and Taiyo Oil. In Block 3, whose Palanca and Pacassa fields produce 42,000 barrels of oil daily, Elf Aquitaine and Agip (Italian) operate.

Mobil denied any political motive for giving up its share.

Hotel Meridien Described

In its year of activity, the Meridien President Hotel, adjacent to the port of Luanda, seems to have made a good impression on its many guests, who paid for their stay in foreign currency.

Directed by the French company, Meridien, the Luanda hotel had about 66,500 guests last year, including famous people from abroad. It has 186 rooms, all of them air-conditioned and well appointed, as well as presidential suites. Meals are provided in two restaurants, the Kalandula and La Rotisserie, and there is also a bar, the Baia Azul. The hotel provides private transportation to the beach.

Standard Electric Contribution

Since independence, 40,000 television sets have been manufactured in Angola by Standard Electric of Angola, an affiliate of Standard Electric Portugal, which has functioned in the Angolan capital since 1950.

The firm, which has five Portuguese residents among its 70 workers, imports components from its Portuguese factory.

Right now, though, television manufacture is paralyzed due to a decision taken by the Angolan ministry of industry.

Standard Electric is one of the few profitable companies in Angola, and its taxes contributed 19.4 million Kwanzas (\$1=30 Kz.) to the budget in the past 2 years. The suspension that has been decreed, according to the Luanda press, could have a negative effect on the profitability of the company which installed its Pentaconta 1000-A and 1000-C equipment within the public telephone network in large areas of Luanda, and also the international telephone switching center.

Malaria in Cabinda

Malaria has again become a serious illness in Cabinda. According to statements made by the Health delegate of that Angolan province, Alfredo Kibinda, 14,108 cases of the illness were registered in 1985 among a population estimated at 105,000.

Other diseases have also been increasing; last year there were 2,127 cases of acute diarrhea, 1,174 of acute respiratory disorder, and 829 cases of measles (with 237 deaths).

The importation of medication is carried out principally through Angomedica, a government foreign trade company, but private importation has also been authorized for the S. Miguel pharmacy. Medication worth 1.6 million Kz, out of a total 7 million Kz, was purchased directly from the Socophar company in Ponta Negra (Congo).

With 21 doctors, the Cabinda provincial hospital functions poorly due to a high degree of absenteeism. Many of the technicians are Cuban.

Last year, 30 percent of the children under 1 year of age were vaccinated with BCG, 25 percent of the children between 2 and 9 were vaccinated against measles, and 30 percent of the pregnant women were given antitetanus vaccine.

Among the principal difficulties faced by the Health Department in Cabinda, Alfredo Kibinda cited the lack of fuel to power refrigerators for vaccines, the lack of bicycles for nursing personnel to use, and nutritional and social problems faced by local health personnel, as being the most serious.

Agricultural Crisis

The effects of the oil crisis will also be felt in agriculture, especially during the crop year of 1987-88, says a report by the Angolan Ministry of Agriculture.

The report calls for extreme care, as of right now, in the setting of priorities, and for a reduction in the importation of cereals and meat, with an increase in the exportation of coffee and wood. The ministry also wants to avoid at all costs any reduction in the production plan for corn, on which it has already spent \$4.5 million. The poultry industry continues to be seriously affected by the crisis in corn feed.

U.K. Official Visits

The British adjutant sub-secretary for African affairs was recently in Angola where he was received by the minister of foreign affairs, Alfonso Van Dunem. Among the matters discussed were bilateral relations between the two countries, as well as the situation in Southern Africa.

Relations between Angola and Great Britain have been improving. British Petroleum is involved in off-shore exploration there, and high-level delegations of both countries have made reciprocal visits.

Quibala Described

Quibala--250 km southeast of Luanda and is important as a transportation hub for Huambo and Sumbe (previously Novo Redondo), which in times past saw hundreds of light and heavy trucks pass through in all directions every day.

Now, Quibala is in ruins due to the war. Its infrastructure is destroyed. The wounds from the latest attacks are still visible. The bridge over the Catofe river has been destroyed. Quibala is isolated from the south.

There is a good regional hospital, with a good capacity for providing treatment. No doctor.

Quibala, a good and hospitable people suffering from the war. A land that urgently needs peace.

New Airport in Mbanza Congo

Mbanza Congo, the erstwhile prosperous capital of Reino do Congo, named by S, Salvador at the time of the Portuguese, no longer shines as in the old days. Its population talks about serious problems and shortages, aggravated by its isolation from the country's capital.

A Luso-Angolan company, Paviterra, though, is about to make a contribution that will allow the capital of Zaire province to emerge somewhat from its lethargy. How? By building a new airport with a runway that is 1,850 meters long and 60 meters wide, which will permit the landing of large aircraft, and not just the tiny Fokkers. Before long, airplanes will no longer cause dust to fly, and people and animals will no longer traverse the runway, which will be fenced off. Also, the runway will be lighted, allowing for nighttime activities. With an investment of 140 million Kz. (\$ 1=30 Kwanzas), and employing 97 Angolan workers and 8 cooperants, Paviterra has nevertheless encountered some problems, such as low productivity and lack of fuel, which have caused a temporary paralysis of the project.

End to Foreign Technical Assistants urged

[Reprinted from JORNAL DE ANGOLA; no date given]

"Foreign technical assistance has cost our country a great deal of money. In 1984 alone, the costs of foreign technicians was \$180 million, to which must be added the costs of buying equipment and machinery which, in many cases, has required foreign technicians to operate them. On the other hand, if training efforts for national personnel have been made, their results in terms of reducing our dependence upon cooperants from abroad have not yet been the best, at least in many sectors.

Under the current circumstances of reduced budgets resulting from the crisis in oil prices, it is urgent that we review the contracting of foreign technicians. To determine if these technicians are really necessary, if they provide the qualities needed, and hold accountable those who offer contracts before they have even created the minimum conditions necessary for work to be carried out."

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CSO: 3442/245

ANGOLA

NEW COFFEE-MARKETING ENTERPRISE BEGINS OPLRATION

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 29 Apr 86 p 2

[Text] Uije--An enterprise which will market coffee (UIJEMEX) was inaugurated recently in this province by the minister of state for the productive sector, Pedro de Castro Van-Dunem (Loy), a member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party.

The inauguration of the UIJEMEX enterprise, which will engage in the marketing and direct export of what is produced by individual coffee growers, coincided with the first coffee-marketing campaign in the Commander Dangereux-Banza Quinguangua political sector.

In launching the activities of the UIJEMEX officially, the minister of state for the productive sector examined and approved Invoice No 1, for 1,740 kilograms of coffee (at 30 kwanzas per kilogram), in the name of Manuel Felix.

Meanwhile, during the first coffee-marketing effort, the enterprise purchased about 200,050 tons of Mabuba coffee, initiating a process which is expected to be steady and dynamic from now on.

In a gesture of gratitude for this decisive step forward in the economic life of the RPA, the peasants in the Commander Dangereux political sector expressed their satisfaction with the party and the government, which selected this political sector for the first systematic coffee-marketing campaign.

The peasants in that sector also indicated their understanding of the difficult economic stage through which the country is passing, and they stressed their determination to contribute through even greater participation by their associations in order to minimize the decline in prices of crude oil on the international market.

The Commander Dangereux sector is making a great effort to implement the guidelines of the party concerning the broad mass movement in the rural area, and the results achieved thus far are without a doubt positive, along with the normal work the sector has done in the cultivation of such products as peanuts, cassava, bananas, sweet potatoes, beans and corn.

"We have a great deal of coffee on the plantations, and it must all be marketed, so that we can make our contribution to the resolution of the present situation of economic crisis caused by the drop in the prices of crude oil," a coffee grower told the members of the delegation most enthusiastically.

He added that the work being done by the peasants must not be concealed, so that they will feel encouraged to increase production and productivity.

The minister of state for the productive sector described this development as of the greatest socioeconomic importance to the life of the country, because it marks the culmination of a whole campaign which has been pursued in order to encourage the production of an important item, one of the main assets of the province of Uije and an important factor in the balance of payments of the RPA.

"Angolan coffee is a product which is processed here in the country and one from which all of us profit. Because of the great increase in the price on the international market, it may provide a possible way to offset the current decline in the price of oil, which has created great difficulties in terms of the country's balance of payments," Pedro de Castro Van-Dunem emphasized.

This member of the political bureau of the party stressed that the effort under way for some years now to provide a formal structure for dealing with coffee problems is now bearing fruit, thanks to the constant concern of the leaders of the party. Despite the difficulties of various sorts encountered, it can be said that coffee has always been the focus of their concern.

Minister Loy said that for a certain time it was not possible to resolve some of the basic problems in the development of coffee cultivation, since the party leadership has to date been allocating priority to the economic development of the country.

He termed coffee one of the most important products, such that it is necessary to create the mechanisms and conditions required to overcome the difficulties involved in the broad participation of the people's masses and to proceed to the subsequent channeling of the product to international markets.

"In this spirit," the minister of state went on to say, "an additional effort can now be seen to be developing in the province of Uije, and it is beginning to yield fruit." He gave assurance that the central leadership of the party and the government will continue to devote the necessary effort to supporting the work being developed, in order to provide real encouragement for the peasants' efforts to increase the coffee production areas.

He said the every avenue should be pursued to provide the province of Uije with the needed resources in order to make improvement in the quality of the work and the profits possible, to the benefit not only of the province but the whole of the country as well.

Pedro de Castro Van-Dunem confirmed that there is a great deal of coffee in Uije, contrary to various rumors which have been circulated. He gave

assurance that he, together with the other members of the delegation, will inform the pertinent structures of the real situation existing with regard to coffee in the province.

He indicated his intention to report on the ardent desire of the people to continue to produce, so that coffee can become even more important and so that this province can achieve outstanding rank within the context of the socioeconomic development of the country.

Lieutenant Colonel Loy further admitted that there are many difficulties on the sectorial level supervising coffee production, and that it has not been possible to find the resources necessary to resolve all of the problems.

He added that the party and government structures in the province must become more deeply involved, so as to cooperate in finding the means to overcome the difficulties mentioned.

5157

CSO:3442/249

BURUNDI

BRIEFS

MEDICAL PROTOCOL WITH PRC--Bujumbura, 10 July (ABP-PANA)--Burundi and China signed a protocol on medical cooperation in Bujumbura today. According to the protocol, the PRC will send Burundi a medical team of 12 specialists for 2 years and will provide the Burundi Ministry of Health with drugs and medical equipment. During the signing ceremony, Burundi Minister of External Relations and Cooperation Egide Nkuriyingoma stressed that the Burundi people and government are very grateful for China's efforts to strengthen cooperation with friendly countries. [Excerpts] [Dakar PANA in French 1515 GMT 10 Jul 86 EA] /12232

FRANC DEVALUED AGAINST IMF SDR--Following Presidential Decree No 100-42 of 9 July 1986, the Burundi Government has readjusted the value of the Burundi franc against the IMF's special drawing right [SDR] as has been in force since 1983. Since that time the SDR has been equal to 122.7 Burundi francs. The present decree fixes the average exchange rate against the SDR at 141 Burundi francs, effective midnight tonight, 10 July 1986. [Text] [Bujumbura Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 10 Jul 86 EA] /12232

CSO: 3400/263

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

BRIEFS

MILITARY COOPERATION WITH FRANCE--On the national front, the president of the republic, head of state, and head of government [Andre Kolingba] granted an audience yesterday morning to Mr Francois (Pinot), chairman of the National Commission on National Defense and Armed Forces and an RPR member of the French National Assembly. Mr (Pinot), who was accompanied by the French ambassador to the CAR, his excellency Jean Jacques Mano, examined with General Andre Kolingba the military cooperation between France and the CAR. This cooperation is expected to undergo new developments in the reasonably near future. [Text] [Bangui Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 10 Jul 86 AB] /12232

CSO: 3400/262

CHAD

COTTON PRODUCTION CRISIS ANALYZED, 'STRONG MEASURES' NEEDED

AB131630 Paris AFP in English 1551 GMT 13 Jul 86

[Text] Moundou, Chad, 13 July (AFP)--Chad's cotton, the country's main export on which more than 2 million people depend, is facing difficult times, forcing the government to take strong measures to prevent disaster.

The industry has been hit world over by production, the fall in the value of the dollar, and the bad management of the controlling company, Cotontchad, which was singled out for attack last month by President Hissein Habre, economists here say.

China, which raised its output from 3 million tonnes in 1981-82 to 10.2 million in 1984-85, suddenly threw large stock on to the world market, causing prices to fall almost 50 percent in little more than a year.

At the same time world production grew from 14 million to 19 million tonnes, and that for 1985-86 is generally considered to exceed demand by 1 million tonnes.

The last cotton harvest in Chad was around 130,000 tonnes, as against the previous crop of 156,000, and the selling price was high enough to cover the purchase price paid to the growers.

In spite of the subsequent collapse in world prices, and difficulties in selling crop, cotontchad thought fit to maintain the same purchase price, increasing its total debts to around 60 million dollars.

In an attempt to save the situation the authorities have decided to limit production to 100,000 tonnes, close gins and sack half Cotontchad's employees, around 1,500 people.

The government has also decided to lift export taxes, which will cut its fiscal revenue by about 30 percent.

The moves have been welcomed by Chad's donors, which have come up with a pledge to fund the 1987-88 season. Loans have been granted by the World Bank, the European Development Fund and French aid sources.

France's minister for foreign aid, Michel Aurillac, said on a recent visit to Chad that Paris supported the cotton industry in its former colony, but also wanted to see a greater diversity of crops.

France has funded extensions to the research station at Bebedjia near here so that it can carry out experiments on varieties of rice, groundnuts, maize and beans which can resist the vagaries of the local climate.

/12232

CSO: 3400/262

GHANA

BRIEFS

ALIENS CONTROL TIMBER SECTOR--A survey conducted by GBC [Ghana Broadcasting Corporation] news has shown that in spite of PNDC Law 116 which prevents aliens from the retailing under the new investment code, the timber retail trade is solidly controlled by aliens. The survey also shows that these foreign nationals have adopted a new way of naturalizing by pretending to be married to Ghanaian women even though the law regarding naturalization has been suspended with the coming into force of new investment code. In an interview, the chairman of the Timber Market Retail Traders Association, Mr Ismail Ollenu, said these aliens pay no regard at all the the PNDC law. Mr Ollenu said unless steps are taken by the law enforcement agencies to ensure stricter compliance, there aliens will still dominate the retail sector of the economy. He said some of these aliens go to the extent of influencing the police and some soldiers in order to flout the law. Mr Ollenu appealed to the government to support the efforts of the association to eliminate all aliens from the retail sector of the economy. It is understood that the CDR [Committee for the Defense of the Revolution] of the timber market has made several appeals to the office of the political counselor without any result so far. [Text] [Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 10 Jul 86 AB] /12232

CSO: 3400/263

GUINEA-BISSAU

CONSUL DEFENDS VIEIRA'S INTEGRITY

Lisbon EXPRESSO in Portuguese 7 Jun 86 p 24

[Interview with Valentim Loureiro]

[Text] In light of the latest events in Guinea, we have requested a short interview with the honorary consul of that country in Oporto, Valentim Loureiro --who has under his care the children of Guinean President Nino Vieira, who are studying in Portugal.

[Question] What do you have to say about this series of deaths in Guinea-Bissau prisons?

[Answer] I do not have enough information to make any authoritative statements on this subject. However, I would like to believe that the Guinean authorities, and especially President Nino, are aware of what is happening and are bound, with certainty, to take measures to prevent their reputations from suffering as great defenders of human rights among African countries and the third world.

[Question] You agree, however, that such events are giving rise to a great deal of apprehension among the international community...

[Answer] When people die, there is always reason to be worried. And the way by which this news has been made known to us creates, naturally, some tensions. I believe, however, that these deaths are due, in fact, to sickness. I have no reason to doubt the official versions with regard to this matter. If other, less clear motives were at the base of such deaths, I would be greatly disillusioned. But, I repeat, I do not believe it.

[Question] How do you rate the future responsibilities of President Nino Vieira, a person whom you know well, in this situation?

[Answer] From what I know of President Nino, I can state that he is a true humanist. I have always seen him overcome the internal problems that have arisen in Guinea-Bissau, forgive, assist his political adversaries, defend the human person above all. I cannot believe, therefore, that, for political reasons, he would deny those principles for which he has always fought.

[Question] Are you suggesting that the fault lies with the information that is coming out of Bissau?

[Answer] Well, I admit that the journalists who have passed on this information may not be sufficiently well informed of the problems. I do not say that they are purposely distorting the information. But they may not have looked far enough into it all...

[Question] Do you have a plausible explanation for the series of deaths in the prisons?

[Answer] We have to remember that Guinea-Bissau is struggling with problems and that there are great needs in many areas: nutrition, health, lack of medicines, etc. I ask myself how much this would help explain the case.

In fact, I do not believe that the Guinean authorities have contributed, actively and directly, to the death of the prisoners. But it is possible to suppose that, with so many difficulties, they cannot always lend people all the necessary aid, and that they get sick and even die. But people do not die for health reasons only in the prisons--they also die at home, in the hospitals...The health problem, as with others, is in truth very serious in my country.

[Question] How can the situation be resolved?

[Answer] If, by chance, there were some negligence or omission at the root of these deaths by disease, the president would certainly have already taken measures to prevent cases such as these, always lamentable, from being repeated.

[Question] And what do you have to say regarding the recent expulsion of the ANOP delegate in Bissau?

[Answer] I think that there must have been some misunderstanding, but I do not know the reasons well enough to judge. Naturally, as a person and as a consul, I have to believe that the measures taken by the Guinean authorities are in the country's best interest. In any case, I regret that a situation was created that has led to this extreme solution.

13026

CSO: 3442/230

GUINEA-BISSAU

CORREIA TRIAL CALLED 'FARCE'; REPRESSION, PERSECUTION CHARGED

Lisbon EXPRESSO in Portuguese 7 Jun 86 p 11

[Article by Jose Antonio Salvador]

[Text] The sentencing of Paulo Correia, ex-vice president of the Council of State of Guinea-Bissau, which began Thursday in the Guinean capital, constitutes "a judicial farce," say Western diplomatic sources accredited to Bissau.

Paulo Correia is accused by Guinean security forces of instigating an attempted coup d'etat against current president Nino Vieira. As a result of this accusation, some 70 Guinean Armed Forces officials have been arrested, 18 last weekend, besides an undetermined number of civilians.

The Guinean security forces have not yet revealed the number and identities of those detained, the only names released being that of Paulo Correia and those who made statements that the political police had broadcast on the official radio.

The police interrogations of the prisoners that were broadcast more than once were dedicated to the allegations of the security forces, who blame Paulo Correia for organizing the alleged aborted coup d'etat attempt.

The role of the security forces has been disputed not least of all for the fact that in principle the trial should have maintained judicial secrecy. The releasing of some of the prisoners' statements violates this principle. On the other hand, those detained have no guarantees of defense, either in the trial or in the sentencing.

More serious has been the series of deaths of political prisoners jailed in Bissau. At this time 5 deaths have been confirmed in Guinean jails, but independent sources state that 15 political prisoners have already died. It is difficult to determine with certainty the number of prisoners who were unable to resist the tortures and the extremely bad prison conditions, and the exact number of prisoners is unknown.

Meanwhile, 13 political prisoners have been transferred from cells to a wing in Bissau Central Hospital for treatment. One of the prisoners is in serious condition, and other deaths could occur within the next few days. The wing has been guarded by members of the Cuban security forces.

Government authorities have not opened up any investigation into the actions of the political police nor into the circumstances of the five prisoners' deaths. Officially Guinea-Bissau has only recognized the deaths of four prisoners, not having released the news of the funeral of Colonel Foreh Na Bitna. The political police has always attributed the death of the prisoners to sickness, but independent sources in Bissau point to torture and prison conditions as causes.

The "iangue-iangue" Pretext

Since November, in several public speeches, Nino Vieira has announced that Paulo Correia would be put to death by firing squad, as Guinean law provides for, should the military tribunal make that decision.

This week the president of Guinea-Bissau convoked the members of the military tribunal--a theoretically independent body--to the Presidential Palace allegedly to reprimand them for releasing information about the commencement of the sentencing, which was divulged from the ANOP office.

The ANOP delegate, who does not personally know any of the members of this extraordinary body, has been expelled as a consequence of that news, for having refused to furnish Guinean authorities with the sources of information.

The political atmosphere in Bissau is one of silence and fear among Guineans, who avoid making any statements critical of the regime.

There is a wave of repression currently underway that involves police persecution of members of the so-called "iangue-iangue" religious sect, whose expansion Nino Vieira also attributes to Paulo Correia. Under this pretext future followers of Paulo Correia are being arrested in Catio, Bafata, Gabu and Nhacra.

A daily feeling of insecurity and fear is prevalent in Bissau.

The arbitrary actions of the political police are constant, violating the minimal rights and guarantees of the citizens.

The case of Commerce Minister Mario Cabral is typical of these indiscriminate police actions, detained "for inquiries", he was later freed because, as Nino Vieira said, a "mistake" had been involved. The commerce minister has not yet returned to his ministry, keeping himself closed up in his house.

The "Cancan" Case

Nino Vieira has been successively arresting his friends: Paulo Correia, Aristides Menezes (who has been connected to a corruption case), members of his personal guard and ex-comrades-in-arms who with Nino toppled the regime of Luis Cabral.

One of the latest to be arrested is President Nino Vieira's press secretary, the journalist Cancan, who now is accused of involvement in the Paulo Correia case, of corruption in a fishing incident in Las Palmas, of "selling information to the enemy," and of concealing information on corruption in the investigation commission that was appointed to carry out the investigations and of which he was one of the most important members.

Cancan--once a driver for Ramalho Eanes before independence and who became, after 1975, counselor for then President Luis Cabral--distinguished himself last July by publicizing and divulging a message from the Guinean president that denied and violently attacked the Portuguese press that had released the news of the alleged preparation for a coup d'etat, led by Paulo Correia. Months later it was under this accusation that Nino Vieira's old friend was arrested.

Now, President Joao Bernardo "Nino" Vieira again claims that the Portuguese press has unleashed a "campaign of lies" against Guinea-Bissau. And in an attempt to deny the arbitrary actions, Nino Vieira affirms that no Western country would allow journalists to visit political prisoners, alluding to the films that an RTP team was authorized to make on the basketball court of the Bissau prison. In effect, a team led by Joaquim Furtado, in the recent prison game, was able to count among its members three political prisoners chosen by the Ministry of the Interior to face the cameras. Even so, the prisoners were prohibited from making any statements to the journalists.

13026

CSO: 3442/230

KENYA

BRIEFS

OIL PIPELINE AGREEMENT WITH UGANDA--The multi-million-shilling oil pipeline from Mombasa to Nairobi will be extended to Uganda, it was agreed in Nairobi yesterday at the Kenya-Uganda ministerial meeting on energy. The Kenyan Government has completed feasibility studies to extend this side of the line from Nairobi to a point in western Kenya. Agreed minutes of this week's bilateral meeting were signed yesterday by the minister for energy and regional development, Mr K.N. Biwott, and his Ugandan counterpart, Dr L.A. Kayiira. The meeting, also attended by senior government officials from both sides, noted that the Mombasa-to-Nairobi white petroleum products pipeline had proved economically viable. The Ugandan delegation had expressed an interest in the possibility of extending the pipeline into Uganda. It was, therefore, recommended that Kampala carry out a feasibility study to determine the technical and economic viability of such an extension. [Excerpt] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 4 Jul 86 p 1 EA] /6662

TRADE AGREEMENT WITH ETHIOPIA--Nairobi, 8 Jul--Kenya today pledged to complete tarmacking the road linking Kenya and Ethiopia when funds are available. Efforts are being made to improve the road communication linkage to enhance trade between the two countries. At a meeting to sign an agreement of trade pact between the two states in Nairobi were the minister for commerce and industry, Prof J. Ngeno, and the Ethiopian Ambassador to Kenya, Legesse Worlde-Mariam. The Kenyan minister said the agreement between the two governments is an added improvement in both political and trade relations which the two countries have enjoyed since independence. Such relations, he said, should be strengthened through trade. Kenya exports to Ethiopia tea, soda ash, medicine and oil lubricants, while Ethiopia offers Kenya vital aircraft engine service and wine. Ethiopia is said to have the biggest aircraft engine plant which services Kenya planes. [Excerpt] [Nairobi KNA in English 0950 GMT 8 Jul 86 EA] /6662

5 August 1986

KNA TO COOPERATE WITH XINHUA--Nairobi, 4 Jul--Kenya and China have agreed to increase their news exchange network through their respective official news agencies as a step to avoid relying heavily on Western news agencies. The agreement, which strengthened the already existing good relations between KENYA NEWS AGENCY and Chinese official news agency known as XINHUA News Agency, was reached when top Kenya information officials exchanged views with the visiting Chinese deputy minister for information, Mr Guo Chaoren. Mr Chaoren disclosed that his news agency would like to use more news from KNA in the Chinese mass media to inform Chinese people of the development Kenya was making instead of using news from other news agencies which were sometimes distorted. [Excerpt] [Nairobi KNA in English 1435 GMT 4 Jul 86 EA] /6662

CSO: 3400/222

MOZAMBIQUE

NAVAL SCHOOL CELEBRATES FIRST ANNIVERSARY

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 4 Jun 86 p 8

[Text] Festivities yesterday in Maputo marked the first anniversary of the inauguration of the Mozambican Naval School, with a ceremony conducted by Major General Marcelino dos Santos, a member of the Politburo of the Frelimo Party's Central Committee. During the ceremony, which was held on the premises of that professional training institution of the Merchant Marine, the Ministry of Transportation and Communication and the Norwegian Agency for International Development (NORAD) signed a technical assistance agreement for NAVIQUE valued at \$14 million. The documents involved were signed by Deputy Minister of Transportation and Communication Isaias Muhate and the NORAD representative in Mozambique, Arthur K. Sydnese.

Attending the ceremony commemorating the first anniversary of the Mozambican Naval School were Mario Machungo, a member of the Politburo of the Frelimo Party's Central Committee, the Minister of Transportation and Communication, Alcantara Santos, the director, cadets and employees of the professional training institute, in addition to various guests.

Speaking during the ceremony, Marcelino dos Santos said that the first anniversary of the Mozambican Naval School also marked a major contribution of the Merchant Marine to the national development effort, and he highlighted the Norwegian government's support and participation in various projects in the sector through technical assistance and in other ways.

The Party leader also paid tribute to the administration of the Transportation and Communication Ministry and to the school's employees for their work in furthering the Merchant Marine and making it an independent agency, to the pride of all the Mozambican people.

"We are interested in bringing natural resources within our reach, exploiting the sea's resources for the good of all the Mozambican people and all countries of the world," Marcelino dos Santos underlined. At the same time, he pointed to the important contribution of the Naval School to the Navy, by training officers to further the country's development through their knowledge of the sea.

In referring to the Kingdom of Norway's assistance to the Merchant Marine, Marcelino dos Santos termed it exemplary, saying: "This type of cooperation should exist between all countries of the world, to do away with underdevelopment and unequal distribution of wealth on our planet." He added that: "Cooperation with the Kingdom of Norway is particularly appreciated because it began during difficult times in the struggle of the Mozambican people."

During the ceremony inaugurating the school on 3 June of last year, President Samora Machel spoke of the support from various governments and states and international organizations cooperating with our country, saying that "solidarity in Mozambique is a word with real meaning."

Addressing the students in the school, Marcelino dos Santos said that they had to graduate from the school able to perform well the duties of the profession, thereby honoring the Mozambican people, since "our sailors are known for their courtesies, friendliness and pride in being Mozambican both within and outside the country."

He added: "You are ambassadors of the People's Republic of Mozambique to all the countries you visit, and therefore you must cultivate the friendship and solidarity which characterize sailors throughout the world."

During the ceremony, Marcelino dos Santos stressed that the Mozambican Naval School must train competent and efficient officers and highly qualified professionals to head this vital branch of our national economy. He recalled the major responsibility our country has in relation to landlocked countries, whose goods are marketed through Mozambican ports. This led the SADCC to set up the headquarters of the Transport Subcommittee of that regional organization for southern Africa in our country.

During the ceremony marking the end of the first year of the school, the director of this institute for the professional training of merchant seamen in our country, Paulo Monteiro, presented a progress report on the work accomplished since its inception, rating it positive.

Further presentations included a message from the students of the school expressing their appreciation to the Party and country's leaders for taking a great interest in their education and their determination to apply the scientific knowledge they acquired to further the country's Merchant Marine. The workers of the Merchant Marine also presented a message welcoming the new students who will swell the ranks of the sector, because seafaring was never within the reach of the Mozambican people before.

Before the solemn ceremony marking the anniversary of the Naval School, various cultural activities were presented by the Makwayela group of the TPU, the cultural group of workers, and students from the school itself, warmly applauded by those attending, who completely filled the pavilion where the ceremony was held.

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CSO: 3442/244

MOZAMBIQUE

CCPM PRESIDENT DISCUSSES ECONOMIC TIES WITH PORTUGAL

Maputo DOMINGO in Portuguese 8 Jun 86 p 5

[Text] "Concrete steps are being taken in order to remove difficulties in the economic relations between Portugal and Mozambique," Dr Paulo Sande, president of the board of directors of the Portugal-Mozambique Chamber of Commerce, told DOMINGO just before concluding the visit he made to our country 5 weeks ago at the head of a delegation from that association.

The visit, according to members of the delegation, which also included CCPM's vice-president, general secretary, and representative in the Mozambique People's Republic, was intended to find alternatives to the block in bilateral economic relations, due to cyclical and endemic political factors. According to Dr Sande, one more step was taken toward that goal.

According to the president of the Portugal-Mozambique Chamber of Commerce, there continues to be a political block in the relations between the two countries, resulting from the fact that steps taken towards solving the problems have not been concluded. "If there is a desire on one side to get ahead of the problem, then a question arises on the other," he stated, emphasizing the fact that "basically, the problems are old. There is no clear cooperation policy and it fluctuates a little according to circumstances."

Another factor, according to Dr Paulo Sande, is the constant changes of government in Portugal. Nevertheless, the president of the CCPM board of directors considered positive the action taken by the present Portuguese executive branch, headed by Dr Cavaco Silva, who has taken clear positions in regard to cooperation with our country.

"Positions related to political options are one thing, concrete actions are another. The Portugal-Mozambique Chamber of Commerce recognizes that this government has taken steps towards removing the difficulties," our interviewee stated, and added that "dialogue is now easier."

"If this government can have a relatively long duration and remain relatively stable, all signs indicate that it will be possible to solve many of the questions that have existed so far," Dr Sande added.

Time To Surmount Problems

The Portugal-Mozambique Chamber of Commerce is an association whose goal is to improve economic relations between the People's Republic of Mozambique and Portugal, and was officially incorporated in the Portuguese capital in 1984.

"It originated from the concern of a group of 12 companies which now are part of the CCPM board of directors that it was now time to surmount the barriers that exist in relations between the two countries," the CCPM president explained.

According to Dr Paulo Sande, the majority of the big Portuguese companies are represented in the association, private ones still outnumbering public ones. Among them are the bank, insurance companies, shipyards, the media, and other public, private, and service enterprises. According to our interviewee, the Chamber started with 40 or 50 companies and continues to grow, its present total membership being about 200, including Mozambican companies.

From the Chamber's point of view, the Mozambican component is essential. It was clearly stated from the beginning in all areas and in the spirit of the executive committee that the work of the Mozambican companies is fundamental. According to our source, more than 20 Mozambican companies have already joined CCPM and are awaiting formal processing. It is to be noted that the vice-presidency is presently held by the Mozambican company SOCIMO in Lisbon.

It took nearly 2 years from its creation for CCPM to make its action felt in economic relations between the two countries. Nevertheless, according to the president of the board of directors, that was the time when essentially organizing steps were taken, such as, for example, securing the support of the Portuguese government and the membership of Mozambican companies with decision power.

"We have by now created the means so that our actions can find an echo, so that we can be heard in political situations in Portugal," Dr. Sande stated, and added that CCPM can already provide answers to questions regarding Mozambique, such as, for example, relations with public agencies and offices in Mozambique, as well as legal, commercial, and other aspects.

One of the things that CCPM has accomplished is the first businessmen's meeting last November, set up to make an exhaustive survey of our relations and the perspective for economic development between the People's Republic of Mozambique and Portugal. According to Dr. Paulo Sande, the conclusions from the meeting were delivered to the president, to the Portuguese prime minister, and to other members of the Portuguese government; to the Institute of Foreign Trade, to the embassy of the People's Republic of Mozambique in Lisbon and, recently, to authorities in Mozambique. Following initiatives publicly announced after a recent visit to our country, the second "Businessmen's Meeting" is planned for 14 and 16 July in Maputo. There will be two main themes: implications for relations between the People's Republic of Mozambique and Portugal resulting from the Lome III Convention and the Common Market, respectively; other forms of direct foreign investment in the

People's Republic of Mozambique; the deepening of bilateral interest areas in commerce and services (products, trade balance, compensation, and others); and the optimization, through alternative analysis, of the training of Mozambican cadres.

Other initiatives include the creation of a commission to coordinate the functioning of Portuguese entrepreneurs in the People's Republic of Mozambique; the agreement obtained on working forms for continuing contacts leading to technical professional training; and the selection of a staff to support the CCPM representative in the People's Republic of Mozambique.

According to the CCPM delegation, the results obtained during this visit largely surpassed the planned objectives. In other words, what we accomplished will have a very strong influence on what we will do in the future. Dr Paulo Sande says that CCPM will work on other means for strengthening the Mozambican component in CCPM, as well as on the development of an information system about Mozambique in Portugal, with support from Mozambican technicians who travel there for business and from the Mozambican embassy.

Furthermore, the announced participation of CCPM in the next FACIM and the motivating effect this might have on Portuguese companies are especially looked forward to.

CCPM will also continue to develop other activities normal for an association of its kind, such as lunches and dinners for exchange of information on relations between the two countries. In addition, it is thought that eventually a Chamber delegation could be opened in northern Portugal, where many companies of that country are concentrated. In the long run, everything will depend on the success of current acts, Dr. Sande said, emphasizing that CCPM defends the principle that everything that is done must be done well.

"The development of economic relations with Mozambique is essential for Portugal," our interviewee stated further, emphasizing that it is significant that his country has the greatest number of companies operating in Mozambique, for, he said, "we bet on this place."

The CCPM delegation said that it had had a very favorable reception by Mozambican authorities. Among important contacts made in Maputo were these with the Ministry of Commerce and of Industry and Energy, the governor of the bank of Mozambique, the president of the executive council of the city of Maputo, and the secretaries of state for technical and professional instruction, for light and food industries, and for agricultural hydraulics.

The president of the Mozambique Chamber of Commerce emphasized, on the other hand, that the latter office is willing to support BBPM. Speaking at a cocktail party offered by CCPM to Mozambican entrepreneurs and departments, Americo Magaia announced the coming signing of a cooperation agreement between the two chambers which will be a basis for their future relations. The Mozambique Chamber of Commerce already has agreements of this kind signed with more than 15 similar organizations in various countries (including the Portugal Institute for Foreign Trade), and its president therefore guarantees that there is no intention to give privileges to the Portugal-Mozambique Chamber of Commerce.

13165/9435

CSO: 3442/246

MOZAMBIQUE

ANC YOUTH DELEGATION ENDS WEEK-LONG VISIT

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 19 Jun 86 p 1

[Text] A delegation representing the National Committee of the ANC Youth Section ended a 7-day friendship and solidarity visit to our country yesterday morning. The delegation came to Mozambique at the invitation of the Mozambique Youth Organization to participate in the celebrations of the International Year of Peace and the 10th anniversary of the Soweto student uprisings.

The purpose of this visit by the delegation representing the Youth Section of the ANC, which was headed by Ace Mekingwe, a member of that organization, and included two other members, was to have an exchange of experiences with the representatives of the Mozambique Youth Organization on various levels, within the framework of the relations of solidarity which link the brotherly peoples of Mozambique and South Africa.

Speaking on behalf of the delegation just moments before leaving Maputo, Ace Mekingwe told journalists: "During our stay in Mozambique, both in the meetings we had with officials of the FRELIMO Party and in our contacts with the Mozambique Youth Organization, we sensed the friendship and solidarity the people of Mozambique feel for our people, who are struggling against Apartheid."

Ace Mekingwe further added that during the tour the members of the delegation made, involving various sectors of activity, they were vividly impressed by the dedication of the entire Mozambican people to the struggle against underdevelopment and the establishment of peace in the region.

On this occasion, Ace Mekingwe expressed the view that the visit paid to exchange experience with Mozambican youth was quite useful, because the two youth organizations agreed during their talks that demonstrations of friendship should not be limited to commemorative occasions alone. There should also be permanent contact between the OJM and the Youth ANC Section.

Ace Mekingwe said that the welcome given his delegation from the day of its arrival bore witness to the fact that the triumph of the South African people in their struggle against Apartheid represents the triumph of all the countries in southern Africa.

During their stay in our country, the members of the delegation representing the National Committee of the Youth Section of the ANC paid a series of visits to various places of political, historic and cultural interest, including the Museum of the Revolution, the SOMOPAL factory in the Matola zone, which was attacked by the South African Air Force during one of its aggressive incursions into our country, and the Museum of Natural History, among other sites.

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CS0:3442/247

MOZAMBIQUE

STRATEGIC IMPORTANCE OF BEIRA STRESSED BY GOVERNOR

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 14 Jun 86 p 3

[Text] "It is no accident that the city of Beira is regarded as the center of economic and social activity in the country. In fact, it has an enormous potential for the development of the country, including the Beira Corridor project, which enjoys an excellent geographic position for serving southern Africa, in particular Zimbabwe, Zambia and Malawi, while also offering a viable route to Botswana and Zaire."

This statement was made by Francisco Masquil, first provincial secretary of the FRELIMO Party and governor of Sofala, when he spoke to the deputies in the city assembly and the members of the city committee, executive council and socioprofessional and mass democratic organizations last Wednesday.

The meeting at which he spoke, which lasted almost half a day, was held in the Beira city auditorium. It provided this new leader with an opportunity to hear and learn about and identify the main activities under way, while at the same time becoming personally involved in the major tasks being carried out in the city of Beira.

During his address, Francisco Masquil discussed the importance which must be assigned to the development of industrial construction, as well as the estimate of population density, which is calculated to be about 300,000 persons.

"For this reason we cannot set aside these people, because they are men doing work in the various production fronts," Masquil said. He added that where the armed bandits are concerned, this city has a major responsibility to eliminate them.

Prior to the meeting, the governor of Sofala made the following entry in the guest book he was invited to sign: "To the beloved city of Beira and the beloved population of this city, the second largest in the RPM--much happiness and peace. This peace will come from us all; this happiness will come from our dedicated work, guided by the FRELIMO Party."

Fifteen minutes later, Manuel Cambezo, president of the Executive Council of the City of Beira, began the reading of the report on the general situation in

the city of Beira, which included a description of the main activities carried out by the party and the state.

The report also emphasized the successes achieved by the defense and security forces, as well as the population in general, in combating armed banditry, and it also discussed the shortages of clothing and food.

In one of the documents presented in the course of the work session, it was noted that the responsibilities of the city of Beira include guaranteeing economic development in the various activities pursued there, above all the giant railroad network.

The report further noted that the importance of the city is due to the services it renders not only to the provinces in the center of the country, but to the interior regions as well.

The document further added that at the present time, the Beira City Committee has, in all of the productive and social sectors, 603 cells, 157 of them in enterprises, factories and departments, as well as a circle committee in the CFM-Center enterprise.

Economic Sector

In connection with plans in the economic sphere, the document said that in order to make improved agriculture possible, a number of projects have been drafted in the city. Outstanding among them is that for soil drainage, which includes the construction, repair and cleaning of drains and ditches (about 7 kilometers done) and the subdivision, in a first phase, of 2,000 hectares (of which 122 hectares has been completed), with the work being done by the peasants of Macurungo.

As the report emphasized, this project will take 4 years. It was launched last year and will last until 1989. It is being financed by the MONAP-1 and also by our country. It further includes a subproject calling for technical farm aid for the Experimental Rice Station, aid in providing water equipment to the farmers and the purchase of farm equipment.

Another project of which we were informed is that in support of women in the green zones, health, education, agriculture and the OMM. This is a joint project involving four districts selected for the purpose of assisting women to increase farm production. This project, which will last 3 years, is being financed by the UNICEF, with a contribution of 7,000 contos in foreign exchange, and by the government of Sofala, to the extent of 18,000 contos.

Moreover, in order to learn about all the activities being carried out in the city of Beira, the governor of Sofala began on Wednesday paying working visits in various sectors of activity.

Day before yesterday morning, Francisco Masquil paid visits to the command posts of the military garrison, the people's militia and the People's Police of Mozambique, among other military units. He also visited the district of Ndunga. His schedule of visits will continue until the 21st of the month.

The governor of Sofala plans to visit the green zones, the Savene House of Agriculture and the railroad-port complex, as well as other centers of importance in the city of Beira.

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CSO:3442/247

MOZAMBIQUE

CHIMOIO AGRARIAN INSTITUTE TO IMPROVE TEACHING METHODOLOGY

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 6 Jun 86 p 3

[Text] The Chimoio Agrarian Institute (IAC), the only secondary school for this sector in the country, is now gradually introducing a new teaching methodology, with a view to raising the level of education provided to the students enrolled there. Begun about 2 years ago, this methodology takes the form of increasingly stricter requirements for students enrolling for the first time. At the start of the school year, they are given pre-evaluation tests as a way of determining the level and depth of knowledge they bring from primary school. However, according to what the administrative office told our reporter, the pre-evaluation tests have not yet been used to eliminate applicants whose knowledge has proven to be poor. This practice was introduced because of poor results obtained in previous years. In truth, a large part of the students who have enrolled in this school in recent years have proven to be poorly educated. According to the school's administration, this lack of education has been seen throughout the 3 years of training at the institute, and consequently also after they leave the school. The question of the level of teaching, which requires consistency and discipline in transmitting knowledge, is currently a concern not only of teachers and students, but of society as a whole. This is true because once an individual leaves school, he serves society in the various sectors of activity, and here is precisely where the strength or weakness of his education is felt.

Open since 1977, the Chimoio Agrarian Institute, then known as the Agrarian Middle Institute, is a school to train middle-level technicians in the agrarian sector. According to what our reporter learned, during the first few years it was open the middle-level institute trained only general technicians in this field, without offering any specialization.

This explains why the initial graduates of the institute in 1979 were only called middle-level agricultural technicians, since their training had not included any one speciality, but consisted rather of a broad program that covered the entire field of agriculture.

According to the school administration, the first 36 middle-level technicians were graduated at that time. This was 2 years after gaining national independence.

The Chimoio Agrarian Institute resulted from the reorganization of the former School of Agricultural Regents of Chimoio, which was then Vila Pery.

Ten Years Later

Now nearly 10 years after the Chimoio Agrarian Institute was founded, the situation has improved considerably, from both an organizational and a teaching standpoint, and from the standpoint of the number of graduates and the local and foreign instructors who taught there 10 years ago.

However, the institute still has many problems, and is particularly concerned with raising the teaching standards, which also implies raising the level of training of the teaching staff itself.

As several of the Mozambican instructors who teach there have said, the institute's major problem is related to the quality of the teaching materials such as books, and especially reference books, which are so essential for a pre-university level student.

One positive result of efforts to raise the standard of teaching in our country is the fact that today the Chimoio Agrarian Institute has agronomists and forestry engineers on its teaching staff. Besides two engineers, the institute also has a number of instructors who are graduates of the school itself.

Both the young engineers who attended Eduardo Mondlane University and the various middle-level technicians teaching there all attended the Chimoio Agrarian Institute.

According to information received locally by our reporter, and despite problems still remaining at various levels of education in our country, the Chimoio Agrarian Institute is making firm progress at least with regard to its teaching staff.

As proof of this, it would suffice to point out that about 10 years ago, the institute's teaching staff was almost entirely made up of foreign instructors. Today the picture is altogether different.

For the current school year, the Chimoio Agrarian Institute has 342 students, all of them boarding, and a teaching staff of 27 instructors, of which only 5 are foreign.

Specialization

As we said at the outset, the Chimoio Agrarian Institute trained only nonspecialized middle-level agricultural technicians in the beginning. Specializations were introduced in 1979 and included agriculture, forestry, livestock raising and mechanization.

Now all students enrolling in the school are channeled into one of the specialties. The educational program is for 3 years, at the end of which the recent graduates are sent into the various sectors of the economy, in accordance with the country's overall needs.

Some new graduates have an opportunity to continue their education at a higher level, such as the young engineers who are teaching there today and who received their middle-level training at the institute. Many other agronomic and forestry engineers were also initially trained at the institute and are now working in other sectors of the country.

This point has been made to show that certain statements to the effect that students who are channeled into a specialty never have an opportunity to attend university are unfounded.

The great majority of the students who attend the Chimoio Agrarian Institute come out of basic agrarian schools in various parts of the country. They enter the institute at ninth-grade level. Many of them also later undergo intensive training in a particular discipline to join the teaching staff of the Institute itself.

Agricultural Production

The Chimoio Agrarian Institute also has an independent production unit called the IAC Agrarian Enterprise. This enterprise involved in farming, livestock-raising and forestry operates as a teaching supplement to the theoretical classroom work.

It is a financially independent enterprise and it operates out of the former School of Agricultural Regents (ERA), with its own technical and administrative staff.

It, however, also supports the Agrarian Institute, either as a teaching aid or as a source of supply of some products for the students boarded there.

The agrarian enterprise currently has 500 hectares of land under cultivation producing a variety of crops ranging from maize and potatoes to beans and other vegetables.

However, because of many problems related to the farm equipment, the enterprise has not yet been able to cover its operating expenses, and thus has been operating in the red.

When we visited the enterprise, its farm machinery, including support vehicles, was for the most part inoperable. The problems range from a shortage of lubricating oil to shortages of spare parts and fuel.

This is a problem which requires an urgent solution, if the already insufficient supply of food to IAC students is not to worsen.

Despite the fact that the enterprise is not yet economically profitable, it does not alleviate the problems of feeding 342 students, instructors and workers in the enterprise.

In addition to agriculture, the enterprise is also engaged in forestry. It cuts and processes timber, which is later marketed as boards and also in the form of finished products, such as crates for packing vegetables.

With a sawmill and its own carpentry workshops, the enterprise helps alleviate the problem of furniture for the school.

The livestock-raising activities are encountering the greatest problems. In the specific case of hog raising, there are serious difficulties related to the facilities and feeding the animals.

There are currently 116 head of cattle, and the problems in this sector are related to the age of the herd, which urgently needs to be renewed. Given the advanced age of the animals, there is also a problem of infertility with some cows.

The enterprise's only profitable activity is poultry raising. This branch has 2,500 laying hens, which produce enough to supply the IAC and other sectors related to education, such as households and boarders in the city of Chimoio.

The enterprise also has 327 ducks and 54 rabbits, all raised for the use of the school.

As an additional activity, the IAC enterprise also is involved in apiculture and last year it produced 150 liters of honey.

Another extracurricular activity is making bricks to build improved housing for the employees of the agrarian enterprise. Last year, the enterprise produced 1,600 bricks.

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C.O: 3442/244

MOZAMBIQUE

LICHINGA ENTERPRISE OFFICIAL DISCUSSES FARM PROBLEMS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 14 Jun 86 p 3

[Report of interview with Dinis Pio, head of Lichinga Agricultural Enterprise, in Lichinga; date not given]

[Text] The Lichinga Agricultural Enterprise in Niassa has in the course of the last two farm seasons experienced the greatest crisis ever, which has already led to the dismissal of 310 workers. This enterprise is a part of the 400,000 hectare project which covers the provinces of Niassa and Cabo Delgado. According to the director of the unit, no effective solution to the problem of slowing the rapid decline can be foreseen in the short run.

In an interview with the correspondent of this newspaper in Lichinga, the director of the enterprise, Dinis Pio, stated categorically that the 1985-86 harvest season was the worst experienced to date by his enterprise.

Expressing great concern about the results expected for this year, he said, for example, that of the 600 hectares initially established as the goal for corn cultivation, only 153 were in fact cultivated, 50 of them by mechanical means and the balance by manual labor.

In connection with soy and other beans, crops which according to the plan were to be allocated 100 hectares each, only 27 and 22 hectares, respectively, were planted, also manually.

This official said that despite the effort made by the workers at his enterprise, an encouraging yield cannot be expected since all of the crops were planted without any of the chemical products which might promote their growth.

In fact, lacking the fuel and lubricating oils needed for the machinery, as well as fertilizers and weed killers, the Lichinga Agricultural Enterprise, which is a part of the 400,000 Hectare Project in Niassa, surrendered the areas allocated to corn and beans in some of its blocks to the sturdy grass which now covers it, destroying any hope for the farm season.

It is in view of this situation that the leadership of the enterprise is thinking, as an alternative, of introducing draft animals to cultivate its

farming areas, possibly beginning next season. This would encourage the efforts and self-sacrifice of the workers, who are struggling to achieve the economic development of the country.

To this end, five teams of animals are currently being trained, while plans call for the training of 20 teams, in all, by a brigade specifically established there for the purpose.

Because of these same problems, the enterprise produced only 437 tons of corn on an area of 349 hectares out of the 800 initially planned during the 1984-85 farm season.

With regard to beans, Dinis Pio said that only 4 tons were raised on 7 hectares, while 70 tons of garden crops were produced on 10 hectares and were later sold to the people of Lichinga.

In the livestock-breeding sector, the Lichinga Enterprise has already sold 20 head of cattle and 208 hogs for reproduction to the population in this area.

For the same purpose, 221 rabbits and 46 pairs of ducks have also been sold to the people in the city and district of Lichinga.

Dinis Pio, who voiced his concern about the shortage of feed for the animals, particularly the raw materials for producing animal feed, said that his enterprise currently has 643 head of cattle, 910 head of swine and about 900 rabbits.

The director explained that previously, the enterprise did not need the aid of third parties to produce feed for its animals, but as of the time when yields in the production of corn, soy beans and sunflower seeds dropped off, the support of others began to be an urgent and constant necessity.

On the subject of support of the people in neighboring settlements, Dinis Pio said that two basic technicians from his enterprise are providing technical aid to the cooperative, private and family sectors in the district and city of Lichinga, in particular in the realm of crop production and the raising of small and large animals.

He further explained that because of the problems related to the shortage of production factors, the enterprise has reduced its cultivated areas during for the farm year, with the result that 310 workers have been dismissed. However, the enterprise has provided them with the support needed for subsistence.

In this connection, these workers received land from the enterprise to establish their family plots, as well as seeds and production tools such as axes, machetes and hoes.

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CSO:3442/247

MOZAMBIQUE

BRIEFS

EX-POLICEMAN SENTENCED--The People's Court of the City of Maputo yesterday convicted citizen Valentim Estevao Nhacale, a former member of the People's Police Force of Mozambique, to 4 years of prison and 15 lashes for illegal possession of a firearm and ammunition. At the same time, the court acquitted co-defendant Carlos Mavulule, a member of the PPM, for lack of evidence to substantiate his guilt. According to the 10th District of the People's Court of the City of Maputo, the defendant Valentim Estevao Nhacale was found to be in illegal possession of a firearm which, pursuant to his statements when he was arrested, he intended to sell to a citizen of South Africa for 500 rands at the Namaache border. The court further found that Valentim Estevao Nhacale, arrested by the SNASP at the Namaacha border as he was proceeding with the illegal sale of the arm in question, accused his friend Carlos Mavulule, a PPM agent, of having given him the weapon. Because of the insufficient evidence proving his guilt, the People's Court of the City of Maputo acquitted co-defendant Carlos Mavulule, and convicted Valentim Estevao Nhacale to 2 years of prison and 24 months of a 50,000 meticals daily fine, to be converted into an equal number of months in prison. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 4 Jun 86 p 8] 9805

ALGERIAN DONATION FOR CHILDREN--The Algerian Embassy in our country donated 1,000 kg of enriched powdered milk to the Pediatric Services of Maputo Central Hospital. The Algerian ambassador to our country, Bereksi Amele, presented the gift yesterday in Maputo at a ceremony held in the hospital. The director of Pediatric Services at Maputo Central Hospital, Maria Helena Ferreira, received the donation toward improving the nutrition of children who are patients there. Speaking during the ceremony, the Algerian ambassador expressed his pleasure at making this donation which, as he said, testifies to the close relations of friendship and solidarity uniting the people of the two countries. Bereksi Amele highlighted the fact that the donation is being presented during the week devoted to peace and the environment, both essential conditions for the future happiness and healthy development of children. The director of HCM's Pediatric Services in turn thanked the Algerian people for their gesture of solidarity and said that it was very important for children's diets and that it could be used for emergency programs. The Algerian ambassador promised further support for children in the pediatrics ward of Central Hospital, saying: "The next time I will bring educational materials and toys for the children." Attending the ceremony to present the donation were National Director of Social Action Joana Mangueria, Nicaraguan Ambassador to Mozambique Nore Mecfield, and workers from the Pediatrics Service of Maputo Central Hospital. The photograph shows the Algerian Ambassador Bereksi Amele presenting the gift. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 5 Jun 86 p 2] 9805

COMMAND POST GRADUATIONS--Saturday Deputy Defense Minister and General Chief of Staff Commander-General Sebastiao Marcos Mabote handed out commissions to officers in the Armed Forces of Mozambique/FPLM who had completed their training at the Maputo Military Command Post. The badges awarded yesterday to the new officers in our Army were for captain, lieutenant, second lieutenant and officer candidate. Speaking at the ceremony, Commander-General Sebastiao Mabote said that the event was of special importance to the Mozambican Armed Forces, because it reflects the bravery and fighting spirit of our army. "Your work should therefore further this conquest, which is a conquest of all the people," Sebastiao Mabote said. The General Chief of Staff of the FAM/FPLM went on to say that the promotion to officer should serve as an incentive to continue the traditional ties of our Army with the people and its activities in defense of Mozambican society and revolutionary conquests. Another point made by the deputy defense minister in his speech was the fact that the graduates included soldiers who fought in hand-to-hand combat to free our country of foreign occupation and gain national independence. The ceremony which took place at the Military Command Post was also attended by Urban District No 1 Administrator Alberto Chicuba and the commander of that military unit, Colonel Lagos Lidimo, in addition to other officers in the Mozambican/FPLM Armed Forces. Various military exhibitions, including marching displays, preceded the ceremony to award the commissions. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 2 Jun 86 p 1] 9805

BRITISH COOPERATIVE WORKERS--A group of cooperative workers serving with a solidarity organization, MAGIC, harvested more than 2,500 kilograms of oranges last Saturday in a campaign sponsored jointly with the Maputo Citrus Fruits State Enterprise. The international workers, who are British and whose services were obtained through the Mozambique Information Office and the International Voluntary Service, did this work in one of the blocks belonging to that enterprise in the Umbeluzi zone. At the end of the harvest, they were given an opportunity to visit the sector where fruit is packed for export and to attend the children's festival organized by the nursery at the enterprise. During the harvesting work, one of the MAGIC officials commented: "We read the appeal from the Citrus Fruit Enterprise in the newspaper NOTICIAS and we decided to offer our services as a contribution to safeguarding the fruit harvest. We are also encouraged to learn that, thanks to the steps taken by the enterprise, the fruit which is not suitable for export is being sold to the people at reasonable prices." According to this same official, the harvest campaign achieved the goals established and was not only useful and productive, but also educational for the participants. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 16 Jun 86 p 2] 5157

CSO:3442/247

NIGER

RESTRUCTURING OF INDUSTRIAL SECTOR URGED

Niamey LE SAHEL in French 10 Jun 86 pp 1, 3

[Editorial: "Restructuring Our Industries"]

[Text] Two realities dominate our economic life and even the totality of our national activities. The first of these realities is the predominance of the rural sector; the second is our unremitting search for food self-sufficiency. Therefore, our economic activities should favor the development of agriculture and should be placed at the service of the rural sector. An analysis of our country's 25 years of industrialization brings out the fact that in spite of our reaffirmed determination, our industry has not attained these objectives. The draft Constitution, which takes these factors into consideration, establishes as premises that industry should have its sights set on the structural transformation of the rural sector. To do this, before creating agricultural activities we must establish the industries which will supply the required production materials to the agricultural and livestock-raising sectors; and after that we must create the industries which will utilize rural production, particularly to meet the needs of domestic consumption. On the one hand, these industries should employ our abundant manpower and, on the other hand, should make use of the raw materials originating out of agricultural and animal production. In this way we will reverse the tendency of light industry to be parasitic on the rural sector and, therefore, from now on we will place it in the service of food self-sufficiency and the development of the rural sector. Thus the trend toward the creation of luxury goods which gives rise to an artificial standard of living will be restricted. We will also put an end to the natural propensity to create products that are more expensive than those we import.

What is more, the setting up of a basic industry is considered necessary because no country can develop harmoniously if the existence and effectiveness of its production apparatus is systematically dependent upon foreign countries. Therefore, we must put in place an industrial structure; in this regard, the richness of our soil is a major advantage. That will induce us to attempt to master the most advanced technologies by developing our scientific research and speeding up the training of our top-level cadres.

In this action to renovate our industrial fabric, we will also seek the gradual adaptation of our craft industries to the needs of the economy. In this

sector, the draft Constitution proposes an improvement in the products of the various craft groups and exploration of new ways to mobilize all our national talents. Moreover, this sector has the advantage of requiring very small start-up technical and financial investments. In any event, the liberalism which at present we are putting into practice by disengaging the state from the direct management of industrial units does not mean it has lost interest in the future of our industries. The state continues to be an active agent in industrial development because it is the state which has to assure the setting up of the structures, the definition of the policy orientations, and the establishment of the operational mechanism. It will also have to develop an appropriate legal framework. In this regard, we must recognize the fact that our Investment Code has been unable to serve the planning needs of the districts and regions. Rather it has served the enterprises which encountered problems as soon as there was a reversion to the common law system. Thus we have violated the spirit and the letter of the Code; a serious reexamination is required principally to encourage the enterprises which are investing in accordance with our plans to specify the costs of training and employment and to permit the state to finance the priority sectors. Similarly, our customs and fiscal systems should be reformed to better protect national industries. However, most certainly the current wind of liberalization will not have a beneficial effect unless credit facilities and an adequate training system encourage the emergence of Nigerien industrialists who are willing to submit to the requirements of modern management and of the world economic situation.

In this sector as in any other, the state is unable to do everything by itself and at all times. Although it must naturally do its part in our industrialization process and in its restructuring, it is, however, evident that the role of the Nigerien economic operators is equally large and that they have to prepare themselves to enter into the economic flow of the contemporary world. The time of improvisation and near-enough-is-good-enough, and of trial and error is now over. Our industries will be adapted to our realities or they will not be. The draft national Constitution establishes the conditions of this adaptation. It is now up to the economic operators and consumers, that is, all Nigeriens, to say whether the course of action indicated is really the one which will open for us the industrial possibilities our development requires.

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CSO: 3419/282

NIGER

PRIORITY OF RURAL SECTOR REAFFIRMED

Niamey LE SAHEL in French 4 Jun 86 pp 1,3

[Editorial: "Renewal of the Rural Sector"]

[Text] The rural sector employs 90 percent of the Nigerien population and more than 75 percent of the active population. From independence up to the present, on average it has produced more than 50 percent of the GDP.

These figures alone would be enough to justify our having made the rural sector our priority of priorities for the past 10 years, in our actions and in our development programs. But there is more. We must in fact accept that in spite of the precariousness of our agriculture and its low productivity, which a priori could have prohibited our making it the basis of internal and controlled development, the absence of any other sector capable of energizing our development has forced us to make it the foundation of our economy. Industry is still nonexistent or embryonic in our country, and its development is running up against external factors that are not always controllable. Therefore, it is the rural sector which embodies our country's basic development potential, and it is this potential which should serve as our point of departure to assure our growth. Consequently, we understand the privileged place accorded to the problems of the rural sector in the draft of the national Constitution; and therefore, each of us can perceive the merit of collective thought on this problem.

In the first place, the draft Constitution took into consideration the multiple handicaps confronting our country in agricultural matters and stipulates that it is advisable to take action to ease the situation over the short and mid--terms. What is basically involved here is an effort to effect substantial growth in agricultural-livestock products by diversifying them. It is also a question of improving the conditions of production by fighting the desert's advance; by soil conservation and restoration; the formulation of forestry, land, and energy policies; the harnessing of water; and the management of rural systems. Finally, what is involved is the development of hydroagricultural facilities wherever possible, the adoption of a rural code, and the expansion and maintenance of second-season crops as a permanent system of production. Naturally, to this must be added the application of incentive prices to remunerate the commendable efforts of our peasants and to encourage expansion and improvement of crops. Only this kind of strategy will be able with

certainty to produce food self-sufficiency which is one of the objectives of the Development Company.

As for the raising of livestock, which constitutes the second segment of our rural activities, we recall that a seminar held under the auspices of the National Development Council concentrated on the problems of this sector, and the pertinent conclusions resulting from these debates are serving as reference points for our policy in this area. Consequently, the draft Constitution has taken these conclusions into consideration and recommends in particular the development of our animal resources through economic exploitation of livestock and improvement of animal health; the rational management of the pasturages and watering points; encouragement of intensive livestock raising; protection of land animals; and promotion of zootechnical and veterinary research. The era of haphazard livestock raising is over; circumstances and reason induce us to modernize our livestock raising techniques to improve our livestock and protect our rural spaces.

But whether we are talking about livestock raising or agriculture, the essential element continues to be the harnessing of water. After analyzing the water and environmental policy to be put in place, the draft Constitution proposes implementation of a rational policy beginning with an exhaustive inventory of surface and underground water resources and ending up with a coherent system for their exploitation which guarantees that everyone has the right to water. With the same thought in mind, a strategy for fighting desertification has been proposed within the privileged framework of the structures of the Development Company, in accordance with the provisions of the Maradi Agreement.

In all of these strategies relating to the rural sector, the key factor, however, continues to be man. Therefore, he must be made knowledgeable of these strategies to obtain his conscientious and effective participation in the actions being undertaken. In the process, we will not neglect young people who are tempted by rural exodus or women who constitute 50 percent of the population and who are playing an increasingly important role in agricultural production. Thus, we will assuredly establish the conditions for our food self-sufficiency, that is to say, the conditions for our real sovereignty and development.

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CSO: 3419/282

NIGERIA

AWOLOWO URGES PATIENCE WITH PRESENT ADMINISTRATION

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 17 Jun 86 pp 1, 13

[Text]

ELDER Statesman Chief Obafemi Awolowo has appealed to Nigerians to exercise enough patience with the present administration in its efforts to find solution to the present economic crisis.

He said that the government emergency recovery measure had gone half way without a solution to the economic problems does not mean that they cannot be solved.

Chief Awolowo who was speaking with airport correspondents before flying to London in the early hours of yesterday recalled that in 1939 during the second World War, the whole world was plunged into economic depression.

Despite all efforts by the various governments he added, it was only in 1945 that the world economy started to pick up.

Speaking on the ABU crisis, he said the government should have arrested those involved in the shooting of students and "put them on trial immediately."

He said he was of the opinion that the Federal government did not take action on the crisis promptly.

According to Chief Awolowo, the police had no reason to shoot at the students adding, "students must be students, the police should have behaved with more restraints."

Speaking on the NLC action on the students' crisis and the action of the police, Chief Awolowo was of the opinion that the NLC should show sympathy and was right to take the action it took.

On the issue of apartheid in South Africa, Chief Awolowo declared that

the black South Africans should continue with their guerilla activities.

However, he warned that Africans should not allow the war to escalate because according to him, "South Africa is not only well armed, but rich."

Chief Awolowo advised the Federal Government not to dabble too much into the South African crisis without serious and deep consideration for the consequences.

On the establishment of the African High Command, he declared that at this point in time it might not be possible because of the economic and logistic problems.

He declared: "Beggary countries cannot engage in expensive wars. You will find out that in the long run, both the defender and the defendee will be devastated because South Africa is a rich country."

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CSO: 3400/142

NIGERIA

MINISTER REVIEWS UNEMPLOYMENT FIGURES, POLICIES

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 19 Jun 86 p 32

[Article by Funmi Jolaosho]

[Text] **ABOUT** three million Nigerians are jobless. Employment Labour and Productivity Minister, Rear-Admiral Patrick Koshoni disclosed in Lagos yesterday.

The figure, according to the minister, comprised of primary and secondary school leavers and graduates of higher institutions.

He said about 9.7 per cent of the labour force in the urban area are also unemployed.

Rear-Admiral Koshoni announced government plans to combat unemployment which include the establishment of the national youth employment and mobilisation programme which would provide vocational training with a view to enhance self employment.

Others are the public works employment programme which is

designed to generate income and create jobs in rural areas, and the development of small-scale industries and graduate unemployment scheme which is also expected to create employment opportunities for about 10,000 graduates.

Rear-Admiral Koshoni also disclosed that the Federal Government had directed that for every expatriate employed on the board of any company, there must be two Nigerians to under study the expatriate.

In order to ensure that foreigners were not employed in areas where there are qualified Nigerians, the minister said: "For this purpose certain posts for which there is ample reserve of qualified Nigerians have been listed for exclusion from expatriate quota approvals."

He however, said that the implementation of the quota restriction would be done by the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

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NIGERIA

INDUSTRIALISTS SURVEYED ON VIEWS OF ECONOMY

Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 23 Jun 86 pp 12-13

[Article by Geoffery O. Omorodion]

[Text]

THE Nigeria's economy in the past four years has been in a sorry situation as the nation continues to experience dislocation in all economic activities with heavy foreign debt; high import bills; high levels of inflation and unemployment and poor investment climate.

The current oil market of price fluctuations and low demand are indications of a gloomy picture envisaged for the economy at least for the next five years.

Reports on the World oil market have shown a constant decline of price crude oil from \$25.00 (about N25) per barrel two years ago to \$17.50 (about N17.50) currently. Observers believe that the worst is yet to come and had projected that the price might not get back to its original position.

This development is

undoubtedly having some spill-over effects on the revenue base of the Nigerian economy as oil revenue is still the main source of revenue for the Federal Government. Recognising this situation, the Federal Government fashioned out its 1986 budget along the economic realities of its limitations and designed tight economic measures to bring about positive results.

The economic emergency period would end in October this year and looking at the economic environment now, it appears that not much changes had taken place despite all efforts being initiated by the Federal Government.

The Daily Times Research Department decided therefore to sample the views of the industrialists in order to determine the extent of success of government's economic policies towards rapid economic recovery.

OBJECTIVE OF THE SURVEY

The objective of the survey is to solicit the views of industrialists about the

numerous measures taken by the Federal Government for economic recovery and to provide the government useful information that could aid policy formulation.

SURVEY

METHODOLOGY

Pre-determined questionnaires were administered and sent to 200 industrialists who were randomly selected in all the 19 states of the federation. They include those in manufacturing, finance, construction, mining, services etc.

A total of 165 industrialists responded. This represents 82.5 per cent.

Industrialists' Assessment of the Nigerian Economy

Slightly more than half of the respondents, 88 or 53.3 per cent are yet to observe any significant changes on the Nigerian economy. Only 2 or 1.2 per cent have seen partial changes while 55 or 33.3 per cent felt that the economy was deteriorating.

Major Problems Facing Nigeria

More than half of the respondents are of the view that the greatest problems facing Nigeria today include:

- * Unemployment — 27.0 per cent
- * Inflation — 18.7 per cent

cent

- * Raw materials scarcity 18.3 per cent
- * Crime — 14.2 per cent

- * Poor infrastructure — 12.8 per cent
- * Indiscipline/corruption — 9.0 per cent.

Respondents' reactions to some Federal Government economic measures

Respondents are of the view that the following measures are absolutely necessary to bring about rapid recovery:

- * Ban on food imports — 29.0 per cent.
- * Privatisation — 22.6 per cent
- * Sourcing for raw materials — 18.7 per cent
- * Economic emergency — 14.4 per cent
- * Others — 15.3 per cent.

Significant number of the respondents feel that the following measures are not necessary:

- * 30 per cent on all imports — 41.0 per cent
- * embargo on price increases — 26.9 per cent

- * change of school year — 13.7 per cent
- * others — 18.4 per cent.

Respondents' reaction to IMF Loan

- * 66.7 per cent of the respondents do not want the Federal Government re-consider its position on the IMF loan.

33.3 per cent of those who want the Federal Government to re-negotiate the IMF loan want the Federal Govern-

ment to apply the IMF conditionalities in order to take the loan.

100 per cent of those who objected to the re-negotiations want the economic emergency period extended.

Areas where the Federal Government should concentrate on

- * solving unemployment — 26.4 per cent
- * Providing healthy investment climate — 21.6 per cent
- * Reduce inflation — 18.2 per cent
- * Provide adequate import licences — 12.0 per cent
- * Fight corruption — 9.8 per cent
- * Others — 15.0 per cent.

Respondents' future expectations

- * Marginal prospects envisaged — 47.0 per cent
- * Economic uncertainties — 40.0 per cent
- * High prospects envisaged — 13.0 per cent.

MAJOR FINDINGS

Significant number of the respondents, 53.3 per cent have not observed any positive changes in the economy since the 1986 budget proposal has been released and economic measures implemented.

Significant number of the respondents support the Federal Government economic measures in the areas of:

- Import ban/restrictions;
- Privatisation;
- Local raw materials sourcing and
- Economic emergency period.

The least supported

areas are:

On the 30 per cent levy on all imports because it should not have been levied across the board. Instead, capital goods should have been exempted and that the failure of the Federal Government to realise this has created an indirect dis-incentive to investment;

Embargo on price increases not desirable in view of the rate of inflation and

Income remittance for foreigners not necessary in view of the fact that knowledge and expertise could not be dispensed with at the level of development.

Significant number of the respondents are not in favour of the re-negotiation with the IMF and would rather prefer the Federal Government to extend the emergency period or look inward for possible solutions to the economic problems.

Although, majority of the respondents want the Federal Government to concentrate its efforts by reducing inflation rate and unemployment, providing healthy investment climate and adequate import licences and fighting corruption, they are of the view that these priorities could not be taken in isolation and efforts should therefore be intensified on all fronts.

Overall, significant number of the respondents though, wary of the future of the economy but believe that the country has a bright prospect.

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NIGERIA

INDEPENDENTS GAIN IN OIL PRODUCTS MARKETING

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 21 Jun 86 p 15

[Text] **T**HE country's more than 250 independent petroleum product marketers have increased their share of the market to more than 22 per cent, the chairman of the board of Total Nigeria Ltd, Mr. J. E. Goubeau, said in Lagos on Thursday.

Addressing the company's yearly general meeting, Mr. Goubeau said that the eight major marketing companies had suffered a drop in their share of the market, adding that Total might suffer most because of its "leading" position.

He emphasised that the influence of the independent marketers was bound to take some volumes off the older majors over the years.

The chairman said that the market recorded marginal improvement in terms of sales volume last year over 1984, pointing out that while sales of "white" products dropped

last year, lubricants, Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) aviation and bunker fuels increased theirs.

Mr. Goubeau disclosed that Total had inaugurated its LPG storage and filling plants at Apapa, near Lagos, while the LPG project in Jos would soon be completed.

He said that the Nigerian Gas Cylinders Manufacturing Company Ltd, a subsidiary to Total, was yet to break even as a result of inadequate import licence allocation and the drop in the relative value of the naira to the American dollar.

Rhone Total Nigeria Ltd, he said, was equally affected by import restriction and unfavourable currency fluctuations, but gave the assurance that the proposed insecticide plant at Apapa would be built and inaugurated in 1986.

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NIGERIA

NNPC OIL REVENUE PROTECTION PREDICTS DECLINE

Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 23 Jun 86 p 24

[Article by Ndu Nghamadu]

[Text]

THE Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC) has come out with a statistical projection that shows that the 1986 oil revenue budget could drop by 30 per cent.

In the 1986 budget (fiscal year) it was projected that out of an estimated federally collected revenue of N15.8 billion, the sum of N8.726 billion, representing about 56 per cent, would accrue from the oil sector directly.

However, NNPC'S recent projection shows that the total revenue derivable from the oil sector, before the end of the fiscal year might stand at N5.9 billion. The drop might not be unconnected with the turbulence in the oil market that has sent prices to a ten-year low.

The Corporation's General Manager, Economics and Corporate Planning Division, Mr. Michael Olorunfemi, who made available these figures said that since these expected oil revenues would be "below what the Nigerian economy is used to, it only means that government will find herself with less and less revenue."

The statistics show that the 1986 budget projection was based on crude oil production of 1.3 million barrels a day (mbd) at a weighted official selling price of 25 dollars a barrel. It gave the domestic consumption as 275,000 barrels a day leaving 1.025 mbd for export.

However, the current projection gives the production level at 1.30 mbd and domestic consumption at 250,000 barrels a day, leaving 1.050 mbd for export. This shows a 2.4 per cent increase over the earlier budget projection announced in January, 1986.

At present, the major sources of the country's oil revenue which form bulk of government's foreign and total revenue budget estimate are: Petroleum profit tax being paid by all the oil producing companies and the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation.

Other major sources include: royalties, NNPC earnings from direct sales, rent and oil pipeline fees.

Revenue from the oil sector was favourable in both 1984 and 1985 fiscal years and contrasts sharply with the performance of the sector in the immediately preceding years when the glut in the oil market affected proceeds.

In 1984, a total sum of N8.482 billion was realised from the oil sector as against a budgeted amount of N7.797 billion.

By the beginning of the last quarter of 1985, it was clear that proceeds from oil sales in that fiscal year would surpass the estimates.

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NIGERIA

BRIEFS

NUCLEAR ENERGY RESEARCH--Nigeria has joined the race for nuclear energy research. The scheme is geared towards tapping all the benefits derivable from nuclear energy technology in peace time, as opposed to military use. The minister of science and technology, Dr Emmanuel Emovon, disclosed this in Lagos on Friday while briefing newsmen on the activities of his ministry. According to the minister, the research is meanwhile concentrated in four centres universities of Nigeria Ife, Ahmadu Bello, and Sokoto, where provisions or infrastructural facilities are progressing well. The centres are meanwhile negotiating the purchase of small trainer-reactors. Dr Emovon said although nuclear plants are fraught with high risks, the nuclear accident which occurred recently in Russia, should not deter Nigeria from reaping the main benefits that would be derived from such project. The minister said that nuclear accident is a once-in-lifetime incident, and compared it with plane crashes where a lot of hell is raised when one occurs, whereas people are killed daily in motor accidents. On solar energy, Dr Emovon noted that some tangible progress has been made with the development of such devices as solar coolers, bio-gas digesters, crop dryers, improved windmill and many more. [Text] [Enugu WEEKLY STAR in English 22 Jun 86 p 1] /13104

LITERACY CAMPAIGN PROGRESS--The mass literacy campaign which took off in the country in 1982 with the aim of eradicating illiteracy in the country by the year 1992 has already run into financial and material hitch because of the dwindling economy of the nation. Dr Jibril Aminu, federal minister of education said in his address yesterday in Owerri, Imo State that when the campaign took off in 1982, it was assumed that about 80 per cent of the Nigerian population was illiterate but, four years after it's take off, only 1.5 million illiterate persons were made literate while reports from states show very low progress. According to the minister among other problems facing adult education in the country was the problem of finance adding that because of the dwindling economy, the amount voted by the federal government for adult education decreased annually. Federal government vote for the scheme in 1982 was N5.6 million, in 1984 it was N3 million while this year 1986 it was just above N1 million. Also the cost of equipment needed for the programmes had increased while the Federal input to the states decreased annually the minister stated. [Text] [Enugu DAILY STAR in English 20 Jun 86 p 1] [Article by Godwin Anyanwu] /13104

CSO: 3400/142

SENEGAL

COMPLAINTS VOICED AGAINST NEW GOVERNMENT ECONOMIC POLICIES

Farmers Being Hurt

Dakar FAGARU in French May 86 pp 1-2

[Text] The plundering of our financial resources by a parasitic bourgeoisie for a quarter of a century has served to deepen the dependence of our country on all levels today.

Even the drafting of the main economic policy documents, a process now under way in our country with the New Farm Policy, has been entrusted to the New Source of Knowledge (NSS), made up of World Bank experts.

But the problem is that the New Farm Policy, although conceived by the NSS, has really begun badly, despite excellent rainfall levels. A clear sign of this failure is the dismissal from the government of the prophet, Amadou Bator Diop (PSL), who strove to appear as the father of reform and the messiah Senegalese agriculture needed.

The workers involved in this sector will remember him on this 1 May centennial, and for a much longer time, without a doubt, even though, like many others, he was but a docile puppet. It was he who forced the workers in the rural staffing structures into the streets, without concern for what would become of them. The cynical plan he undertook to promote has already done away with the SONAR, and the New Land Company (STN), with the dismissal of all their personnel, and the determination to continue the reduction, already launched, in the personnel of the rural development companies, to the extent of 75 percent for the SODEVA and 60 percent for the SOMIVAC-SODAGRI.

The new farm policy is a more disastrous calamity for the peasants than the drought. The fact that they were deprived of seeds for the planting of peanuts, as well as fertilizers and plant health products, is in fact not only unacceptable, but also threatens their activity, their income and the national economy. The low level of peanut production this year is a sufficient indicator of the pernicious nature of this new farm policy.

This low production has led to a failure of our economy to earn, and has served as the detonator for the dismissal of personnel at the oil plant as well as the SEIB.

The prophet, Amadou Bator Diop, having been dismissed from government, can now occupy himself with his profitmaking affairs. They might even prosper more thanks to the New Farm Policy, which will in fact provide the richer people with greater resources, depriving the poor, the vast majority of Senegalese citizens, of what they have a right to expect of the collective. Little does it matter what the source of the capital which the likes of Bator and Company have invested or will invest was. The new agricultural policy simply regards this as private business which should be encouraged and developed in order to strengthen capitalism.

And there you have the whole class logic of the new agricultural policy--depriving the vast majority of their resources, plundering the public domain for the benefit of those who have always been rich and are today, and dismissal of the workers in the name of profit. This logic must be destroyed by the national democratic revolution, which will make the interests of the people the center of gravity of our policy.

Industrial Policy Termed Provocation

Dakar FAGARU in French May 86 pp 1-2

[Text] The New Industrial Policy which has emerged from the laboratory of the World Bank (IBRD), the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the UN Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), and which the interministerial council adopted on 10 February 1986, is yet another provocation directed at the workers class.

Among the processes it will put in motion, we might mention the destruction of businesses, the massive dismissal of workers in many enterprises, and labor legislation with Draconian effects on employees.

It is in fact a secret to no one that exposing the overwhelming majority of our enterprises to international competition today, without even minimal protection, simply means destroying them and throwing all of their workers into the streets.

Those businesses which can reorganize in order to survive will without a doubt do so by substantially reducing the number of their workers.

The new engineers of industrialization in Senegal admit this. They say that there will be massive unemployment for 5 or 10 years, but after that, private foreign investments will flow in and there will be work again. Indeed! This has been explicitly stated and approved, and what is involved is thousands of jobs. They add that in view of the "social stakes," it would be useful to establish "a fund to guarantee resources for the private employees following reorganization." What will the amount be? Who will finance it? This does not concern them. Is this a prior condition for reorganization? No, not at all. In brief, it is an idea tossed out in order to pacify consciences and nurture hope, thus deceiving the future victims. This subterfuge has been used in order calmly to dismiss the workers in the rural staffing departments. That having been done, one can begin again.

In order to achieve Senegalese economic recovery, then, we must pass through a phase in which it is necessary to deprive the citizens of work. Long live capitalism!

But there is something else to complete the arrangement. "The Labor Code must be revised with a view to greater flexibility in hiring, recourse to temporary labor and the system of payment based on yield."

It is necessary, then, to make those lucky individuals who have escaped dismissal talliable and liable to forced labor at will. Freedom to hire, freedom to fire, at no cost to the employers--this is what this wise word "flexibility" means. But in addition, the employer is given the right to use and abuse temporary labor, the right to bind the worker to his machine, to make him sweat blood and tears for those who live off profits, and so that foreign investors can flourish again. It is a sad gift that the government has offered the working class on the occasion of this 1 May centennial. All of the advantages which the struggles of the workers have won them since 1 May 1886, on the international level and on our national territory, will be eliminated any moment now. Unless the workers class, taking up the challenge thrown down by Abdou Diouf and his regents, organizes more massively, rallying around its class interests, its ideology, Marxism-Leninism. Trade unionism under the banner of "responsible participation" has failed. The approval and implementation of the New Industrial Policy provide yet another proof of this. This is why Madia Diop was in a difficult position with regard to Sheikh Hamidou Kane, who, in answering his questions, publicly admitted what was already known. The New Economic Policy being pursued in Senegal mocks the workers class, depriving it of all of the rights won, and it will force the whole of it into the streets if this will make the World Bank and the IMF, and the multinational companies for which they serve as the bulldozers, happy.

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ZIMBABWE

U.S. ATTITUDE TOWARD MOZAMBIQUE, RENAMO CONNECTION CRITICIZED

Gweru MOTO in English No 46 pp 14, 15

[Commentary by Paul Fauvet]

[Text]

THE US embassy in Harare seems surprisingly inept. When Zimbabwe's Information Minister Nathan Shamuyarira remarked on 21 May that "the MNR bandit organisation in Mozambique had been allowed to open an office in Washington", any reasonably intelligent American diplomat would have kept quiet, hoping that the fuss would die down.

Not so with Uncle Sam's boys in Harare. They promptly issued a statement attacking Shamuyarira, in the process of which they actually admitted the substance of his accusation.

There is indeed an MNR office in Washington, the embassy tells us, but apparently that's OK because it is run by an "American citizen claiming to represent the MNR" rather than by any Mozambicans. "Such an office does not require the approval of the United States government," declares the embassy, washing its hands of the whole affair.

Does this really mean that any bunch of gangsters can set up offices in Washington provided they're fronted by American citizens? Would the US administration take such a tolerant attitude towards an office of, for instance, the Abu Nidal group, or the Italian Red Brigades?

The American attitude is similar to that of successive Portuguese governments who have claimed that they cannot do anything about the MNR's activities in Lisbon. The MNR's spokesman based in Lisbon, including the organisation's general secretary, Evo Fernandes, happen to carry Portuguese passports: this apparently allows them to say and do pretty well whatever they like. This includes ugly threats against foreigners

(including Portuguese) working in Mozambique, claiming responsibility for a series of terrorist attacks, and slandering the Portuguese embassy in Maputo, accusing it of being in league with the Mozambican security services.

The MNR office in Washington is doubtless part of the plans of the far right in the US to reverse the administration's Mozambique policy, and to award the MNR the same privileged status accorded to the Angolan counter-revolutionary organisation, UNITA. The right wing of the Republican Party sees the US State Department's current friendliness towards the Mozambican government as out of keeping with the openly hostile attitude towards left-wing governments elsewhere in the Third World (Angola, Nicaragua, Afghanistan and Kampuchea are the obvious examples).

The Mozambican government is very much in favour of good relations with the United States, based on the principles of mutual respect and non-interference in domestic affairs. The State Department finds this difficult to understand: and the concept of non-alignment seems quite beyond its intellectual grasp. For the US administration the world is divided into two opposing camps and you are either on one side or the other.

Thus the State Department's justification for good relations with Samora Machel's government is the insulting one of "trying to wean Mozambique away from the Soviet Union". George Schultz defended the administration's Mozambique policy before Congress in exactly those terms — thus indicating that the Mozambican leader-

ship's attempts to delink southern Africa from the cold war have made depressingly little headway in Washington.

Many congressmen have remained deeply hostile to Mozambique and don't see why the United States should have friendly ties with any marxist government. Thus the administration's 1984 plans to provide Mozambique with "non-lethal" military aid were frustrated by right-wing congressmen. Denied anti-communists such as Jess Helms have tried to condition American aid to Mozambique on sweeping changes in the country's political system.

A series of articles praising the MNR have been appearing in magazines of the American right, including the notorious *Soldier of Fortune*, the house magazine for American mercenaries and their admirers. *Soldier of Fortune* ran a glossy two-part article in the February and March editions on the MNR, entitled 'Winning one in Africa' (as opposed to 'losing' them in Central America and South East Asia, I suppose). The author, Jack Wheeler, is an enthusiast for gunmen of the far right all over the world. He was one of those who, with the assistance of the South African air force, organised last year's get-together of Angolan, Afghan, Nicaraguan and Indo-Chinese counter-revolutionaries in UNITA's stronghold of Jamba in the far south eastern corner of Angola.

Soldier of Fortune has also organised a mercenaries' convention in a Las Vegas hotel, at which an MNR delegation was present - alongside UNITA, the Nicaraguan contras, the Afghan mujaheddin, and "guest of honour" Ron Reid Daly, one time commander of the Selous Scouts dur-

ing the Smith regime's war against the people of Zimbabwe.

Soldier of Fortune is not merely a magazine: it is also a recruiting agency, and has carried ads both for those looking for employment as mercenaries, and those interested in procuring their services. During Zimbabwe's liberation war it frequently carried full page ads recruiting mercenaries for Smith's army. No doubt the MNR is interested in tapping this source of trained assassins.

The sinister Heritage Foundation, a powerful force on the American far right, is also throwing its weight behind the MNR. This could well influence government policy, since several top Reagan officials have been drawn from the ranks of the Heritage Foundation. There is a constant seepage from the far right into the administration. This is one of the reasons why what may appear only hare-brained schemes of ultra-right fanatics today, can become official US policy tomorrow.

Rumours are now circulating that a trip to the US is being prepared for the MNR "supreme commander", Afonso Dhlakama. Perhaps at this very moment the unnamed American citizen representing the MNR in Washington is trying to fix up a programme for Dhlakama.

Can the remaining liberals and pragmatists in the State Department hold the line on Mozambique? If they cannot, and are swept aside by the ideologies of the right, then before too long we may be treated to the demeaning spectacle of the President of the United States shaking hands with another "freedom fighter" who is no more than a hired agent of the South African regime. □

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CSO: 3400/254

ZIMBABWE

MUGABE WARNS OF DESTABILIZATION FROM PRETORIA AT CZI

'Brace for SA Sabotage'

Harare THE HERALD in English 3 Jul 86 p 1

[Text]

VICTORIA FALLS.

THE Prime Minister, Cde Mugabe, yesterday warned countries bordering South Africa to brace themselves for destabilisation from the Pretoria regime as the struggle for liberation in that country gathers momentum.

Cde Mugabe said this when he officially opened the three-day congress of the Confederation of Zimbabwe Industries at this north-western border town on the Zambezi River.

The recent attacks on Zimbabwe and other Frontline States by the racist regime clearly show that the neighbouring countries will become victims of that regime's destabilisation policies as the struggle for liberation gathers momentum, he said.

Cde Mugabe said it was for this reason that the Government emphasised time and again the need for Zimbabweans to find alternative routes to the sea.

"As a land-locked country our routes to the sea are critical to our economic survival. Develop-

ments in South Africa clearly show that things will get worse before they get better in that troubled country."

The Prime Minister said the Beira route was already under rehabilitation but its success would depend on its utilisation by the business community.

"Surely it is wiser too, for you the businessmen to change your transport routes voluntarily rather than wait for the day when you will do so because you have no alternative," he said.

Turning to the Five-Year National Development Plan, the Prime Minister said it was envisaged that the manufacturing sector would increase its workforce from 169 000 in 1985 to 200 000 in 1990.

The Prime Minister said the country was faced with the challenge of whether the upturn in the economy that was after the end of the drought and the abatement of the world economic recession could be sustained during the five-year plan.

The 12 months ended in March 1986 had witnessed increases in the manufacturing output of nearly 9 percent compared with the previous period even though this was below its performance of 1985.

"We have reason to face up to the challenges of the plan with optimism because the Government has gained invaluable experience in the domestic and international economic spheres in the past six years."

This followed the largely successful completion of the post-independence rehabilitation and reconstruction of the economy, he said.

The first Five-Year National Development Plan identified the manufacturing sector as the key sector for changing the structure of the country's economic growth and development.

The obvious question that the Government and the private sector must be asking was how the Government would ensure that the private sector played its role successfully now and in the 1990s.

"It is apparent from your congress that you are not merely looking at the next two or three years but are making an attempt to map out long term strategies for the development of the manufacturing sector."

The structure was built largely on the basis of an import substitution strategy beginning with assembly operation and gradually building up to partial local manufacture of some commodities.

"An important result of this strategy has been that it has led to the development of a manufacturing sector that is heavily dependent on foreign inputs in the form of technology, plant, machinery and raw materials."

These inputs had been purchased with foreign exchange largely generated from the sale of primary products, mainly agricultural and mineral, he said.

It was common knowledge that the terms of trade had become less and less favourable to the primary commodity producers in the last decade or so.

The mining sector was presently suffering from this steady decline in the prices of mineral exports while most agricultural products were now subject to quota restrictions.

The Prime Minister said some commodity markets had collapsed, and Zimbabwe's manufacturing sector could no longer continue to be too dependent on agricultural and mining to support its foreign currency requirements.

It was therefore the Government's considered view that the manufacturing sector be restructured during the Five-Year National Development Plan period.

"In this regard, areas that will receive emphasis include the production of capital and intermediate goods, the development of a self-reliant metallurgical and chemical industry with special emphasis on fertilizers, industries and agricultural chemicals, as well as pharmaceuticals."
Zimbabwe Herald Cdr.

Strive to Increase Exports, Industry Urged

Harare THE HERALD in English 3 Jul 86 p 5

[Text]

THE Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce, Cde Chimbidzayi Sanyangare, yesterday urged Zimbabwean industrialists to adopt a more aggressive stance when selling their products on the overseas market.

Addressing industrialists at the annual CZI congress at Victoria Falls, the deputy minister said Zimbabwean businessmen had suffered from lack of competition.

The country's first five years placed heavy emphasis on industry and the manufacturing sector.

"The development of exports is recognised as having a significant contribution. These are expected to grow from \$560 million to \$830 million in 1990, which is an average annual growth rate of 8.2 percent," he said.

He admitted this was an ambitious growth rate which would require both motivation and assistance from the Government.

"Zimbabwean industry has been built on a tradition of self-reliance where some of our manufacturers see exporting as being only a second choice to local markets. There is thus very little tradition of aggressive overseas selling. Also by international standards the

majority of our manufacturers are relatively unsophisticated.

"Production methods can be inefficient due to lack of modern technology, and for many, business has been run in an atmosphere of little or no competition," said Cde Sanyangare.

The deputy minister also said that Zimbabwe would soon be able to buy selected products from Mozambique using local currency.

Because of the constraints of foreign currency on the expansion of trade, his ministry was continuing to negotiate for alternative trade arrangements with other countries.

"The Zimbabwe/Mozambique

trade plans are near completion and it is hoped that the plans will come into effect before the end of the year.

The president of the CZI, Mr John Mkuashi, appealed to the Government to review prices of goods regularly to avoid economic shocks.

"It is the administration of the price control mechanism which is the cause of concern.

"This has serious adverse effects on economic balances and makes financial investment planning an impossible task. A system which allowed for frequent small increases in the face of rising costs would in our opinion be a better system" — Zlana.

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ZIMBABWE

CGPA CONGRESS ADDRESSES SANCTIONS, LESSENING DEPENDENCE ON RSA

Sound Production Base Needed

Harare THE HERALD in English 3 Jul 86 p 1

[Text]

THE outgoing chairman of the Commercial Grain Producers' Association, Mr Bud Whitaker, yesterday said sanctions against South Africa could deliver the "coup de grace on the whole region" if the international community did not get "its act together".

Addressing the association's annual congress in Harare, he said the association looked to countries claiming to help the region help itself, particularly those with "so called policies" on South Africa, to evaluate more carefully the country's interpretation of what those policies actually were and where they were leading.

"It is no good telling us they are willing to apply pressure to change the direction of South African politics if we can perceive they don't really mean it, because — and this is the vital point — we can only believe it when we see positive support for actively constructing and co-operating on an alternative outlet to the sea," Mr Whitaker told farmers.

He said he fully sup-

ported the Government's preoccupation with the potential of Mozambique. Nationalisation or the Government participation in businesses which were already subject to control by legislation was not vital and these could be left to private capital to develop.

Using taxpayers' funds and Government capital sparingly, with an eye to the future was what was required, he said.

"The East Coast of Africa has too few ports to sustain the increased population forecast and we should be establishing at least two new ports now in our region if we are to become a prosperous society.

"That prosperity will depend on our ability to trade. Beira, being as close to Harare as is Bulawayo, must be our logical first target," said Mr Whitaker.

The foundation of Zimbabwe's long-term strategy was a sound production base and to build on that the following four cornerstones were needed:

- To maintain a correct economic environment for production.

- To have the ability to export and trade surpluses.

- To have producers grow crops on a viable basis.

- To have a developed and adequate infrastructure.

He said none of these should be allowed to fall as it would upset the whole set-up.

On the first cornerstone, he said there was need to look for markets elsewhere. Maize earned the country more than \$80 million last year and saved the country \$450 million in foreign currency in the landed cost substitution terms.

"The simplest way for the Government to realise its Five-Year National Development Plan would be to pay sufficient to the productive sectors of the rural economy," said Mr Whitaker.

He added that maize had undoubtedly contributed more to the national economy and rural earnings than any other commodity. It also had the unique attribute that it could be eaten as well as exported.

He said maintenance of the correct economic environment came from the top and therefore he appealed to the Prime Minister and the Cabinet as policy-makers to bear in mind that food had to be harvested economically.

here when I say to it, believe us, we want to offer every bit of help we can. Zimbabwe has got to get it right."

He said the outlook for 1986/87 was probably the gloomiest yet because of the escalation of input costs which affected the three sectors of agriculture, those of the large scale, small scale and communal farmers.

If the marketing system did not increase marketed output, the country should open up new frontiers of production and provide new outlets for production, otherwise development in the country would stagnate, he said.

"We know the pressures the Government has to face and I am sure that I speak for all of us

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New Export Route Aid Pledge

Harare THE HERALD in English 3 Jul 86 p 6

[Text]

BRITAIN, along with many of its European allies, have pledged large sums to develop and upgrade the communications routes through Mozambique to Zimbabwe and Malawi, the British High Commissioner to Zimbabwe, Mr Ramsey Meihuish, said yesterday.

Opening the CGPA congress in Harare, he said the more the international community can do to help Zimbabwe and other landlocked countries reduce dependence on South African transport routes, the better for both farmers and politicians.

"Presently, about 90 percent of Zimbabwe's imports and exports go through South Africa and the alternatives for most of those imports do not yet physically exist."

The High Commissioner said Britain found itself at odds with Zimbabwe towards the application of mandatory economic sanctions to South Africa.

In contradiction to the CGPA chairman's support for sanctions, Mr Meihuish said: "If sanctions led to a closure of the South African borders, the knock-on effect on South Africa's

land-locked neighbours would be extremely damaging.

"In practice, sanctions are more easily evaded than enforced. The reason being that businessmen who make money from sanctions busting, are better at doing so than civil servants, whose salaries remain the same whatever they do, are at stopping them."

A combination of intelligent policies in the communal sector, during the past six years, had produced a dramatic improvement in Zimbabwe's high-rainfall area.

"The new five-year development plan makes clear, that this priority will continue and, with our present aid programme priorities, we shall be helping," Mr Meihuish said.

The incentive pricing system, means that Zimbabwe can never hope to export significant quantities of maize at a Zimbabwe dollar profit, he added.

"Many people feel it would make more sense to sell the bulk of the surplus steadily for whatever price in hard currency the world market will bear and in whatever markets present themselves."

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CSO: 3400/256

ZIMBABWE

FINANCE MINISTRY RELEASES REPORT ON EXTERNAL DEVELOPMENT

Harare THE HERALD in English 3 Jul 86 p 1

[Text]

ZIMBABWE needs to improve and sustain its ability to generate and implement projects if it is to succeed in the challenging task of financing the First Five Year National Development Plan.

This is the conclusion of a status report on external development assistance to Zimbabwe between 1980 and 1985 released this week by the Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning and Development.

Prepared with the help of the United Nations Development Programme, the report is part of an on-going exercise to develop and implement a computerised management information system on aid projects and programmes in Zimbabwe.

Dealing with experience so far in generating aid, the report said that "to the extent that the purpose of Zimcord was to attract external assistance for the development efforts of the country during the Three Year Transitional National Development Plan, it served its objectives well" in view of the high level of commitments between 1981 and 1983.

New aid commitments rose fairly steadily between 1980 and 1983, reaching a peak of US\$61 million in 1983, after which they fell off reaching US\$339 million last year.

"This implies a real need in the immediate future to intensify the pipeline of external assistance in order that the present level of aid inflows can be maintained during and after the five year plan period," said the report.

This was particularly important as the actual

absorptive capacity of the country was steadily increasing. Actual annual disbursements of aid had risen from US\$121 million in 1980 to US\$347 million last year.

Between 1980 and 1985, a total of US\$2.61 billion was pledged to Zimbabwe, of which about US\$1.68 billion was actually disbursed, giving an average disbursement ratio of 64 percent.

The disbursement rate of aid from bilateral sources was generally higher than that from multilateral sources.

Of the US\$2.61 billion pledged, about 43 percent came in the form of grants, which have generally been paid out quicker than loans. Most loans came from multilateral institutions such as the World Bank, African Development Bank, European Investment bank and others.

Of the US\$1.68 billion received up to 1985, about 46 percent came in the form of untied aid to finance development projects and programmes. A large part of this was used to meet the local costs of a number of externally funded public sector projects.

Tied aid, including commodity import programmes, accounted for about 40 percent of all aid received up to 1985 while aid coming in the form of technical co-operation accounted for about 14 percent of total aid although it did not always result in cash, equipment or material inflows into the country.

Sectors which had received most emphasis in donor programmes were agriculture, forestry, fisheries, education, industry, transport and communications and both tied and untied aid to finance the import of commodities and equipment.

The commodity import programmes offered in grant form by some donors had generated Zimbabwe dollar counterpart funds which were used by the Government to supplement funds available to finance development projects.

The report does not include donor support for SADC projects which might benefit Zimbabwe but which are not specifically focused on Zimbabwe.

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CSO: 3400/252

ZIMBABWE

SWEDISH AUTHORITY FINANCES CHILDREN'S FEEDING PROGRAM

Harare THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 29 Jun 86 p 1

[Text] The Swedish International Development Authority has committed \$1 million to finance the children's supplementary feeding programme for the next two years to assist an estimated 250,000 malnourished children, most of them in Chivi, Matabeleland South and Matabeleland North.

Delegates from the ministries of Agriculture, Education, Local Government, Community Development, Water Development and Youth, Sport and Culture met in the capital for three days last week to define the management and organisational structures for food and nutrition projects.

The Deputy Minister of Health, Dr Edward Pswarayi, told the 50 delegates that the supplementary food production project had been evaluated last year and that the evaluation had indicated serious shortcomings with respect to its management and implementation.

He said that the ministry had tried to address this problem through consultations with the key ministries and that already the national steering committee on supplementary food production was actively working under Agritex.

The supplementary feeding scheme was established during the drought years and is aimed at reaching younger malnourished children. Consequently the Ministry of Health established a Department of Nutrition, charged with the task of identifying the nature and extent of food and nutrition problems with a view to developing long-term strategies to alleviate them.

Dr Pswarayi said last week: "The three years of drought which affected most of the country, and the drought which still continues in parts of the country, has hampered progress in this direction.

"The supplementary food production scheme was introduced in an attempt to restore communities' self-reliance in the production of nutritious foods in areas nutritionally at risk, thus reducing dependency on food handouts. The primary target of this programme, therefore is malnourished children under five years of age in rural communities."

The supplementary food production scheme provides communities with the initial inputs for food production--seeds, fertilisers and fencing and then

the communities produce the food through their own effort but with technical advice from Agritex. This promotes cultivation of such foods as groundnuts, beans and vegetables especially for young children.

It also increases community awareness of their nutritional problems and the causes, thereby enabling the inclusion of nutrition on the agenda for development.

Last week in one instance of the need for increased supplementary feeding programme, the acting district nursing officer for Kariba, Sister Bakasa, said despite the drought relief programme in Omay, "I can confidently say that, given that, adults and children display frightening nutrition levels."

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CSO: 3400/255

ZIMBABWE

NEW WAGES, INCREASED GAZETTED

Figures Given

Harare THE HERALD in English 28 Jun 86 p 1

[Text]

REGULATIONS governing the new minimum wages and increase for other staff were gazetted yesterday and take effect from Tuesday next week.

The basic minimum wage is \$158,13 a month although workers in welfare institutions have a minimum of \$95, agro-industrial workers have a minimum of \$143,75 and those in rural commercial undertakings have a minimum of \$154,53.

Musicians in urban areas must be paid a minimum of \$220 a month and unskilled staff of district councils, and of rural councils in designated areas, have a minimum wage of \$85 a month.

Domestic garden workers must get at least \$85 a month, plus any allowances; those working in the house or as cooks must get \$87 and baby-minders and minders of the disabled must get at least \$89 a month.

Agricultural workers not falling into other categories must get \$85 a month.

There are laid-down allowances for agricultural and domestic workers for accommodation, transport, light and fuel if these are not provided.

If none of these is provided an employer has to pay an extra \$18 a month in total.

Unless equivalent increases have already been granted this

year all employers must raise by the end of next month all staff hired by the company as of Tuesday.

Those earning up to \$6 000 a year get 10 percent more; those earning over \$6 000 and up to \$12 000 get 9 percent; those earning over \$12 000 and up to \$18 000 get 7,5 percent; those earning over \$18 000 and up to \$24 000 get 6 percent; those earning over \$24 000 and up to \$30 000 get 4,5 percent; those earning over \$30 000 and up to \$36 000 get 3 percent; and those earning over \$36 000 get nothing.

The Government has already announced that the public service staff will get all these increases.

ZCTU Expresses Disappointment

Harare THE HERALD in English 30 Jun 86 p 1

[Text]

THE Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions national executive met on Saturday and resolved to meet the Government to voice its "strong disappointment" on the minimal wage increases awarded recently. ZCTU president, Cde Jeffrey Mutandare said yesterday.

Cde Mutandare said his organisation categorically denied the Minister of Labour, Manpower Planning and Social Welfare, Cde Frederick Shava's assertion soon after he announced the new increases that

the ZCTU was party to the increase agreement.

The ZCTU national executive met in Bulawayo on Saturday soon after arriving from a three-week stay in Geneva where they attended the international labour conference.

Cde Mutandare said: "The ZCTU is not satisfied with the recent wage increases announced by Government ranging from 8 to 10 percent for the lowest paid and 3 percent for the highest paid."

He said his organisation was disappointed

by the little increases, "considering the fact that the ZCTU's position-paper to Government during consultations before the increases suggested that \$271 be the minimum wage in line with the poverty datum line".

The 1981 Riddell Commission, said Cde Mutandare, had set the PDI at \$191 a month, "but we are not even there five years after. That leaves us nowhere".

ZCTU was deeply disappointed that the employers had carried the day because wage deter-

mination on the new increases had had a very strong employers' influence "at the expense of workers".

He said Cde Shava had put the inflation rate at 20 percent and the increase awarded was 10 percent, "where do we get the other 10 percent from?" he asked.

The price of milk had gone up and those of other items kept soaring, benefiting the employer who made sure he maintained his profit margin.

"The increases do not take into account the loss

of purchasing power of workers' real incomes which has been gradually eroded by inflation," he said.

"We accept that Government has to harness inflation, however, we disagree with the method being used which only seeks to control the raising of salaries while doing nothing about the rising prices.

"... Milk has had two price rises within six months this year. We are convinced that the question of increases should not be looked at in isolation but jointly.

"The whole question of wages in the country needs restructuring. Percentage increments will only serve to perpetrate a basically uneven structure. Below the level of \$8 000 a year, we suggest quantum (given amount) increases be awarded instead of in percentages."

He said Government had not given an assurance that the imbalance of wages and inflation would be redressed in the near future, "which would be consistent with creating employment for those presently unemployed and for future school leavers."

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CSO: 3400/251

ZIMBABWE

ZANU BACKBENCH MP PROPOSES DIGGING MUTARE-BEIRA SHIP CANAL

Would Lessen Dependence on South Africa

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 2 Jul 86 p 13

[Text]

HARARE. — A leading backbench MP for Mr Robert Mugabe's ruling Zanu (PF) Party yesterday suggested the digging of a 300 km ship canal from Beira to Mutare to free Zimbabwe finally of all dependence on South African ports.

Speaking in Parliament, Mr Paddington Zvorwadza said if the Suez and Panama Canals could be constructed, he saw no reason why the

eastern border city of Mutare could not be transformed into a port with access to the Indian Ocean.

The project could occupy Zimbabwe's prison population, create jobs and give neighbouring Mozambique valuable inland waterways, Mr Zvorwadza told the House of Assembly.

"We might even need a navy, and I am sure there would be no shortage of admirals," he said. —

MP's: Canal Idea Not Feasible

Harare THE HERALD in English 3 Jul 86 p 5

[Text]

TWO parliamentarians yesterday dismissed, as impossible, a suggestion from a Government back-bencher that a canal be built between Mozambique and Mutare as a viable alternative for Zimbabwe's access to the sea.

They, however, disagreed on their proposal to increase the use of the Zambezi waters for the development of inland Zimbabwe.

The leader of the Independent Zimbabwe Group and MP for Mariborough, Mr Bill Irvine, and Zanu MP for Insiza, Cde Nelson Ndlovu, said the proposed canal project was impossible and Zimbabwe should, instead make more use of the Zambezi River for irrigation.

Cde Paddington Zvorwadza (Zanu-PF Rushinga) told the Assembly on Tuesday that a feasibility study should be launched to assess the possibility of digging a Suez or Panama-type of canal from Mozambique to Mutare.

He, however, defended his idea in the House yesterday, saying, through numerous interjections, that it was a "brilliant one" only if a feasibility study was undertaken.

Mr Irvine said this was impossible because of the gradient between the coast and Mutare. Such suggestions "show the calibre of some back-benchers in this House," he said.

He said a second dam should be built between Kariba and Cabora Bassa Dam while Cde Ndlovu suggested that this dam be sited on the Batoka Gorge to benefit Matabeleland.

"The Zambezi waters could be taken as far as the south of Bulawayo," said Cde Ndlovu.

He said one of the major tasks facing Zimbabwe was unemployment and such a project would help tackle the problem. The area had fertile soils which were not being exploited due to lack of water for irrigation.

ZIMBABWE

HARARE FIRM ASSEMBLES DIGITAL METERS

Harare THE HERALD (Business Herald) 3 Jul 86 p 1

[Article by David Masunda]

[Text]

A RELATIVELY new Harare company, Rent-A-Set, has started assembling digital multimeters under licence from Japan's Daichi.

Managing director Mr George Moyo this week showed Business Herald a batch of digital multimeters, which are used to test electrical equipment, which the company assembled last week.

The company was formed in

1980 but only managed to get foreign currency to import the components last year. Assembling started last week.

Mr Moyo said most of the electronic and electrical testing equipment used in this country was being imported. Rent-A-Set aimed to satisfy this local market first before going into exports.

He said: "The local market is very big and growing bigger as

Zimbabwe gets more technologically advanced."

Rent-A-Set would soon start assembling oscilloscopes under licence from Taiwan's YFE and then move into other testing equipment such as audio and RF signal generators.

Mr Moyo, a UK and USA-trained electronics engineer, trained all the staff employed by the company. Rent-A-Set also repairs TVs and radios.

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CSO: 3400/252

ZIMBABWE

PROGRESS REPORT ON MUTARE-BEIRA RAILWAY REHABILITATION

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 27 Jun 86 p 7

[Text]

THE rehabilitation of the Mutare to Beira railway line should be completed by June 1987, says the National Railways of Zimbabwe.

By the end of May this year, 42 kilometres of track had been resleepered. In addition, 13km of re-railing has been completed, and the jointed rail on 10km of curves has

been replaced with fully welded continuous rail on the 137km stretch between the Machipanda border post and Gondola in Mozambique.

In a statement to the *Gazette*, an NRZ spokeswoman said: "At this stage NRZ has only been called upon to carry out the rehabilitation work from the Machipanda border station to Gondola, a stretch of 137km of rail. The section from Gondola to Beira is being rehabilitated by the Mozambique Railways and their anticipated costs are not known at this stage.

"The progress at this stage is 55% of the length to be dealt with by the NRZ. The length of the entire line from Beira to Machipanda border is 315km".

The spokeswoman said rehabilitation of the whole distance would take approximately one year. The first commercial train service between Zimbabwe and Mozambique

started operating on June 2 this year, with the NRZ operating up to Gondola and the Mozambique Railways operating between Gondola and Beira.

Much of the Machipanda-Gondola section had deteriorated due to lack of maintenance and the security situation in Mozambique, "and there have been cases of actual sabotage on the line," said the spokeswoman.

There were some delays at the beginning of the rehabilitation exercise when NRZ teams had to carry out essential maintenance work and where existing track had to be replaced for the safe passage of trains.

Repair work from Machipanda to Gondola is being carried out by NRZ relay teams. The only company involved is E C Lenning (Pvt) Ltd which operates the heavy-duty track tamping machine, she said.

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CSO: 3400/252

ZIMBABWE

ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDED TO EXPLOIT COAL REGION IN ZAMBEZI VALLEY

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 27 Jun 86 p 3

[Text]

ONCE the Zimbabwe Government has set up a road infrastructure in the Zambezi Valley, Rio Tinto could proceed with a multi-million dollar project to mine the special low-sulphur and low-phosphate coal which is presently being imported from South Africa — at about \$11 million annually including transport costs.

The government has set up a four-member interministerial committee to study the feasibility of the project, and a Swedish company is presently working on the design of the road, said the managing director of Rio Projects, Mr Frederick Bohmke, this week.

In an interview with the *Gazette*, he said various tests had revealed that in the Zambezi Valley the Sengwe area alone had at least 200 million tons of open-castable coal which could be used to manufacture ammonia and could also be developed into a liquid fuel. However, because of the lack of development in the area, the state would have to set up the necessary access infrastructure before Rio Tinto could embark on such a project.

The Sencol project, as it is known, was first considered 12 years ago when Empress Mine had a coal requirement for smelting nickel copper, and a lot of drilling was done around the Gokwe area where vast coal reserves were found buried beneath unconsolidated rock.

Subsequently, further drilling was carried out in the Zambezi Valley on the basis of information received

on various water boreholes that had been drilled in the area. More coal reserves were found in 1975 in the area east of Siyahuwa and further south in the Simchembu area.

SIGNIFICANT

"We began to appreciate that the discovery of the coal was important since it was low-sulphur and open-castable. This was also a significant discovery because even at that time the country was not able to meet all the varieties of coal requirements from Wankie.

"Between 1974 and now we have been engaged in various feasibility studies towards promoting the utilisation of the coal from Sengwa.

"Besides the potential of being able to mine cheap coal, there is the agricultural potential of the area for crops such as cotton. There is also the tourist potential of the game parks and access to the central shores of Lake Kariba. But until a road infrastructure is set up, nothing can really be done in the area.

"We have been trying to bring to the attention of both the former and the present government planners, the necessity of building a road, and maybe later a rail track, into the area," he told the *Gazette*.

The company has spent "a considerable amount of money" on drilling and the construction of temporary roads into the area for bringing out bulk samples for test purposes.

"To my knowledge the government is now working on this and the Swedish are working on the design

of the road. I suppose in the course of time there will be a road, but the matter has been under consideration for 12 years now."

Mr Bohmke said Zimbabwe did not have an enormous market for coal, and until such time as the Mutare to Beira rail link was fully operational, one could not really think about export markets.

But, he said, with 80% of the country's population destined for employment in the agricultural sector, it was clear that the country had a substantial market for fertiliser. Ammonia, which is one of the most appropriate utilisations of low-sulphur coal, could be used as a nitrogenous fertiliser. He said the idea of manufacturing a liquid fuel from coal, such as diesel or methanol had also been looked into but had been temporarily shelved due to current oil prices.

"The combination, therefore, of a liquid fuel and ammonia plant on our coal resources could be in the best long-term interests of Zimbabwe.

"Exports would not be a major utilisation of the coal. Providing it is not excessively more expensive to manufacture the ammonia rather than to buy it from elsewhere, over a 30-year period there would be a significant saving to the country.

"We certainly would be prepared to put up the mine but the state has to set up the infrastructure. Until then we cannot contemplate any projects to substitute for current imports," he said.

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CSO: 3400/252

ZIMBABWE

BRIEFS

CHANGES URGED IN LAW FIRMS--Despite the fact that Zimbabwe is now independent and has got competent black lawyers, most of the legal work for municipalities and parastatals is still being done by white law firms, the Minister of Transport, Cde Herbert Ushewokunze, said at the weekend. Addressing the Zimbabwe Association of Democratic Jurists at the university, Cde Ushewokunze said that black law firms were limited in their scope of work by doing "unremuneratively petty criminal work in the magistrates' court and equally unremunerative petty community court work involving divorces, maintenance and custody cases".

"Still to this day, the bulk of the legal work of municipalities--cities of Harare, Bulawayo, Gweru, Masvingo, Mutare, Marondera, Kwekwe, Chinhoyi, Chitungwiza and Kadoma is still being done by white law firms," he said.

"Still to this day, the bulk of the legal work of parastatals--National Railways of Zimbabwe, Air Zimbabwe, Arda, Ama, Cotton Marketing Board, Grain Marketing Board, Reserve Bank, Agricultural Finance Corporation...is done by white law firms." The minister said there was a crisis of confidence in black lawyers because "the black bourgeoisie and propertied class have apparently no confidence in the expertise of black lawyers". Cde Ushewokunze said that black lawyers were patronised by the working class, who, because they had no money, could not always afford the charges. "But, because black lawyers depend on the support of the working people with meagre resources, future expansion of black law firms is impossible without a dramatic restructuring of the economy. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 30 Jun 86 p 1] /9274

COST OF LIVING FOR POOR--The cost of living for lower paid urban families in Zimbabwe rose almost 12,9 percent between May last year and last month while the better paid faced a rise of almost 13,4 percent in the same period. The last Government statistics show that the cost of living for the lower paid seems to have stabilised again after jumping rapidly late last year and early this year while the rate of rise for the higher income families although slower than the year end is far more regular. The lower paid's cost of living did not rise at all between April and last month while that for the better off rose just 0,5 percent. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 30 Jun 86 p 1] /9274

CSO: 3400/251

SOUTH AFRICA

AWB BRANCHES REPORTEDLY TO GET SPECIALLY EQUIPPED VANS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 2 Jul 86 p 1

[Text]

Brandwag branches of the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging have allegedly been advised to equip themselves with panel vans similar to the one the A-Team uses in the popular television series.

Sources say the vans are to be fitted out with racks for firearms, and with seats and other accessories, as in the black van seen weekly on television.

It is said that the vehicle, with its sliding side-door, will enable Brandwag branches to act as mobile fighting units in their local neighbourhood.

According to our sources, at least one Brandwag branch on the East Rand has already obtained such a panel wagon. *The Star* was told that the Security Police were aware of this.

The word that Brandwag branches should procure A-Team vans evidently went out shortly before the state of emergency was announced.

Sources said AWB members in some areas were ready for any spillover of black unrest into white areas on June 16.

AWB Brandwagte, consisting of about seven members, were specially established as "a precaution against the danger of unrest situations".

A spokesman for the AWB headquarters in Pretoria denied the allegations, saying "it is a very interesting story".

"I just wonder where our branches would get the money to buy A-Team vans," the AWB spokesman said.

A spokesman from the Directorate of Public Affairs at Police Headquarters said the police were not aware of the Brandwag panel vans.

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CSO: 3400/227

SOUTH AFRICA

AFRIKAANS TEACHERS LAUNCH CAMPAIGN TO COUNTER UNITARY EDUCATION

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 10 Jul 86 p 4

[Article by Claire Robertson]

[Text] A group of Afrikaans teachers has launched an information campaign to counter what it sees as the leftist-liberal threat of a single education department for all races in South Africa.

This comes in the wake of a recent survey among English teachers in Natal which showed most believed there should be a single department of education for all.

A committee of the Federation of Afrikaans Teachers' Associations is drawing up a document to put into perspective "education within a community framework" — and the structures needed to realise it.

"It is the task of education and the relevant authorities to accommodate the educational needs and aspirations of the various groups in a multicultural country," says the latest edition of *Mondstuk*, journal of the Transvaalse Onderwysvereniging (TO).

There is growing dissatisfaction among Afrikaans educators and parents over the exposure to "a subtle propaganda campaign" to give the impression that education departments based on race or language are not defensible — and that there is every reason to expect a unitary education system, the journal says.

This propaganda campaign has lead many Afrikaans organisations to say "so far and no further".

CONFUSING

One of the great concerns is that the Government's education policy is so confusing that false impressions are formed about it.

At the same time, the propaganda has made a great impression. For example, the impression was created that only a single education department could provide an equal standard of education for all "as though there were scientific proof of this".

There is also concern that State information machinery does little to throw a positive light on the education system — and radio and television give scant attention to the official policy of the Government.

"Given the massive support among Afrikaans organisations for education as an 'own affair', the silence from organised Afrikaans culture, the church and parents is difficult to understand," says the TO.

The organisation supports the concept of separate education departments, and has talked to thousands of Transvaal teachers on the subject.

At many of the meetings, calls were made for resistance to the leftist-liberal attack on education, the journal said.

● The survey, which showed Natal's English teachers were in favour of opening schools to all races is discredited elsewhere in *Mondstuk*.

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

SAAF IN TRANSVAAL EXERCISES--Pietersburg--The South African Air Force is carrying out high intensity exercises in the Northern Transvaal. The exercises started yesterday and involve the Pietersburg, Hoedspruit, Waterkloof and Swartkops air bases. The exercises will end on Monday. Fighters, helicopters and light aircraft are fighting a daily 24-hour "battle" between two fictitious forces over a wide area. A unit will be deployed at the airfield near Punda Maria in the Kruger National Park. An air force spokesman said care was being taken to cause minimal disruption in the park. Operation Golden Eagle is the second of a series of high intensity exercises, according to a statement issued by Air Force Headquarters in Pretoria. Brigadier P. D. Steyn said the exercises were being held to achieve command, control and training objectives. No further details have been released. [Text]
[Johannesburg THE STAR in English 27 Jun 86 p 1] /9274

CSO: 3400/227

SOUTH AFRICA

THREE MENTIONED AS POSSIBLE TUTU SUCCESSORS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 5 Jul 86 p 6

[Article by Estelle Trengove]

[Text]

With less than a month before the election of a new Anglican Bishop of Johannesburg, three names have been mentioned in church circles as possible successors to Bishop Desmond Tutu.

An elective assembly will meet on August 4 at St Barnabas School in Bosmont to choose a new bishop. Bishop Tutu is due to take office as the Archbishop of Cape Town in September.

The present Bishop Suffragan of Johannesburg East, Bishop Simeon Nkoane, has been named as a possible successor to Bishop Tutu.

Bishop Nkoane, like Bishop Tutu, was the Dean of Johannesburg's St Mary's Cathedral some years ago.

Since the middle of last year, Bishop Nkoane has often been in the news for the role he played as a peacemaker in his trouble-torn area on the East Rand. He was hailed as a hero in the kwaThema township. In June last year, his house was petrol-bombed and he was threatened with death, but he resolved to stay on in kwaThema, as he believed God was calling him to serve the township's people.

Bishop David Russell has also been named as a contender. Earlier this year he was elected Bishop Suffragan of St John's, which includes Umtata and its surrounding area.

Prior to that, Bishop Russell was the senior clergyman on the staff of St George's Cathedral in Cape Town, with the title of chaplain to migrant workers. In this capacity, he was deeply involved in helping under-privileged people in the troubled shanty towns.

The third person in the running is the Rev Winston Ndungane (44), currently principal of St Bede's Theological College in Umtata.

Mr Ndungane is an executive member of the Anglican Consultative Council, which serves as a forum for consultation within the worldwide Anglican communion.

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CSO: 3400/259

SOUTH AFRICA

TRANSVAAL'S NEW BLACK MEC'S MAY GET GROUP AREAS EXEMPTIONS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 4 Jul 86 p 11

[Article by Sue Leeman]

[Text]

However, any application they made for exemption from the Group Areas Act would be considered and would not be refused out of hand.

The sources pointed out that parliamentarians chose to live in their own group areas, "to be near their own people".

Dr Hoods is believed to be staying on in his own house in Eersterus, Pretoria. Mr Mayet said he had not made a final decision, but would probably move to Pretoria at some stage. Mr Mavuso refused to discuss where he would live.

● The new executive committee, which is headed by Administrator Mr Willem Cruywagen and also includes MECs from the old system — Mr Fanie Schoeman, Mr John Griffiths and Mr Danie Kirstein — is expected to get down to work in earnest at the beginning of August.

At present the list of "general affairs" it will handle stands at 27, including health services (originally planned as an "own affair"), general aspects of local government, regional service councils, works, roads, housing, road traffic, law enforcement, shop hours, dog licenses, museums, libraries and horse racing.

Mr Cruywagen has indicated that MECs will not be allocated portfolios at this stage. However, sources have said portfolios will be dealt out once the new MECs gain more experience.

The new black MECs will still be confined to living in their own group areas.

Although they can apply to live in areas reserved for other race groups, provincial sources have indicated that it is considered "preferable" for Indian, coloured and black MECs to remain "among their own people".

In future the executive committees will be empowered to grant Group Areas Act exemptions.

But early indications are that the Transvaal's three new MECs, Dr Willie Hoods, of Eersterus, Mr Ismail Mayet, of Ophirton, and Mr John Mavuso, of Soweto, will continue to live in their own group areas, although they will probably move to Pretoria.

They will probably elect either to continue to live in their own homes or to rent or buy houses with the provincial subsidies provided to them.

Provincial sources have confirmed that the Group Areas Act still applies to the trio.

Although they can apply to live in a white group area, it is preferable that they "remain close to their own people in order to keep in touch", sources said.

MEC Salaries

The six members of the Transvaal's new all-race Executive Committee can expect to earn salaries of at least R52 000 a year. It is understood that part of this is tax-free.

Also included in their packages, sources have indicated, is a monthly pension which after 15 years' service is equal to a month's salary at the time of retirement. If an MEC retires before 15 years are up, the pension is worked out on a *pro rata* basis.

Then there is a monthly housing allowance of R750 — although this is taxable — and the option of living in a Government house.

In addition, there is a chauffeur-driven vehicle which is fully serviced and fuelled but may be used only for official travel.

This package is understood to be what the old MECs were getting before the new committee was sworn in on Tuesday.

This could well be augmented when the Government implements the Schlebusch Commission's recommendations on more generous packages for public functionaries.

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CSO: 3400/259

SOUTH AFRICA

CISKEI CUTS SPENDING FOR ONE YEAR

East London DAILY DISPATCH in English 21 Jun 86 p 2

[Text]

EAST LONDON — Austerity measures controlling public service spending have been announced by the Ciskei Government for the period from July 1 this year to June 30 next year.

This was disclosed yesterday by the Director-General of Information in Ciskei, Mr Headman Somtunzi.

During this period, Mr Somtunzi said, civil servants would forfeit 50 per cent of their holiday pay to the state. Normal increments and promotions would be suspended and no vacant posts would be filled.

Subsidised vehicles would not be provided, and allowances paid to holders of such vehicles would be reduced "considerably", Mr Somtunzi said.

The use of government transport and spending generally would be strictly controlled.

To achieve the government's austerity goals, experienced administrative and financial officials had been appointed to supervise government spending.

"It is anticipated that these measures will in-

ject additional funds into the economy and so keep the much needed mechanism of job creation operating at its highest level."

Mr Somtunzi said the measures had been necessitated by the depressed economic conditions which prevailed in Southern Africa.

The poor economic climate, however, did not leave Ciskei worse off compared with its neighbours.

Mr Somtunzi said the Ciskei Government had since independence striven to attract industrial development.

Ciskei was anxious to retain the tempo of growth since the creation of new job opportunities was an urgent necessity to accommodate the additional manpower that became available every year.

This would help create stability, Mr Somtunzi said.

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5 August 1986

SOUTH AFRICA

OPPOSITION LEADER FILES INTERDICTION AGAINST CISKEI'S SEBE

MB112035 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2029 GMT 11 Jul 86

[Text] East London, July 11, SAPA--An urgent interdict has been filed against Ciskei's president L. Sebe by the leader of the newly-formed Ciskei People's Rights Protection Party, Chief L. Maqoma, calling on the supreme court to restrain the president or his agents from harassing or molesting the chief.

The application also seeks the return of land which belongs to the chief and was taken away from him by Mr Sebe through a government proclamation.

The application was supposed to have been heard in Bisho today, but was postponed until July 21.

Chief Maqoma's lawyer, Mr M. Qabaka, said Mr Sebe was cited as the respondent because his department was in charge of tribal authorities.

The lawyer said it was agreed by both the applicants and defendants that the matter be postponed. The respondents had been given until Thursday next week to file replies, he said.

In papers before the court, Chief Maqoma said that last Tuesday he was visited by Ciskei police who told him that they had been instructed to arrest him because he had formed a new party.

He said the chief was also challenging the validity of the appropriation of his land in Amajingqi, which consists of six villages.

Chief Maqoma, a former cabinet minister, had together with Mr Sebe fought a legal battle for the same six villages when they were claimed by a Chief Ndlazi, the papers said.

The two won the case and it was agreed that the land belonged to Chief Maqoma.

The chief said Mr Sebe had wanted the land in June last year, but had lost a court case over it and in June this year the president had usurped it by means of a proclamation.

In his application, Chief Maqoma also challenged the increase in deposits for candidates for election in the Ciskei National Assembly--from R 300 to R10,000, saying it was aimed at frustrating him in his campaign for election.

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CSO: 3400/275

SOUTH AFRICA

MANY OPTIMISTIC ABOUT BIG BOOM IN BLACK HOUSING

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 5 Jul 86 p 7

[Article by Frank Jeans]

[Text]

Black homeownership is gaining momentum.

The Government's latest injection of R750 million into housing is likely to cut back the estimated backlog of 450 000 units by about 10 percent.

Not only will the multi-million rand allocation create thousands of jobs in the building industry, but the National Building Research Institute predicts that from 50 000 to 125 000 new homes could be brought on to the market.

Apart from the increasing rate in the provision of black housing in both the public and private sectors — LTA Comiat and Basil Read Sun Homes recently unveiled plans for nearly 2 000 homes for coloured people — the Great Sale through the Department of Local Government is hitting the 1 000 homes a month mark.

The country's building societies, too, are making big strides in the low-cost homes business, with the United, for instance, directing about 50 percent of its lending capability to black homeowners.

Mr Piet Kruger, general manager of the United's home-lending activities, says:

"This figure, however, is only the tip of the iceberg.

"The Government's R750 million allocation for low-cost housing is awaited with keen anticipation and there is no doubt that this move will get the ball rolling — not just for existing home buyers but for new and self-help housing projects as well."

The introduction of freehold property rights to blacks must

also boost sales.

Allied to this is the vital necessity of on-going employer support in housing requirements.

"About 90 percent of all the United's loans to date have been employer-assisted," says Mr Kruger.

The society's loans to black home buyers during 1985 amounted to R100 million and this figure is expected to be far exceeded this year.

Dr Llewellyn Lewis, president of the Institute of Housing for Southern Africa, urges the Government to release details of the planning and allocation of the R750 million as soon as possible so that the building materials supply industry can gear up to cope with the extra demand.

"It should be remembered," he says, "that even in the heyday of the Government's housing effort when townships were mass built, using high-speed techniques, the best delivery of economic units in a single year was 40 000.

"The current target must be at least 70 000 units a year."

SOUTH AFRICA

SOWETO RESIDENTS REPORT DEATHS IN RENT CLASHES

MB161306 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1305 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] Johannesburg, July 16, SAPA--Soweto residents reported people dying in Soweto today in clashes between Soweto City Council guards, residents and "comrades." But the Bureau for Information said police had received no reports of deaths. The trouble was apparently provoked by the rent issue, a resident said.

Many residents refused to pay rents following a call by the Soweto Civic Association, which demanded that councillors resign. Residents also say they face attacks by militant youths if they pay. The council has suggested that they pay through the post, but this has also been seen as unsafe as there could be "leaks" by council employees. Yesterday, the council extended a deadline for evictions over the rent boycott by seven days.

Unconfirmed first reports said the clashes broke out early today after an unknown number of residents in Naledi Extension 2 were "evicted" from their homes. The Bureau for Information said in a response to a SAPA inquiry about the report:

"According to the SA Police, Soweto municipal police today visited residents who are in arrears with their rents and warned them that they risked eviction if they failed to pay their rent.

"No evictions were made, however, and the SADF were not involved.

"No reports of any deaths have been received by the police in this regard."

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CSO: 3400/275

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

JOB CREATION PROGRAM--Umtata--Between 50,000 and 60,000 people could be employed between agricultural seasons in Transkei, where employment figures now top the 200,000 mark. This is an approach the ten-month-old, multi-faceted Transkei Employment Creation (TEC) programme is working towards in developing relief employment. The TEC programme, established after talks between Transkei's Prime Minister and the South African Government, and administered by a secretariat based at the Institute for Management and Development Studies, has run relief projects and a long-term programme aimed at creating self-sustaining jobs. [Text] [East London DAILY DISPATCH in English 19 Jun 86 p 3] /9274

CSO: 3400/229

SOUTH AFRICA

PIK BOTHA'S STAND ON SANCTIONS CRITICIZED

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 6 Jul 86 p 14

[Commentary by John D'Oliveira]

[Text] MR PIK BOTHA's defiant speech at Witbank on Thursday evening must have sent the shivers running up and down the backs of those people who are still trying to hold the battered, limping South African economy together.

Reportedly, the South African Foreign Minister was cheered when he told his audience that further economic sanctions were inevitable and that the sooner they were implemented the sooner South Africa could show the world that sanctions and boycotts would not "finish" the country.

He said he saw the coming sanctions as an opportunity to show the world that punitive measures would not "break" South Africa.

Mr Botha heavily underlined the Government's view that it was not the outside world but South Africans who would decide over their own future.

He warned of an approaching period of even further isolation and of reduced living standards and added that this should be weighed against South Africans' right to determine their own future and to survive "with pride".

A number of points need to be made.

The first is that no country which aspires to being a modern, developed, Christian, democracy can live in isolation.

The second is that South Africa's prosperity and its security depend ultimately on its trading ability, on its ability to attract

foreign investment, foreign skills and foreign technology.

It was largely the sudden collapse of foreign confidence in South Africa that slashed the value of the rand, boosted inflation, brought the country to the brink of international bankruptcy, forced thousands of South African enterprises into liquidation, flung hundreds of thousands of people into unemployment and fanned the flames of violent revolution.

There is no doubt that, without the current recession, the situation in the black and coloured townships would have been much easier than it has been for the past two years.

Equally, there is no doubt that, had international confidence in the South African Government and the South African economy remained at the levels South Africa has been used to over the years, we would not be in our present economic — and security — predicament.

Mr Botha speaks of sanctions as if they are something to be faced in the near future.

But the international community has already applied effective sanctions against South Africa through a process of steady disinvestment (and non-investment) and through the intense pressure on the rand.

The only bright spot thus far has been increase in South Africa's now comparatively cheap exports.

However, if and when sanctions

are imposed by the West, they will be aimed primarily at shutting off South Africa from its vital export markets.

I have never believed that sanctions could ever be made really effective without both international unanimity and a commitment to a sea, air and land blockade that would cost billions of rands a year — and I do not think the world is ready for either.

What bothers me is that sanctions will be yet another turn of a screw that is already hurting South Africans of all races.

Whether the anticipated sanctions are effective in themselves is almost irrelevant.

What is relevant is that a decision by the West to impose sanctions will reflect a further erosion of confidence in South Africa, that this will lead to further problems for the South African economy, that more businesses will close, that more jobs will be lost and that, as a result, the situation in the townships will deteriorate.

Mr Botha is correct when he says that the world has no "right" to prescribe to South Africa on its internal policies and that South Africans have the "right" to determine their own future.

But whether the world had a "right" to act as it is now doing is beside the point.

The fact is that certain elements in the international community have lost confidence in South Africa, that some want to punish South Africa for its "racism" and that others will be forced by international and domestic opinion to embark on a

sanctions campaign against South Africa.

This process had started.

It has already hurt South Africa and all its people severely and it will hurt even more in the foreseeable future.

Now, all this might be worthwhile if there is any evidence that the process of international chastisement (whether justified or not) will help South Africa towards an acceptable solution.

Unfortunately, neither sanctions nor the South African Government's defiant reaction to sanctions will ease our country's transition from minority to majority rule.

Zimbabwe has shown that a comparatively strong economy moderates views on both sides of the political divide when the time comes for the transfer from white to black rule.

Unfortunately, both the South African Government and the international community appear determined to pursue courses which might devastate South Africa's and South Africans' greatest asset.

Mr Botha is right when he says that sanctions will neither "finish" nor "break" South Africa.

However, if we accept that sanctions will add significantly and cumulatively to both our economic and security problems, we should be doing everything in our power to avert sanctions and restore international confidence in South Africa.

Defiance, threats of punitive action against neighbouring states, warnings that we might be forced to default on our international commitments and extra-territorial excursions by our Defence Forces will only aggravate the situation — possibly severely.

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CSO: 3400/270

SOUTH AFRICA

BUSINESS EXECUTIVES GIVE OPINIONS ON ANC, MANDELA

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 6 Jul 86 p 2

[Article by Kitt Katzin]

[Text]

SHOULD Nelson Mandela be released and the ANC unbanned in SA's present circumstances?

NO, says the Government but many of SA's foremost business leaders say YES — despite the State of Emergency and ongoing violence.

Mandela, they say, should be released now more than ever, and the ANC urgently brought into the political debate and held responsible by the country at large for its actions and contribution.

People in prison, say some business leaders, did not make mistakes — "so let Mandela out to show what he is worth".

Commenting on whether he should be freed and the ANC unbanned, this is what some of the country's top business executives said:

GAVIN RELLY, chairman of Anglo-American: "I have always taken the view that whether one likes the ANC or not — and I personally do not like its policy of violence nor its Marxist economic thinking — it constitutes an important factor in the SA political set-up.

"Because its leader, Mandela, has been jailed, he has become a myth and I believe the ANC should be challenged for what it is and therefore we must release its leaders.

"Let them demonstrate

whether they have anything to offer. But while the whole process feeds on mythology, you can never come to grips with it — and I believe we have to."

GORDON WADDELL, chairman of Johannesburg Consolidated Investment Co (JCI): "We cannot start to find a solution unless Mandela is part of the process. I have never doubted that he should be released and the ban on the ANC lifted. We will never find the answers, or hope for a settlement, unless this is done."

RAYMOND ACKERMAN, chairman of Pick 'n Pay: "We must convince the world that sanctions, which are a violent and immoral option in itself, will impoverish our country.

"Only economic growth will ensure peace in SA and blacks should stop calling for punitive measures.

"Yes, Mandela must be freed and the ANC unbanned, and if it is necessary to agree as a prerequisite for talks to renounce violence — on both sides — and dismantle apartheid, then it must be done.

"But there must be no conditions from either side in trying to reach agreement on an acceptable constitution — that will solve nothing.

"As businessmen, we must appeal to sanction-seekers not to go ahead and convince them that all of us will suffer irrepa-

rably as a result."

IAN SIMS, chairman of BP Southern Africa: "I welcome any move that will reduce the cycle of violence in SA and establish a political climate within which a permanent and peaceful solution can be negotiated.

"If this means the release or unbanning of political figures who are prepared to work towards this goal, then it seems to me to be a necessary step.

"The condition attached would be an obligation on all to act within the law.

"We clearly need dialogue and negotiation with the widest spectrum of all groups in SA."

TONY BLOOM, chairman of the Premier Group (from comments in an annual report published this week): "Political power-sharing is the ultimate issue to be addressed before South Africans can aspire to being a just society with equal treatment before the law for all citizens.

"The prerequisite for negotiations to take place must be the unbanning of organisations like the ANC and the release of Mandela and other jailed political prisoners.

"Negotiations with the ANC are an historic inevitability and the question is not whether, but rather when, these will take place.

"The necessity for immedi-

ate dialogue flows precisely from the fact that no one side in the SA struggle can impose its will on the other without tragic human casualties and widespread destruction of property.

"The urgency for this dialogue flows from the fact that polarisation is taking place at an alarming rate. Enfranchisement of blacks — government by consent — is a sine qua non for a peaceful future."

DORIAN WHARTON-HOOD, the MD of the Prudential Assurance Co of SA: "Unless Mandela is released and the ANC unbanned, SA will be faced with severe sanctions — I do not believe Mrs Margaret Thatcher and President Ronald Reagan will hold out for much longer."

He said British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe's visit to SA was crucial.

"He must at all costs get this message across to the Government. If he doesn't, and Mandela is not released, we'll find it impossible to come back once sanctions are imposed."

Mr Wharton-Hood, speaking from London, said he was impressed with the ground-swell of public sympathy for SA, and the belief that sanctions would exacerbate the current situation of unrest.

NEIL CHAPMAN, chief executive of Southern Life Insurance: "There can be no meaningful decision on SA without Mandela's release and the unbanning of the ANC."

He said it was not in the best interests of South Africans for the ANC's views to be withheld.

From what he had heard and read, it appeared that the ANC was more responsible than generally recognised in SA, Mr Chapman said.

He believed this obstacle had been caused by a lack of information on both sides.

He did not believe that the ANC could itself take the initiative in denouncing violence, but would probably respond to a strong initiative.

"The Government cannot expect the ANC to renounce violence without good reason, and so we find ourselves in a chicken-and-egg situation. Someone

must break out and the initiative must come from the Government."

JOHN WILSON, executive chairman of Shell SA, and president of the Federated Chamber of Industries: "We must distinguish between the ANC's internal and external wing, and talk to the moderate faction just as we must talk to rightwing groups like the AWB, HNP and the CP."

"By speaking to all political parties, and involving them in negotiations, we would depoliticise trade unions. I support Mandela's release and there should be no conditions."

It was not in SA's interests to imprison him and maintain the ban on the ANC. "If I was an ANC strategist, that's exactly what I would want."

"Without a strong economy you can't have a strong political system, and the Government is not performing politically."

CHRIS SAUNDERS, chairman of the Tongaat-Hulett Group: "If ever Mandela is to be released, surely this is the time, with the State of Emergency. On the question of renouncing violence, I understand both points of view, though at some point negotiations will have to begin."

"When they do, all groups will have to participate, which cannot be done if some leaders are in jail. Surely, we have that chance now, under the laws applicable to the State of Emergency. Unbanning the ANC is a matter of negotiation."

FRED DU PLESSIS, chairman of Sanlam: "I believe we cannot talk to the ANC if it continues to keep open its option on violence, which nobody else has. If it renounces violence and commits itself to a peaceful solution, I would welcome talks, support its unbanning and agree to Mandela's release. But not before it makes an unequivocal commitment that it stands for a peaceful solution."

CLIVE WEIL, MD of Checkers: "We should talk to everyone on the Right, Left and Centre, though I am not sure that emotional public appeals to the

Government to release Mandela and unban the ANC will have the desired effect."

"I support the use of a quiet diplomacy to get people together, but if at the end of exploratory talks it was held that real progress could only be achieved by unbanning black leaders, I would support those moves."

"However, I do not agree that SA should not talk to the ANC under other circumstances."

SOL KERZNER, MD of Kersaf Investments: "I support negotiations with all political groups against the background of a favourable political climate."

"Government policy is that the ANC should denounce violence. Either it does so in response to that request, or after a commitment by SA itself to eradicate all forms of apartheid. That we would be the only time we could talk to the ANC and release Mandela."

"You cannot have violence and anarchy as a basis for negotiation."

"It would be difficult for the ANC to suspend violence prior to an undertaking by SA to scrap apartheid."

"But if this happened, and Mandela was released and the ANC unbanned, then SA, having eradicating its racial laws, condemned by the ANC as being unjust, could justifiably hit back against possible increased terrorism on the basis that it is no longer defended the immoral apartheid system."

"Terrorism in SA would then be condemned by the world at large, and the ANC, which could not claim to justify ongoing violence on the basis that it was directed against an unjust system, would be the loser, and not SA."

"It is the sequence of events setting up talks with the ANC and the release of Mandela that is important."

"If apartheid was scrapped, and the ANC rejected violence, it would be in everyone's interests to release Mandela, and include the ANC with all groups in talks to devise a new constitution."

SOUTH AFRICA

DOCTORS' REPORT CALLS FOR RELEASE OF ALL JAILED CHILDREN

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 7 Jul 86 p 13

[Text]

DURBAN — South African prisons should be emptied of children, according to a report compiled by two doctors who went on officially approved visits to South African jails.

"Have we abandoned all the laws that protect those too young and weak to do so for themselves?" paediatricians Professor Norma Saxe and Dr Margaret Elsworth asked in their report.

The doctors visited St Albans prison in Port Elizabeth, prisons in George and Worcester and the Victor Verster prison at Paarl, after a Committee of Concern for Children delegation discussed child prisoners with Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange. The visits were arranged by a prisons official.

"Should no alternatives be found to this present system, our society is faced with the chilling prospect of a generation of black juveniles who no longer believe in the way justice is practised by authority," the doctors warn.

"Children should not be in prison. If they have been sentenced, they should be in a place of safety. If they are awaiting trial, they should be returned to the custody of their parents or guardians. If this is not possible they should be kept in a place of safety."

The report found that the four prisons visited from May 20 to May 22 were "efficiently run by professionals; firm discipline is balanced by the strong vocational sense of many staff, some who show compassion beyond the call of duty."

"There was no evidence of abuse of any prisoner."

But the report concentrated on the plight of children in the jails and concluded: "It is a totally unacceptable situation to have children incarcerated in prisons."

The doctors said their impression was that the country's prisons were "experiencing a phenomenon unique in history, namely that, in comparison with both First and Third World figures, we have inordinate numbers of children incarcerated".

In Parliament this year, Minister le Grange announced that 13 556 of the 18 966 people arrested for unrest-related offences in 1985 were under the age of 20.

Public violence charges

Children seen by the doctors in the prisons ranged in age from 10 years to 20. Many were being held on charges of public violence.

"Three juveniles were seen who had been awaiting trial for 11 months. There were others in a similar position."

"Many had been awaiting trial for over two months. Our impression of conditions for awaiting-trial juveniles was that one week in some prisons would be enough to engender permanent psychologi-

cal effects, deep resentment, habits of criminality and loss of faith in the system of justice."

All the prisons they visited were overcrowded. The St Albans prison maximum security section was 153 percent full during May while the medium security section was 105 percent full.

During the state of emergency last year, cell occupancy in the medium security section at this prison rose to 236 percent.

The George prison was about 140 percent full at the time of the doctors' visit.

The Prison Service's Brigadier E C van Zyl, who accompanied the doctors said: "Overpopulation is dealt with by the de-concentration of prisoners at prisons with a high population to prisons with a lower concentration."

Few of the children knew what their legal rights were. "Some had no knowledge that legal representation was possible to arrange," the report said.

Pressure of work

Turning to medical care, the doctors found that "when large numbers of prisoners have to be seen, examination is likely to be cursory" and recommended that doctors and medical personnel "should refuse to be hustled by the pressure of work to a standard of medical care which is professionally unacceptable".

They also found that "the follow-up of notification of injuries sustained while in police custody is not thoroughly pursued."

"When a prison medical officer forwards a report about an injured prisoner to the police, there is no guarantee that the matter is pursued."

Brigadier van Zyl responded: "All injuries are recorded, treated and investigated by the SA Prisons' Service and, where necessary, by the police."

If, on admission, a prisoner was found to be injured, or alleged he had been assaulted, a written report and the medical officer's finding were handed to the SA Police, she said.

The doctors conclude that conditions for detainees and awaiting-trial prisoners were worse than those of sentenced prisoners.

In a sub-section on "conditions for detainees at St Albans prison", they described a cell for about 30 people which had "inadequate sanitation, was damp, with walls and floors in poor condition ... There was no privacy, no radio, no library, no TV, limited visiting and no social services available through the prison".

"We do not criticise the Prison Service for this; we condemn the practice of detention which dumps large numbers of people at the doors of prisons which are not structured to cope with them."

A spokesman for St Albans, Lieutenant-Colonel Danie Immelman, said: "The cell was not occupied at the time of the visit but was being renovated."

"The physical treatment, circumstances for detainees and awaiting-trial prisoners are the same as those for sentenced prisoners."

"The Prisons Service is satisfied that all people entrusted to its care are treated in a responsible and professional way in accordance with internationally accepted standard minimum rules."

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CSO: 3400/258

SOUTH AFRICA

EDUCATOR SAYS LEBANON SITUATION POSSIBLE

MB140516 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2202 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Text] Cape Town, July 14, SAPA--The South African Political situation could well deteriorate to a Lebanon or northern Ireland type of violent confrontation, Dr Neville Alexander a leading educationist said tonight.

He said "calculated slaying" of collaborators of about 200 individuals by political activists had inspired "awe" and led to the serious questioning of the policy of non-collaboration.

He was speaking on the topic "Aspects of Non-collaboration in the Western Cape 1943 to 1963."

The lecture is part of the Western Cape Roots and Realities conference being held at the University of Cape Town this week.

Despite the fact that this policy had given rise to either "revulsion, indifference, or exaltation," it still had the potential for creative political developments in the "liberation struggle," he said.

He defined non-collaboration as a cause of action whereby the "oppressed people refused to work the instruments of their own oppression."

The recent developments at KTC and Crossroads, where several people had been killed, could only be described as a disastrous development in the "liberation struggle" in South Africa.

He said certain people who were armed never realised that the other side could also be armed.

The lecture was attended by more than 250 people.

"Today, the policy and ethos of non-collaboration is so integral to our struggle for national liberation and emancipation that any hint, even of talks with the present government, raises the political temperature particularly of the black youth and of organised black workers," he said.

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CSO: 3400/276

SOUTH AFRICA

COMMENTARY DECRIES MEDIA PORTRAYAL OF COUNTRY

MB171027 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Station commentary: "The Media View of South Africa"]

[Text] Just as visitors to South Africa are often amazed to find that the situation in the country is not as bad as they were led to believe, so South Africans visiting abroad are shocked at the manner in which events in their country are portrayed.

It is little wonder that the South African minister of tourism, Mr John Wiley, spoke of the totally one-sided projection of the South African theme when he addressed a group of businessmen on tourism in New York this week. As this is the way the media have been portraying events in South Africa, Mr Wiley found it necessary to state the country was not going up in flames. What was happening, he said, was that the authorities were stemming the tide of communist terrorism in what he referred to as the world's [words indistinct]. It would be safe to say that it was the first time his audience had heard that perception of what was going on in South Africa. They, like everyone else, have been led to believe that South Africa is a country where 20 million blacks are being oppressed by 5 million whites, and that the violence over the past few years is as a result of this repression.

No real attempt has been made by the media to point out that the violence is being perpetrated by black radical elements opposed to the process of evolutionary reform which the government has instituted over the past few years. At the forefront of this action is the Moscow-backed ANC and its front organizations.

Obviously the government cannot stand aside and allow this campaign of intimidation to continue. Emergency powers are enforced to stamp out the violence and unrest so that greater (?attention) can be given to the process of political and constitutional reform favored by all moderate South Africans, white as well as blacks.

It is high time that the international media made serious efforts to portray the South African situation as it really is. The only ones benefitting from the present treatment are those wishing to see South Africa delivered into the Soviet camp.

/6662

CSO: 3400/276

SOUTH AFRICA

PFP REACTS TO AMBASSADOR'S COMMENTS ON FREE PRESS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 4 Jul 86 p 11

[Article by David Braun]

[Text]

CAPE TOWN — Opposition politicians have objected to the recent statement by South African Ambassador to London Dr Denis Worrall that, apart from the emergency regulations, the Press is free.

Dr Worrall told the British House of Commons Foreign Affairs Select Committee this week that Press restrictions related only to the emergency and the handling of the emergency.

For the rest, the Press is able to report on developments in the country and there is a vigorous political debate going on now.

Progressive Federal Party spokesman on Information Mr Peter Soal takes a different view: Dr Worrall has not told the whole story.

A respected South African editor once compared editing a newspaper in this country with walking across a minefield blindfolded.

We do have a vigorous Press, but that is in spite of all the restrictions placed on it by legislation passed by the National Party, he said.

Professor Nic Olivier, the PFP's research director, in a paper on legislative and other provisions affecting the Press and Press freedom in South Africa, lists dozens of measures which have added to the newspaper minefield.

Many controls on the contents of newspapers are found in other countries which claim a free Press.

These include laws which affect the publishing of indecent or obscene material; common law principles relating to defamation, the publication of blasphemous matter, invasion of privacy, contempt of court or Parliament; restrictions under the Protection of Information Act (formerly Official Secrets Act); the protection of children; misleading advertisements; the publishing of results of opinion polls within a certain period before elections.

However, South African editors must also watch for pitfalls which are contained in the Prisons Act, the Commissions Act, the Defence Act, the laws affecting armaments development and production and the procurement of certain national supplies, the Internal Security Act (including a host of measures aimed at the publishing of information on affected and banned organisations), the Inquests Act, the Petroleum Products Amendment Act, and the Police Act.

● In terms of the Prisons Act there are strict prohibitions on the sketching and photographing of prisons and prisoners and the burial of executed people, and the publishing of such sketches or photographs (except in certain specified circumstances).

No newspaper may publish any information concerning the be-

haviour or experience in prison of any prisoner or former prisoner or concerning the administration of any prison without taking reasonable steps to verify such information.

There are controls on the purchase and publication of prisoners' writings, statements, life stories or biographical sketches relating to the offences which caused them to be imprisoned.

● Contempt of court, defeating or obstructing the course of justice: Mr Kelsey Stuart, in his book "The Newspaperman's Guide to the Law", defined contempt of court as any wilful or grossly negligent commission or omission calculated to bring into contempt or disrepute the administration of justice, by or in the courts, whether by insulting the officials charged therewith or by rendering it ineffective.

Professor Olivier says in his paper that publications prejudicial to fair trials could amount to contempt of court.

Newspapers are further affected by matters sub judice.

There are also laws which affect contempt of Parliament, contempt of commissions, contempt of the Publications Appeal Board as well as restrictions on the right to attend court and on the right to publish proceedings, he says.

● Restrictions under the Defence Act include restricting the right of access to certain places; censorship during operations in defence of the Republic or for the prevention or suppression of terrorism or internal disorder; restrictions on the publication of information on the composition, movements or disposition of SADF forces; and a prohibition on sketching or photographing military installations.

● The Internal Security Act gives the Minister of Law and Order sweeping powers to detain and ban people, and to close down organisations and publications.

The publication of certain people's speeches and utterances may be restricted.

Any person who advises, encourages, incites, commands, aids or procures any person or uses any language calculated to cause any person to commit an offence by way of protest against any law or in support of any campaign against any law or for the repeal or modification of any law, may be deemed to be guilty of an offence in terms of the Internal Security Act.

The Minister may prohibit the publication of anything which expresses the view or conveys information which is calculated to endanger the security of the state or the maintenance of law and order, or which propagates or promotes the spread of communism.

● Police Act: any person who publishes any untrue matter in relation to any action by the Force or member of the Force in relation to the performance of his functions as such a member without having reasonable grounds for believing such a statement is true shall be guilty of an offence.

5 August 1986

SOUTH AFRICA

EDITOR SAYS ROAD TO WESTERN STYLE DEMOCRACY DIFFICULT BUT POSSIBLE

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES (Business) in English 6 Jul 86 p 1

[Commentary by David Carte, BUSINESS TIMES Editor]

[Text]

It is no coincidence that nearly all the world's democracies are rich.

It is largely wealth that distinguishes the First World from the Third.

Only when one is well fed, clothed and sheltered and does not have to shoot to survive can one worry about a neighbour and his rights.

The delicate liberal sensibilities so evident in the West today are mostly the product of relative wealth and physical security achieved over the centuries.

In a battle for survival, self-interest and the law of the jungle prevail. Might is right and moralists do not have a chance.

The democracies arrived at their present happy state after 2 000 years and innumerable wars.

The prosperity of most democracies came from shameless exploitation of colonies, slaves and indigenous populations.

Those who live in rich democracies today are no more than fortunate inheritors. With their borders mostly closed to the poor of other nations, they are closed clubs, their exclusivity ensured by nuclear weapons. They have no right to feel self-righteous or morally superior.

Not even the newest of the great democracies, Japan and West Germany, are self-made. They are the beneficiaries of supremely generous American aid after the Second World War.

Newsweek magazine may expect it, but Third World nations will not arrive at democracy overnight.

Prosperity makes for democracy and democracy makes for prosperity. The two feed on each other.

Unfortunately, for most of its 300 years, heterogeneous South Africa has been too poor to be truly democratic. Such democracy as exists here is a legacy, a sort of cast-off, of our wealthy colonial master for years, Great Britain.

There has been some highly concentrated wealth since the discovery of gold and dia-

monds more than a century ago. It is probably thanks to those minerals that the frail democratic plant lives at all.

Until 1948, the British siphoned off as much of SA's wealth as they could. Then it was the turn of the Afrikaner to tax and spend on his upliftment — opera houses and all — instead of on an impoverished black community.

Now the Afrikaner is urbanised, educated and prosperous, and is becoming more of a democrat, more prepared to consider reform. The evidence is there in this week's Unisa study.

Just as we appear to be getting somewhere along the tortuous road to democracy, we have a horrendous recession. Coincidentally a morally superior West threatens us with sanctions.

If the world goes ahead, as the Unisa study makes clear, a million jobs will be lost — most of them black — bringing black unemployment up to 32%.

This will inevitably increase unrest, which in turn will increase repression, particularly once the West has played its last card, sanctions.

Racial polarisation will be aggravated and we could end up, if not in a race war, in Third World straits for decades.

There is a way a tragedy of monstrous proportions can be averted and it is the very opposite of sanctions.

It is a vast investment and upliftment programme by the West similar to the Marshall Plan that helped to reconstruct Europe.

For this to come about, our Government would have to agree to a clearly defined programme leading to true democracy.

The West would have to help us get there with capital, manpower and, if necessary, arms.

These are the things one wishes more than hopes that PW Botha and Geoffrey Howe will discuss when they meet.

We have what the great democracies of the West want and they have what we want.

The West wants jobs and a purpose in life for millions of well-educated young people. We can offer it all.

South Africa needs development capital to lift a big Third World population into the First.

The West needs a home for capital that is wastefully washing around the world, playing speculative markets in currencies, commodities and futures. It also needs the growing market that such a development programme implies.

The West wants cheap raw materials. We have them in abundance.

If an economic miracle à la Japan and West Germany can be pulled off in SA, this nation could be saved for democracy and all of Africa could eventually follow.

This would mean far more than all the emotional claptrap being spoken and sung about Africa in the West today.

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CSO: 3400/270

SOUTH AFRICA

ANC REPRESENTATIVES VISIT PORTUGUESE WOMEN'S GROUP

Lisbon AFRICA HOJE in Portuguese No 12, May 86 p 18

[Text] "This spring in Portugal will not be like others. This sunny spring, words and tears replaces solidarity against one of the greatest crimes against humanity: the existence of apartheid."

With these words, the Portuguese Women's Democratic Movement (MDM) began the salute to two African National Congress (ANC) directors from South Africa who were in Portugal last month. Invited by MDM, Hilda Bernstein and Susan Mnuanzana came to Portugal above all to get support for an international boycott capable of isolating the Republic of South Africa.

In addition to a public solidarity session, in which a motion was approved to repudiate the Portuguese government's attitude at the United Nations when it voted against "sanctions against Pretoria, against support for South African liberation movements, and against calling a world conference on sanctions against the South African regime," the ANC directors, through MDM, requested an audience with Prime Minister Cavaco Silva, who claimed an over-full agenda in order not to receive them.

On the other hand, they were received by the Parliamentary Commission on Foreign Affairs and Women's Conditions of the Republic's Legislative Assembly. "I felt outraged," Hilda Bernstein exclaimed in reaction to the position of some of the members of the Foreign Affairs Commission which, according to MDM director, Fernanda Mateus, was "an undignified and even provocative behavior, especially on the part of the Social Democratic Party." The ANC directors were really "amazed" at the fact that the Portuguese government claimed to be "safeguarding the interests of millions of Portuguese residents in South Africa" in order to vote with the minority at the UN.

Nevertheless, Fernanda Mateus told us, the visit had some positive aspects, there having been even "a certain indignation that the Portuguese government had voted against the sanctions." Let it be on record that some Portuguese residents of South Africa with whom we spoke confirmed that a great part of the Portuguese community adopted South African nationality and that young Portuguese descendants are even drafted into the South African Armed Forces. They said they scarcely missed Portugal, which never gave them any opportunity, except enough to come see relatives (especially on Madeira, where many originated).

13165/9435

CSO: 3442/246

SOUTH AFRICA

SAIRR SAYS REFORMS OVERSHADOWED BY ECONOMIC, POLITICAL INSTABILITY

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 9 Jul 86 p 17

[Article by Colleen Ryan]

[Text] The Government has enacted its most significant reforms in the past three months, but these have been overshadowed by economic problems and political instability, culminating in the declaration of the state of emergency.

This is the finding of the Quarterly Countdown report of the South African Institute of Race Relations. The report was released today.

The report lists a number of positive developments, but says "all of this was overshadowed by continuing economic recession, intensifying political violence, culminating in the reimposition of a state of emergency of June 12".

Other problems are "growing international pressure and resurgent white right-wing reaction which included the breaking up of National Party meetings".

Highlights in recent months include the abolition of pass laws, some freehold rights for blacks, restoration of citizenship to many black South Africans, uniform identity documents, the opening of central business districts and the reprieve of Duncan Village, which had been threatened with removal.

"In addition, fully multiracial executive government was instituted at provincial level, though on a nominated basis only. At the same time, however, the Government continued with its programme of phasing in racially-based 'own affairs' administration."

The study contains a "regression report" — and at the top of this list is

the signing of two controversial security laws by the State President after these had been rejected by the Houses of Delegates and of Representatives.

The report lists a number of reform developments, but most of these have qualifications:

- The abolition of influx control, which is seen as the most important reform since World War 2. But, says the report, the introduction of measures to combat disorderly squatting, slums and health hazards give the Government unacceptably wide powers;

- The publication of the National Council Bill, an interim measure to give blacks a say at central government level;

- The kwaZulu-Natal indaba which had been held to negotiate joint government for the area as well as the introduction of a kwaZulu-Natal Bill to Parliament. A major setback to the initiative is the Government's recent dismissal of a number of New Republic Party members from the Natal executive council;

- An important development at local government level is the call by a number of communities to establish multiracial local government. Calls for multiracial councils have come from George, Pietermaritzburg, Sandton and Stanger. However, the Government's determination to press ahead with the imposition of Regional Services Councils had once again shown its commitment to racial separation at this level;

- While many black South Africans

stood to regain their citizenship in terms of the South African Citizenship Act, "the implications of the Act are that not all Africans eligible to regain their South African citizenship will do so."

The report says illiterate people will be at a great disadvantage because most people had to make written application to regain their lost status.

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CSO: 3400/270

SOUTH AFRICA

SAPOA SAYS REEF TO BEAR BRUNT OF URBAN INFLUX

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 5 Jul 86 p 14

[Article by Winnie Graham]

[Text]

The dismantling of influx control, expected to pose "mind-boggling problems" for environmental planners, will be felt more keenly on the Reef where more blacks will settle than at coastal centres, according to Mr James Croswell, chairman of the South African Property Owners Association's (SAPOA) housing matters committee.

He was commenting on reports from a conservation conference in Namibia this week when Dr Alan Heydorn, an adviser to the South African Council for Environment, said the urban influx to coastal areas would present massive pressure on the environment, especially on the Cape Flats where the need to house an additional 750 000 people over the next decade would make it an "ecological crisis zone".

Mr Croswell, however, believes the real threat on environmental pressure will be felt "a great deal more inland".

He said: "Major low-cost

housing developments will become dominant in inland areas close to industrial centres. Obviously certain pockets will develop round Port Elizabeth — but only if the car industry emerges from the doldrums".

He pointed out the Government is attempting to protect the coastal environment by imposing a ban on property development within 500 m of the high-tide coastline.

"Although SAPOA welcomes Government concern over the preservation of the coastal ecology it hopes the Act will not become an added excuse for extra red-tape to deter or ensnare urgently required low-cost housing developments."

He said SAPOA had suggested that instead of a blanket ban on all coastal developments, a permit for development be issued subject to the compliance of conditions set down by the Environmental Impact Assessment body.

Mr Croswell, a leading South African civil engineer involved

in township development for the private sector, said the majority of township developments along the coast were small-scale as they were aimed at the upper middle income group planning to retire along the coast.

Ecologists at the Namibia conference also expressed concern that the Kuili River was now carrying more water, in the form of recycled sewage from the Cape Flats settlements, than it was evolved to.

Mr Croswell believes the problem will be short-lived.

He said: "As water becomes an ever rare commodity in South Africa, it will be recycled for human use rather than become an effluent to be washed away by rivers. Cape Flats sewage will be transformed into drinking water as is now the case in Windhoek and many other parts of the globe".

He said excessive effluents now swelling rivers would soon cease to be a problem as local research is afoot to turn effluent to useful purpose.

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CSO: 3400/258

SOUTH AFRICA

COMMENTARY ON ZAMBIA'S, ZIMBABWE'S CALL FOR SANCTIONS

MB110607 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 11 Jul 86

[Untitled SABC Commentary]

[Text] Some leaders in Southern Africa seem to have childlike faith in their ability to escape the consequences of their own actions, as they pursue their campaign for sanctions against South Africa.

From all accounts Sir Geoffrey Howe is having an uphill struggle in his present mission to protect the two chief culprits from themselves. His commonsense attitude finds no favour in government circles in Zambia and Zimbabwe.

As the possibility of sanctions grows more real, so governments in Southern Africa have been stating their attitudes more clearly. This week Malawi and Lesotho came out against sanctions.

Swaziland has always been firmly opposed to any such action. Botswana and Mozambique are more equivocal but tend also to be opposed. On the other hand Zambia and Zimbabwe have chosen to raise their demands for sanctions to a new level of stridency--President Kaunda at his meeting with the British foreign secretary, and Mr Mugabe's foreign minister with his insulting behavior to former President Jimmy Carter.

Presumably it is possible that these leaders are quietly hoping that they fail to achieve their demands. That way they may maintain their hardline pose while continuing to enjoy the benefits of their relationship with South Africa. If their sincerity is accepted, however, their reasoning is obscure.

No doubt it is true, as one commentator reported this week, that neither has yet made a proper examination of how wide ranging sanctions would affect his country.

Nevertheless, in view of the extent of their economic dependence on South Africa, they must know that the cost would be high. It has been suggested that they are depending on Western governments, the very governments they are now alienating with their behavior, to pay the cost for them.

According to the most favourable study so far published it would amount to about R4,000 million. Some countries in the West have already indicated that they have no intention of providing even a small part of that sum: others have studiously avoided the subject.

The last possibility is that these leaders do not expect South Africa to take any action that would affect them, even if they succeeded in their campaign. If so, it would be better for them to hope that Sir Geoffrey does manage to protect them from themselves.

If sanctions do succeed in damaging economic activity in South Africa it is going to take active steps to ensure that the least possible harm befalls its own people, inevitably the effect of such a concentration of resources would be felt disproportionately in southern African countries that now benefit from those resources being more generally available.

To the extent that there was some leeway in such a situation for South Africa to offer its neighbours protection, it would have to be discriminating in doing so.

Naturally it would do what it could for those countries that had been supportive in trying to prevent sanctions. Others would have to manage as best they could. There would certainly be no sympathy wasted on governments that had been in the forefront of the sanctions clamor.

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CSO: 3400/274

SOUTH AFRICA

COMMENTARY ON PLAN FOR BLACK EDUCATION UNREST

MB100855 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Station Commentary: "Education and Unrest"]

[Text] There is little doubt that the ones most seriously affected by the unrest situation in South Africa are the country's black school children. The whole question of black education has become so politicized by radical elements who are furthering aims that have nothing or little to do with education, that the normalization of the situation has obviously become the top priority.

It is simply not possible to implement fully the changes which will give effect to the government's stated commitment to equal standards of education for all South Africans, while the present untenable conditions at some black schools are allowed to continue. Those who are interested in anarchy rather than education cannot be allowed to hold sway. Unrest, violence, intimidation and class boycotts have to be brought to an end if there is to be any meaningful future for the country's young people.

It is towards this end that a plan has been announced in Pretoria by the Department of Education and Training. It is not intended as the final solution to the problem, but it should be seen rather as a step in that direction. One of its main factors entails preventing troublemakers getting into the schools as pupils and causing disruption.

Announcing the plan, the deputy director-general of the department, Mr Jaap Strydom, said much of the responsibility for its success would rest on the shoulders of the country's 7,000 black school principals and 48,000 teachers. The overall costs factor of the plan was not a consideration at this stage. The important thing was the return to the normal education process.

It is one of the ironies of the unrest situation in South Africa that it is precisely in the fields of black education that so much has already been done in the way of reform and so much more is contemplated. Now much will also be done to ensure that radical elements will no longer be allowed to undermine the education process, and through it, evolutionary change in the country.

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CSO: 3400/274

SOUTH AFRICA

COMMENTARY STRESSES BLACK ECONOMIC ADVANCEMENT

MB110812 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 11 Jul 86

[Station commentary: "Black Economic Advancement in South Africa"]

[Text] Whatever the reasoning being the campaign for economic sanctions against South Africa might be, there can certainly be no pretense that it is in the best interest of the country's black and other nonwhite communities.

Two factors in particular need to be borne in mind by the campaigners. Free trade with the outside world and foreign investment have been largely responsible for the development of South Africa's economy, by far the strongest in Africa. And in turn the country's strong economy has been largely responsible for the development and upliftment of its black people, to the extent that they have the highest standard of living on the continent. Obviously the continued development and upliftment of the black, colored and Asian communities in South Africa will be almost entirely dependent on the ability of the economy to finance it.

The economic advancement of South Africa's nonwhite communities is illustrated by figures contained in a survey conducted by the University of South Africa's Bureau of Market Research. The results of the survey released this week show that a drastic redistribution of income has been taking place in the past 5 years, during which time the personal disposable income of whites fell by 17.9 percent. In the 13 years between 1972 and 1985, the black, colored and Asian share of the total disposable income rose by 12.2 percent to 44.5 percent. It follows that with the continuing increase in their salaries and living standards, blacks have been acquiring a rising degree of importance to the country's industrialized economy. It is estimated that by the turn of the century the black share of consumer spending in South Africa will have risen to about two-thirds of the total.

It is in the light of these facts that the attempts to bring the South African economy to its knees must be evaluated. There simply is no way that a drastic drop in their standard of living can benefit the black communities of South Africa.

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CSO: 3400/274

SOUTH AFRICA

VISTA UNIVERSITY CAMPUSES NOT CLOSED

MB141249 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1022 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Text] Pretoria, 14 July, SAPA--Three of Vista University's campuses--Soweto, Bloemfontein and Port Elizabeth--had not been closed for the rest of the year although the "great majority" of students had "eliminated" themselves from further study for 1986 because they boycotted semester tests, the university's rector, Professor C.F. Crouse, said today.

He was reacting to a newspaper report today that "thousands" of students who were enrolled at the three campuses would remain idle for the rest of the year following the closures last week.

"The campuses are not closed... There are still small numbers of students at each who will continue their studies for the year, although the great majority have eliminated themselves," Prof Crouse said.

In total, about 1800 students were involved, while about 40 to 50 were continuing their studies at each of the three campuses.

In a statement last week, Prof Crouse said students of the three campuses had boycotted the June semester tests, although activities were normal at the remaining three campuses.

The university council had decided unanimously on 5 July "that the rules regarding continuation to the second semester be upheld.

"This rule stipulates that a student should have attained a semester mark of at least 40 percent in a course to continue his studies during the second semester in that specific course.

"Students who boycotted semester tests have accordingly eliminated themselves from further studies in 1986 in those courses," he said.

The council noted "with concern" that many deserving students were "deliberately deceived" into boycotting the tests, and the senate had been requested to consider means of accommodating these students during 1987.

The senate would take a decision on this matter in August, and students concerned would be informed afterwards.

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CSO: 3400/274

SOUTH AFRICA

COMMENTARY SAYS ANC HAS NO CHANCE OF SEIZING POWER

MB140839 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Station commentary: "The ANC"]

[Text] Clear evidence of police successes in combating terrorism and the role being played by the public in this regard is a great encouragement to the vast majority of moderate and peace-loving South Africans.

With the arrest of 5 ANC terrorists in the past few days the total number of ANC operatives killed or captured since the start of the state of emergency a month ago has been brought to 21.

A paper published by the Institute for Strategic Studies at the University of Pretoria said that the efficiency of the police in combatting terrorism in South Africa had more than trebled since September 1984 when the unrest started. It pointed out that until a few months ago the ANC's prime targets were black town councillors, the police, and people associated with the state. Now the ANC has been forced to concentrate on less risky targets, hence the recent bomb attacks against civilians and landmine attacks on farmers.

The commissioner of police, General Johan Coetzee, has emphasized that police successes in combating terrorism could not have been achieved without the assistance received from the public especially black people. This demonstrates a new determination on the part of the Security Forces and the public to combat the source of terrorism. Above all, it shows that the ANC constitutes no real threat to the country and that it has no chance of succeeding in its goal of seizing power in South Africa.

While it continues with its acts of terror it also has no chance of seeing its leaders involved in negotiating a new political dispensation in South Africa.

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CSO: 3400/274

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

STATISTICS ON WHITE WAGES--Whites still clearly dominate the top structures of the one million-strong public service and their salaries will eat up nearly half of the State's wage bill of more than \$10,300 million this year. This is in spite of the fact that whites make up just over one-third of all public servants. Figures from Central Statistical Services show that white public servants earn well above what their coloured, Indian and black counterparts take home. According to figures for the first quarter of 1986, a total of 1,052,252 people are now employed in central government departments, the self-governing homelands, the provincial administrations, local authorities and various statutory bodies. In the first three months of this year they earned a total of R2,597 million. According to the figures, 391,077 people are now working in central government. But the average black salary was only R513 as compared with R1,253 for whites. Indians took home an average of R1,144 and coloureds R754. Another 127,890 people now work in the self-governing homelands, where the average salary for blacks is R523. Provincial administrations employ a total of 262,189 people, paying whites an average of R1,296 and blacks R387. Indians get R1,014 and coloureds R508. At local authority level there are 240,100 employees--140,000 of them blacks. The average here for whites is R1,808 and for blacks R372. Then there are another 30,996 employed by various statutory bodies, such as the CSIR, the performing arts councils and state libraries. Whites employed here average R1,981 a month and blacks get R304. Public service employment figures have grown steadily over the past few years--in spite of promises by State President Mr P. W. Botha to run a tighter administrative ship. Government spokesmen say more staff are needed under the new tricameral constitutional system. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 5 Jul 86 p 7] /9274

UCASA RESTRUCTURED--The Urban Councils Association of South Africa, UCASA, has restructured its Executive to accommodate the new dispensation of participation in the regional service councils. At its National Executive meeting in Bloemfontein, USASA amended its constitution to give its nine regions representation on the National Executive. The Executive has been enlarged to make it a countrywide representative body. [Text] [Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 13 Jul 86 MB] /12232

CSO: 3400/274

SOUTH AFRICA

GOVERNMENT BOOST TO NORTHERN TRANSVAAL EXPERIENCES DELAYS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 7 Jul 86 p 7

[Article by Dirk Nel]

[Text]

PIETERSBURG — The task of beefing up the border areas of the Northern and North-Western Transvaal has proved to be a slow and costly process, with the Government finding itself forced to pump millions of rand into the improvement of security and of infrastructure.

The desperate economic situation of most farmers has made the operation even more difficult, as private enterprise participation is at a low ebb.

Nevertheless, Government action has undoubtedly helped to check a major exodus of farmers, which reached alarming proportions in 1980.

The measures taken have included:

- The implementation of some aspects of the act on designated areas, such as financial incentives for farmers living less than 10 km from the border, and assistance to new farmers.

- The provision of Escom power to most remote districts.

- Improvements in telephone and radio networks throughout the region.

- The enlargement of military bases, and the

training of a formidable reserve force including farmers and their families.

- A spectacular advance in the tarring of roads and the provision of an effective transport service for the speedy moving of produce and livestock to distant markets.

- The development of towns such as Ellisras and Messina into more effective commercial and service centres.

- A recent financial package to reduce high interest rates on loans, and to assist farmers with the problem of short term cash shortages.

A senior official of the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning could not give an accurate figure, but agreed that the Government had put more than R200 million into the border region during the past five years.

This included about R50 million to assist farmers to consolidate their farms, buy implements and reduce debts.

The Government has also recognised water as a key factor requiring urgent attention.

Mr Jack Botes, chairman of the Northern Transvaal Regional Development Advisory Committee, has confirmed that the utilisation of the Limpopo River had become a top priority.

He said talks had been held between South Africa, Botswana and Zimbabwe, as the Limpopo was an international river, but added that no final decision had been taken yet.

Impressive as all this activity may be, it produces problems at grassroots level.

"The Government's share in improving our lot is indispensable, but of necessity it has been spread thinly over a wide area. Some of the delays have resulted in a total loss of momentum for promising projects," commented Mr Ross Thom, chairman of the Alldays development committee.

He said the Government's plan to develop the village of Alldays into a viable commercial centre was received with great enthusiasm when it was announced four years ago.

"But all I have to show at this point is a handful of town plans and a few thousand rand from private and Government sources, which I cannot start spending because of red tape and administrative delays."

He added that there was a total lack of co-ordination between the departments which had to give final approval to the respective projects. As a result of the delay, interest by outside investors had waned.

Plans already approved include those for a new post office, a hospital, a Government building, several blocks of flats, additional school facilities, a swimming bath and a golf course.

But nothing can be done until essential services are laid on and official approval has been granted. Similarly, several other remote communities just have to wait their turns, while the present economic recession continues to take its toll.

However, many of the border farmers have stayed afloat miraculously.

SOUTH AFRICA

MINISTER COMMENTS ON WHEAT SALE FROM U.S.

MB101024 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1013 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] Pretoria, 10 July, SAPA--A further quantity of 66,000 tons of wheat would be imported from the United States, the minister of agricultural economics and of water affairs, Mr Greyling Wentzel, announced today.

Due to unfavourable climatic conditions, especially during the last few years, "it became necessary for South Africa to supplement its wheat requirements from abroad," he said.

Contrary to other drought-stricken African countries, South Africa found itself in the favourable position "of being able to supplement its food shortfalls through imports, which are settled for in cash."

Mr Wentzel said South Africa also supplied wheat to certain other African countries, "which in the current year will entail deliveries of approximately 150,000 tons of wheat to neighbouring states."

The minister said South Africa had until now "not encountered unsurmountable obstacles to trade in the traditional way and it is trusted that, in spite of alleged trade sanctions the country's traditional trading partners will proceed with their international treaty obligations and continue to trade with South Africa on a non-discriminatory basis."

"Should it, however, develop differently in future, the South African Government will perforce have to drastically review its purchasing policy from abroad."

In this regard, further wheat supplies would in all probability have to be imported from abroad in the foreseeable future, Mr Wentzel said.

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CSO: 3400/272

SOUTH AFRICA

DEBT CRISIS, LOCUSTS, DROUGHT PUT FARMERS ON BRINK OF RUIN

Debt Soars

Johannesburg THE SUN in English 5 Jul 86 p 4

[Article by Andrew Beattie]

[Text]

HALF of South Africa's farmers are on the brink of financial ruin as their collective debt soars above R11,2 billion — more than last year's gross agricultural income. And the figure is rising daily with little hope of it being reduced.

Crippling interest rates, rising costs of machinery and the continuing drought were the main problems, said Dr Koos du Toit, chief economist for the South African Agricultural Union, which represents the bulk of South Africa's 67 000 farmers.

In 1976 the debt burden of farmers was R2 300 million. Since then debts have soared. The latest figures are dated at December 31 and according to Dr du Toit: "One can assume it is even higher at this stage..."

Total capital assets in the agricultural sector are R43 billion. Last year's gross farm income was R9,7 billion. Total interest payable for last year was R1 698 million, with the result that the net farming income was R229,4 million.

"If you analyse the situation you can see that although the debt is a substantial amount, it indicates that farmers are making a desperate attempt to repay, and are struggling with subnormal crops," said Dr Du Toit. High interest rates and dependence on production credit for planting new crops were also problems.

The Department of Agriculture estimates that maize production will be around 7,8 million tons, compared to 7,6 million tons last year.

But production in one of the most important areas, the Western Transvaal, will probably decline this year. Forecasts for Northern Transvaal and the Northern Free State are also less favourable.

Wheat-growing areas as well as sheep grazing areas in the Northern Cape had been seriously affected by locust swarms, said Dr Du Toit.

A breakdown of the R11,2-billion debt shows the Land Bank has claims of R2 338 million, the commercial sector R3 498 million, agricultural co-ops R2 739 million, the Agricultural Credit and Land Tenure Board is owed R549,2 million, private financial organisations R792 million, other institutions R1 000 million, and private individuals R240,5 million.

"We are very worried about the ability of farmers to repay the commercial banks. Money owed to the Land Bank is mainly in long-term debts and not so much to worry about, but the commercial banks and co-ops play a major role in the farmers' debt problem," said Dr Du Toit.

The SAAU says stopping the financial aid extended by Government to farmers would lead to an end in self-sufficiency in food production and result in a steady depopulation of rural areas. Six million black people who live on the farmlands would probably also be forced to migrate to the cities.

Although the Government has warned farmers that they can no longer expect to be paid fixed prices to cover production costs, the SAAU countered by saying farmers who controlled the boards would only change if the average farmer realised he could no longer expect higher prices.

According to the deputy Director-General of the Department of Agricultural Economics, Mr Harry Hattingh, 30 percent of farmers produced 75 percent of all agricultural products. This was because they owned 75 percent of all resources. Furthermore 6 percent of farmers provided 40 percent of all products because they owned more than half of all agricultural land.

Mr Mike Tarr, the Progressive Federal Party's agriculture spokesman and a former lecturer on agricultural economics, has said that high prices do

not help the unproductive majority of farmers. Instead the larger and more productive farmers are encouraged to produce more, thus aggravating the problems of overproduction.

Political instability, unrest and the landmines which have exploded in border areas are an additional strain. One Northern Transvaal farmer said his bank had called in a R3,5-million long-term loan after the news of the landmines in his area.

The repayment of loans is the main problem. Some farmers cannot even repay the interest on their loans.

The old saying "n boer maak 'n plan" is being tested in the real world. For unless they can pull something out of the bag now a collapse is imminent.

Latest Locust Invasion

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 5 Jul 86 p 4

[Article by Andrew Beattie]

[Text]

ADDING to the woes of farmers is the latest locust invasion.

"All attempts at biological control of locusts have thus far been unsuccessful. The only available method of fighting them is by means of chemical warfare..." says a document on the locust phenomenon compiled by the Department of Foreign Affairs.

Some of the catastrophic consequences of a locust invasion listed in the document include: disruption of trade, diversion of labour, unforeseen heavy expenditure on control measures and famine in areas where subsistence agriculture is practised.

Outbreaks of the locust plague usually occur after good rains have followed dry spells.

Hatchling hoppers congregate into dense marching bands and fully grown hoppers may band to-

gether to cover enormous areas.

Full adulthood is reached after one to three months and with four well-developed wings the airborne insects gather to form swarms that may vary in size from five to five hundred square kilometres.

"Obviously, therefore," states the document, "the most effective strategy is to attack them during the hopper stage."

A full-grown locust weighs about 2 gm and can consume its body weight daily.

Entomologists estimate the average swarm's population at about 30 million a square kilometre. If their average weight was 1,5 gm, the weight of a swarm could exceed 45 000 kg a square kilometre.

A relatively small swarm of medium density covering only 50 square kilometres may thus devour more than 2 million kilograms of crops and pasture every day.

Seed Mix-up

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 5 Jul 86 p 4

[Article by Gary van Staden]

[Text]

A FARMER in the security-sensitive area of

Nectorspruit in the Eastern Transvaal — where there have been numerous landmine explosions — is faced with the prospect of leaving his land after having been supplied with the wrong seeds by a Nelspruit co-operative company.

Neither the co-op, its insurance company nor the company which packed the seeds is prepared to accept responsibility for the mix-up although both the co-op and the seed company have admitted such a mix-up had taken place.

The farmer, Mr Obery da Silva, who fled Mozambique in the mid-1970s only hours

ahead of a Fremlimo attack on his farm, says the seed mix-up has cost him some R28 000 in lost revenue: "Unless we get some sort of compensation we cannot carry on farming."

The Lowveld Tobacco Co-op supplied Mr Da Silva with tomato seeds for planting in early March. But the seeds he received were not the same as indicated on the labels, it is claimed, and died shortly after germination.

"The seeds they gave us were for a jam tomato which cannot grow in our soil here," Mr Da Silva said. He reported the matter to the co-op

which, Mr Da Silva said, admitted there had been a mix-up and said the possibility of paying compensation would be investigated.

"We even haggled about the figure and eventually agreed to lower our claim to R22 000."

The irate farmer then contacted the seed company — Starke-Ayres — which sent a representative from Pretoria to investigate. "They confirmed there had been a mix-up, but said they had repacked the seeds for the co-op and that it was part of the agreement with the co-op that Starke-Ayres would not be responsi-

ble for any problems encountered with germination," Mr Da Silva said.

A spokesman for the Lowveld Tobacco Co-Op in Nelspruit said he could not offer any comment as Mr Da Silva had threatened to sue and the matter was thus sub judice. Mr Da Silva has denied this, saying that he has no money to take legal action and that the co-op was "well aware of this fact".

The spokesman said he was not in a position to comment on that. He added that the seeds had been packed for the co-op by a seed company and that the mix-up was thus not the co-op's responsibility.

Mr Ian Challis, the managing director of Starke-Ayres, said that there was "no way" his company was responsible for the mix-up — if this had in fact occurred. "The co-op in Nelspruit had a supply of seeds from another company which went bankrupt and we were approached to repack these seeds for them.

"It was part of the agreement we had with the co-op that we were not responsible for anything which went wrong as far as the germination aspect was concerned," Mr Challis added.

/9274

CSO: 3400/257

SOUTH AFRICA

TECHNOLOGICAL ACHIEVEMENTS OF MINING INDUSTRY REVIEWED

Gold Mining

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 27 Jun 86 p 7

[Text]

LASERS have become increasingly important to the gold mining industry over the last 15 years. Says laser supplier Afgem: "With mining lasers we have been able to develop new power sources, fan lenses and other accessories to the point where almost every gold mine has at least one laser below the surface."

In the harsh underground conditions in gold mines, these delicate instruments have to be specially protected. The inner workings are purged with dry nitrogen to prevent condensation taking place when the instrument is moved from a cold to a hot area.

Several mines are now using lasers to install services such as very straight ventilation. The straighter the ventilation pipes, the more efficient they become as bends and kinks tend to reduce air flow. There is also the aesthetic value of straight haulages with neat, straight services such as pipes, tracks, conveyor belts and electric cables to consider.

One of the laser's important uses is in development ends and sub-vertical shafts. The laser provides a continuous beam of light both online and on grade, allowing for a considerable reduction in mine surveyors' time.

Hydropower

SA GOLD mines are on the verge of harnessing a new source of underground power which has large cost saving potential. The Chamber of Mines Research Organisation is working together with Gold Fields in the practical application of this new technology.

An experimental installation to power many gold mine operations with high pressure water is underway at Kloof.

An existing trial, high pressure water network is to be extended to equip a new longwall face with machinery specifically designed to use high pressure water power. If successful, the mine may be able to operate almost half its underground mining operations with water power early in the next decade.

Hydropower utilises the effects of gravity to produce a source of power. Mine service water, chilled on surface to reduce temperatures underground, is taken underground via a strongwater pipe. Such a pipe can be a few thousand metres deep and this circumstance produces a very high hydrostatic head at shaft bottom. Water, released from the pipe at that depth, is released at a very high pressure and can be used to drive machinery.

The system rests on the premise that deep level mining requires large quantities of water for cooling purposes. If it works, the new source of energy could replace the electricity and compressed air required in stoping and development.

Kloof already has a high pressure column to use the potential energy of a 25km deep column of water to drive a turbine generator set. The mine also operates high pressure water stope cleaning guns.

Boring for more

IT IS said that Africa is always pro-

ducing novelties. And the SA gold mining industry is working hard to keep that reputation intact. Gold mines have become innovators in fields as diverse as mass feeding of workers and backfilling waste underground in order to stabilise mined-out areas.

In keeping with these efforts are the improvements in shaft sinking methods. Boreers such as Transbor and Robbins are now able to drill a 6m diameter hole. As recently as 10 years ago a 2,5m diameter raise-bored hole was the norm.

Only through advanced technology could the mines combat fire risks and actual fires in the vast network of underground workings, or improve mine rescue procedures and introduce the self-rescuer, an item of life-saving equipment which will soon have to be worn by the 400 000 men who labour underground daily.

At the recent Association of Mine Managers AGM, Bob Hartslief, Doornfontein manager, said from a technical point of view the industry has never stood on the threshold of more exciting developments than it does at the moment.

This is also true as far as the surface complex of the gold mining industry is concerned. The last few years have seen major advances in the processing of old mine dumps for their gold, uranium and sulphur content.

Gold plants have introduced new extraction processes such as the CIP — the carbon in pulp process. Its advantage is that it does not require the expensive pulp filtration and treatment steps required by normal gold recovery processes.

Keeping it cool

THE GOLD mining industry relies heavily on refrigeration plants to create a suitable environment for workers in the deeper levels. Some of these chilled water plants have been installed on the surface, others are located in rock chambers underground.

Harmony in the Orange Free State has commissioned the country's first major ice plant at Merriespruit's No 1 shaft. This area generates a large amount of hot fissure water which flows to the Harmony area, adding heat to the ventilation air all the way. This water is now pumped to Merriespruit's No 1 shaft where it is dis-

charged into an underground dam. Ice from the new plant is discharged into this dam to cool the water.

The ice plant, erected on surface, has a capacity of 1 000 tons to 1 300 tons of ice per day. Mine water is used for ice making. The ice reaches the underground workings via a pipe where it cools the dam water from 32°C to 3.5°C. It is probably the largest ice plant in the world.

Extensive tests at an ERPM pilot plant confirmed the use of ice as a primary coolant.

Ventilation

AT LORAINIE in the Orange Free

State, a new system of recirculating mine ventilation air has recently proved to be both practical and safe.

The system aids cooling by diverting a portion of ventilation air back into the workings. This reduces the size and cost of the main ventilation fans, lowers electricity consumption and reduces production delays since it is a technique which can be speedily implemented.

The Chamber of Mines Research Organisation believes the new system should cut down on the amount of costly ventilation shafts and airways tunnels which are usually excavated to create a suitable underground environment for the miner.

Technology Developed Locally

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 27 Jun 86 p 7

[Article by Peter Holz]

[Text]

BETWEEN 1884 and the end of 1985 SA produced 40 250 tons of fine gold, after treating 4.3-million tons of gold-bearing ore. This vast amount of fine gold, about 2 085m³ of it, would fit into a cube less than 13m long, 13m wide, and 13m high.

Millions of men have laboured for a century to produce this block, valued at R79.1bn at the present gold price.

The early miners on the Witwatersrand and further afield in Barberton and Pilgrims Rest toiled with such unsophisticated mining equipment as picks, shovels and wheelbarrows.

In later years, steam assisted the miner who employed small boilers to drive equipment such as stamp mills and small mine hoists. Drilling was carried out by means of 4lb hammers and steel chisels. The jackhammer was yet to appear upon the mining scene.

In some mines the "hammer boy" was still hard at work until the early Thirties. He and the stamp mill, the steam hoist and the tailings wheel are now part of SA's colourful mining past.

Today the SA gold mining industry can look back with pride on a century of progress and in no area is this more evident than in the sphere of technical achievement. The industry is very much hi-tech today, much of it (if not

most of it) developed right here in the Republic.

Slower pace

Mechanisation in gold mines has been at a slower pace than that achieved in the coal mining industry and for many decades, stopes in gold mines were drilled with jackhammers.

After charging up and blasting, the ore and waste rock were shovelled by hand into cocopans which were then hand trammed to shaft bottom. In most mines today, much of the hard work has been eliminated by utilising scrapers, ore passes and diesel or electric locos pulling trains of hoppers.

Recently, a number of mines such as Randfontein Estates, Western Deep Levels and Vaal Reefs have embarked on a programme of trackless mining in wide reefs.

By definition, trackless mining is the substitution of tracks, locomotives and rail cars underground by rubber tyred equipment to tram reef and waste.

Trackless mining includes the use of load haul dump units (LHDs) within the stope instead of scraper or gully winches. Also included in the trackless mining layout are single or multi-boom hydraulic drill rigs instead of pneumatic and hydraulic

hand-held drills.

In the context of SA gold mining, trackless mining involves conversion from highly labour intensive mining methods to more capital intensive methods with the potential benefits of lower operating costs, greater flexibility and better grade control.

Safety is also improved, particularly within the stopes, on declines, haulages and at grizzlies. In addition to all this, trackless mining creates job opportunities for a more skilled type of labour in the categories of equipment operators, artisans, servicemen and shift operators.

Although the decision to convert to trackless mining is primarily one of economics, geological and operational constraint may prevent mechanisation within certain gold mines or mining sections. As far as geological constraints are concerned, the dip of the reef is critical to the extent that mechanised equipment can only negotiate gradients to a certain limit. This limit is about 11°.

There are mines where the reef dips 90°, ie vertically, in places. And there are reefs which have been overturned, so lying at an angle in excess of 90°. The old Cornish miners referred to such reefs as "steeper than vertical".

The thickness of the reef is also important since LHDs have height limitations. Another consideration is

the life of a section or sections for which trackless mining is contemplated. Obviously, an adequate return is required on capital employed. Section life and grade are inter-related and a short-lived, high grade section may give a better return than a long-lived low grade section.

JPRS-SSA-86-083
5 August 1986

Deeper, Safer Mining

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 27 Jun 86 p 7

[Article by Arnold Van Huysteen]

[Text]

THE Research Organisation of the SA Chamber of Mines (ROCM), the largest free enterprise research operation in the southern hemisphere, will this year operate on an industry-funded budget of R50m, which is R10m up on 1985.

The ROCM's 700 staff members devise improved mining methods for safer, more cost-effective extraction of minerals for its sponsors, the gold and coal mining sectors. In contrast, Mintek is still largely funded by the state and focuses on minerals processing and beneficiation for the whole mining sector.

"In 1986 we will spend R18m on the mechanisation of stoping operations in gold mines. This involves the further development and utilisation of hydraulically-powered rock drills, which drill twice as fast as the traditional pneumatic drills," says ROCM director-general Horst Wagner.

Although slightly more expensive to operate, the faster drilling operation will increase daily stope output, enable the mining of more lower-grade gold ore and thus prolong the life of some mines, says Wagner. But, he adds, it could take "years" before the new method is generally applied.

This year, a further R5m will be spent on ROCM's support and rock-burst research projects. These involve the development and introduction of improved support methods — to lessen the risk and danger of deep-mining pressure bursts. Rapid-yielding hydraulic props were developed in the Seventies and about 250 000 of these sophisticated, reusable steel props are in use, says Wagner.

"Injuries from rockfalls have been re-

duced by 40% over the past 10 years, while fatalities also dropped by 10%," he adds.

Another ongoing project concerns the back-filling of worked-out stope faces with waste rock or slimes pumped down from the surface through drill holes or in shaft pipelines. Not only is this process safer, it is also more profitable.

Valuable ore, previously locked up in support pillars, is made available for mining.

Apart from providing better regional support, this method increases extractable ore by 5% to 10% and can increase the reef-hoisting capacity of shafts by 30% to 40% (as waste rock is left below). This also enables the mining of deeper ore reserves.

"With the improved support base, the deepest mines could go even deeper, say from 3,5km to 4km. And with some gold-bearing reefs already proved to a depth of 5km, this will further prolong the profitable life of some mines," says Wagner.

Another research field where practical use of ROCM technology is already yielding application benefits, is underground cooling. The objective is to reduce the temperature in deep mines to a level where people can work without the necessity of heat acclimatisation, says Wagner.

New technology developed involves the more cost-effective use of cooling water — instead of cooling the air — and two-thirds of all gold mines already use the system.

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- END -

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7 AUGUST 1986

Sub-Saharan Africa Report



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

WEST AFRICAN TEXTILE INDUSTRY RECEIVES INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL AID

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ZEITUNG/BLICK DURCH DIE WIRTSCHAFT in German
15 May 86 p 2

[Article: "West African Countries Build Textile Plants; Implementation of Projects Supported by International Aid"]

[Text] In the region of West and Equatorial Africa, investments for the construction of new textile plants or the expansion of existing ones have recently been projected or begun with international aid. This is the case in Senegal with the Societe de Teinture, Blanchiment, d'Appret et d'Impression Africaine (Sotiba-Simpaftric), Dakar, the largest textile enterprise in the country. The International Finance Corporation (IFC) of the World Bank group granted the concern at the end of April 1986 a loan of \$2.25 million to finance modernization and expansion investments.

The new Senegalese four-year plan (1985 to 1989) provides for nine textile projects with a capital expenditure of 37.6 million CFA francs (100 CFA francs = about 0.64 DM). The implementation of five projects had already been commenced in the previous plan period. Worthy of special mention is the project of the Societe Textile de Kaolack (Sotexta), Kaolack, which requires an investment of 20 billion CFA francs. Among the four new projects is the construction of a sack factory by the firm Sisac-Gardella which is to cost around 8 billion CFA francs.

In Guinea the first step in the completion of the Sanoyah textile complex near the capital, Conakry, was begun last year. German firms were substantially involved in the initial installation of equipment whose annual capacity amounts to 5 million meters of dyed and printed cotton fabrics. The contract for execution of the project had been awarded to the French firm Schaeffer Engineering, of Mulhouse, Alsace, and the Belgian UCO Engineering, of Ghent/Lederburg. The financing had been handled mainly by the European Development Fund.

In the Ivory Coast bids are being invited by the Societe des Textiles de Katiola (Katex), Katiola, for the construction of a new textile complex near the town of Katiola. The investment required for this project is estimated at around 32 billion CFA francs. The textile complex is to have a potential annual capacity of 15 million meters of blue denim cloth and 10 million bluejeans, and to be ready at the beginning of 1988.

The OPEC Fund for International Development in Vienna granted in August 1985 a credit of \$5 million for the construction of a training center for the textile industry. In Mali, where there is substantial cotton cultivation, the textile field consists of two large integrated textile complexes (Comatex and Itema) and a sack factory (Societe Malienne de Sacherie).

In Ghana, the heretofore state-owned Cotton Development Board (CDB), which was responsible for cotton marketing, was converted last year into the privately-owned Ghana Cotton Company. Seven textile firms were amalgamated into this new enterprise. They were Akosombo Textiles Ltd., Freedom Textiles Ltd., Tema Textiles Ltd., Akotex Textiles Ltd., the Ghana Textiles Manufacturing Company, the West Coast Spinning Company (Spintex) and Juapong Textiles Ltd. The government has agreed to lend support to the textile firms in their restructuring and to make available funds for the acquisition of new facilities, equipment and spare parts. The textile firms mentioned above, as well as the oil pressing firm Crystal Oil Mills, have a 70 percent share ownership in the new Ghana Cotton Company. The remaining 30 percent of the capital is retained by the government.

The International Finance Corporation (IFC) acquired in November 1985 an equity interest in the textile firm Cotonniere Industrielle du Cameroun (Cicam), in Cameroon, which is expanding and modernizing its plant. Cicam is among the projects being undertaken by the German Finance Company for Participation in Developing Countries GmbH (DEG), Cologne.

A new textile enterprise in Cameroon is the Societe Afrique Textile (Aftel), Douala, which produces finished articles of clothing. For its first year in business an output of 475,000 textile articles was planned, and for the second, 645,000 pieces.

The Societe Camerounaise de Sacherie, Douala, now has an annual capacity of 9 million jute, kenaf and roselle sacks for packing agricultural products such as cocoa, coffee, peanuts or rice, as well as 10 million polypropylene sacks for packing sugar, salt or fertilizer.

The African Development Bank in Abijan, Ivory Coast, granted a loan of 7.3 million Accounting Units (1 Accounting Unit = about \$1.07) in June 1985 to the Societe Textile de Kisangani (Sotexki), Kisangani, Zaire, to modernize and expand its textile factory, for which the total investment expenditure was estimated at 18.69 million Accounting Units. The International Finance Corporation (IFC) extended a loan of \$6.25 million and took an equity holding of \$528,000 in the capital of Sotexki. The project is aimed specifically and principally at the modernization of the weaving and processing plant, the expansion of the printing and finishing facilities and the acquisition of equipment, and is to be completed in December 1987.

In Zaire also, the Usines Textile Cotonniere de Kinshasa (Utexco), Kinshasa, the oldest and largest textile enterprise in the country, is modernizing and expanding its plant. Utexco had until now a capacity of 60 million meters of fabrics a year. The new investments are to be made in the framework of a five-year program (1986-1990).

In the Central African Republic, the textile complex of the former Industrie Centrafricaine de Textile (ICAT), Bangui, was merged in 1983 with the new Union Centrafricaine de Textile (Ucatex). Shareowners of Ucatex, which took the place of the state-owned ICAT, are a French group to which the textile companies Schaeffer and Texunion belong, with 51 percent, and the Central African Government, with 49 percent. The financing of the new project, which involves the starting up again of the textile complex, was shared by the European Investment Bank (EIB), of Luxembourg, the state-owned Caisse Centrale de Cooperation Economique (CCCE), Paris, and the Central African Government. The total investment is said to amount to 4.6 billion CFA francs.

12991/9835

CSO: 3420/44

FRG TECHNICAL, FINANCIAL AID FOR WEST AFRICAN WATER PROJECTS

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ZEITUNG/BLICK DURCH DIE WIRTSCHAFT in German
10 Jun 86 p 2

[Article by W. An: "West African Water Projects with German Technical Advice; Federal Government Provides Financial Help for Some Projects"]

[Text] German engineering consulting firms have been able to take part in new West African water management projects. They concentrate especially on water supply efforts in the countries of the drought-threatened Sahel area. The projects relate to rural areas as well as to cities. Contracts were also awarded for wastewater disposal and for irrigation of croplands (see also the report on German engineering consulting activities in West African countries in the 12 August 1985 issue). Among the German engineering consulting firms which have made commitments in several countries is H. P. Gauff Engineering Co Ltd of Nuernberg and Frankfurt, which was able to book new contracts in Mali, Burkina Faso (formerly Upper Volta), the Ivory Coast and Zaire.

In Mali, Gauff Engineering has been entrusted with the evaluation of proposals and construction oversight for a project concerned with assuring drinking-water supplies in the five cities of Kayes, Bougoni, Markela, Gao and San. The contract includes the training of operating personnel. Overall costs for the project, which is being financed by the African Development Bank of Abidjan (Ivory Coast), amount to around DM 33 million. In Burkina Faso, Gauff Engineering undertook preparation of request-for-proposal documents, completed construction plans, and construction supervision for the water supply of the two cities of Garango and Kombissiri. Financing for this project, costs of which are estimated at DM 2,615,000, has been provided by the Reconstruction Credit Institute of Frankfurt.

In the Ivory Coast, Gauff Engineering obtained the contract for producing a feasibility study on water supplies for nine western cities, aided by hydraulic, economic and technical research. The West African Development Bank is financing the project, for which costs of DM 7 million have been announced. In April 1986, there followed a further contract on a water management project in the Ivory Coast. This consists in particular of preparation of a feasibility study on water supplies for 25 cities, as well as completed construction plans, the preparation of an economic-efficiency study, production of

request-for-proposal documents and construction supervision on water supplies for some 15 cities. Completion of the work, which is being financed by the Reconstruction Credit Institute, is projected for May 1985 [sic]. In Zaire, Gauff Engineering was entrusted at the end of 1985 with full preconstruction planning of a project and preparation of the corresponding request-for-proposal documents. This project concerns drinking water supplies for the three cities of Isiro, Bunia and Goma. The work is expected to be finished in mid-1987. The African Development Bank is covering the financing for this project as well.

IGIP, the Engineering Corporation for International Planning Tasks, Ltd, of Darmstadt received new contracts in the People's Republic of Benin, Burkina Faso, Mali, the Ivory Coast, Cameroon and Togo. In the People's Republic of Benin, IGIP undertook as a consortium member construction planning for the city of Porto Novo's water supply. The preparation of a preliminary study on the water supplies of 15 communities was also turned over to this firm. It has also been engaged on the water supplies of 12 communities and the city of Natitingou. In the spring of 1986, the sponsor of these projects, the Benin Electricity and Water Corporation (SBEE) of Cotonou, held competitions for delivery of needed equipment and material. In 1985, the Federal Republic granted the People's Republic of Benin a subsidy of DM 24 million for district center water supplies.

IGIP, as a consortium member, is consulting on rural water supplies in Burkina Faso, while in Mali it is advising on rehabilitation of water supply systems. In the Ivory Coast, IGIP has become involved as a consortium member in sewage disposal for nine communities. The firm undertook consulting tasks on water supplies for Baham in Cameroun and on water supplies for three communities in Zaire. It is also advising the government's supply enterprise, Regidesco, in Zaire.

In January 1986, the Federal Republic granted Togo capital assistance of DM 4.9 million for the construction of a central water supply system in Tchamba (population approximately 16,000) and the surrounding villages in the central region. IGIP was appointed engineering consultant firm for this project of the Togo National Water Agency (RNET) in Lome, completion of which is planned for early 1988.

The new area of operations of AHT (Agricultural and Hydraulic Technology Ltd), Essen, comprises the West African states of Mauritania, Mali, Niger and the Ivory Coast. The firm was included as a consortium partner in the irrigation of agricultural acreage in Mauritania. In Mali, AHT undertook consulting tasks on the rehabilitation of irrigated croplands. In the Republic of Niger, the preparation of a study on small-scale irrigation was turned over to this firm. In the Ivory Coast, AHT was entrusted as a consortium member with the elaboration of a study on irrigated rice production. Hydroplan Engineering Corporation Ltd, of Herdecke/Ruhr, has made commitments in Senegal, Niger, Liberia, the People's Republic of the Congo and Cameroon. In Senegal, Hydroplan provided technical assistance on maintenance of water supply systems as part of a joint venture. In the Republic of Niger, the firm has become active in a project for city sewage and for implementation of hygiene measures. It was assigned preparation of a study on irrigation in Liberia.

The firm undertook advisory tasks on the second phase of water supply efforts for rural cities in the People's Republic of the Congo. This phase involves the construction of a water supply system in Ewo (DM 4.3 million) and accompanying measures in the fields of hygiene and health (DM 1.8 million). In September 1985, the Federal Republic of Germany conceded capital assistance of DM 5.25 million for financing this project, which is to be completed in March 1988. In Cameroon, Hydroplan has been included in the development of rice cultivation with the help of irrigation.

GKW Consult Water-Sewer-Waste Technology Consulting Engineering Ltd of Mannheim booked new contracts in Mali, Niger, Nigeria and Chad. In Mali, GKW was given advisory tasks for water supplies and sewage disposal. In the Republic of Niger, GKW Consult also undertook preparation of request-for-proposal documents for a project, financed with German capital assistance, concerning the water supply of the city of Maradi. It includes, among other things, the construction of a water tower, expansion of the water distribution system, and provision of tap connections. In Nigeria, GKW Consult participated as a consortium member in construction supervision on immediate measures for wastewater disposal and in the preparation of a network study on the water supply of Lagos. In Chad, the firm undertook preparation of a water supply study.

Gitec Consult Ltd of Duesseldorf was awarded new contracts in Gambia and Senegal. In Gambia, a drainage project for the capital, Banjul, is involved. In Senegal, Gitec was entrusted with advisory tasks for the Nianga irrigation project, which is being financed with German capital assistance (DM 21 million). The Dr Walter Co Ltd International (DI WI), Essen, landed contracts in Mauritania and Niger. In Mauritania, the firm was involved as a consortium partner in rural water supply efforts, and in the Republic of Niger in a well digging project. In January 1986, the Federal Republic granted a sum of DM 3.5 million to the Central African Republic to finance water supplies in the communities of Paoua and Bocaranga, WPW Consulting Engineers of Saarbruecken undertook the preparation of a study for this project, which provides, among other things, for the installation of some 22 dug wells. In Senegal, GPG (Preussner Grombach Group) Engineering Offices of Hamburg were included in a project that is to be undertaken with German capital assistance. This is the first phase of the Fleuve region well building program, for which costs are estimated at DM 15.7 million marks. Deep wells (some 130 meters) are to be installed in 12 municipalities.

In Togo, Prof Dr Lackner and Partners Consulting Engineers Ltd of Bremen booked a new contract in connection with the third sectoral program for agriculture, water and power. The Federal Republic is financing this project with DM 12 million.

In the Ivory Coast, Beller Consult Ltd of Freiburg (Breisgau) was entrusted with the supervision of construction for a wastewater project in the capital, Abidjan. The firm also received the contract, in connection with a joint venture, for the preparation of a study on irrigation of rice cultivation areas. In Ghana, IP (the Institute for Project Planning Ltd of Stuttgart), was called in on the economic-efficiency calculations for a water management

project. In Ghana, Kocks Consult Ltd of Koblenz booked a consulting subcontract on the Cape Coast-Takoradi water supply. In Guinea, Dorsch Consult Engineering Ltd of Munich undertook consultation on the Koundara/Gaoual well digging program. In Liberia, Instrupa Consulting Ltd of Bad Homburg vor der Hoehe was engaged for a study on the rehabilitation of irrigated rice cultivation areas.

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CSO: 3420/46

EAST AFRICA RECEIVES INTERNATIONAL AID FOR NEW HARBOR PROJECTS

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ZEITUNG/BLICK DURCH DIE WIRTSCHAFT in German
5 Jun 86 p 2

[Article: "The World Pays, Africa Builds: New Harbor Facilities from Ethiopia Through Djibouti to the Seychelles"]

[Text] Since the last survey (Blick durch die Wirtschaft, 4 January 1985) new harbor projects have been started in the East African region, financed mainly with international help. This is the case in Ethiopia. The International Development Association (IDA) of the World Bank group granted to that country last April a line of credit of \$5.5 million for the financing of a project involving the improvement of the harbor in Assab and the financing of studies by the contracting body, the Marine Transport Authority (MTA), Addis Ababa. The total investment is reported to be \$8.5 million. The project provides mainly for the construction of wharves for tugboats and the elimination of narrows to increase productivity. The studies are designed to prepare the way for a further expansion of the Port of Assab. As engineering consultants the British firm of Bertlin & Partners, Redhill (Surrey) was engaged.

In mid-February 1985, in the harbor of Djibouti, a substantial container terminal costing around \$18 million was put into operation. It boasts two container cranes with a lifting capacity of 35 tons each. The Federal Republic of Germany approved a capital contribution of DM 7 million for the partial financing of this project. The Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development (KFAED) agreed to a credit line of 3.5 million Kuwaiti dinars (1 Kuwaiti dinar = about DM 8.5). The Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development (AFESD) and the French state-owned Fonds d'aide et de coopération (FAC) also participated in the financing. The French state-owned consulting enterprise Bureau Central d'Etudes pour les Equipements d'Ouvert-Mer (BCEOM), of Paris, had undertaken the consulting contract.

The Italian firm Techint, of Milan, [completed] in the spring of 1986 the technical blueprints for a series of projects to be financed with the help of the Italian Development Fund (Fondi Aiuti Italiani-FAI). Among these is the improvement of the harbor of Boosasco on the Gulf of Aden. This is to include additional wharves and an unloading crane.

In Tanzania, at the beginning of 1986, the two Japanese firms Kajima Corporation and Mitsui Company Ltd. were entrusted with the construction of a container terminal in the port of Dar es Salaam. The value of the contract for them is reported as \$22.5 million. Specifically, the Japanese will refurbish three existing storage areas for container traffic, set up a container depot and build a warehouse. In the framework of a modernization program, provision is being made for the construction at a later time of a grain silo and the upgrading of eight other storage areas. To finance the modernization program, which is being carried out by the state-owned Tanzania Harbour Authority (THA), the International Development Association granted a credit line of \$27 million. The British firm Bertlin & Partners also got the consulting contract for the project in Dar es Salaam. The European Development Fund approved in the spring of 1985 an amount of \$7.3 million for the modernization of harbors on the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba.

In the island state of the Seychelles, a new fishing port is to be built in Victoria on Mahe during the course of the new Five-Year Plan. For the development of the fishing industry, expenditures totalling around 217.56 million Seychelles rupees (1 Seychelles rupee = about DM 0.42) are expected. For the new fishing port and the required infrastructure a dock 92 meters long for tuna fishing boats is being provided. Furthermore, fishing vessels are to be built and modernized in the new fishing port. The African Development Bank granted the Seychelles a credit line of 5.7 million Accounting Units (1 Accounting Unit = about US \$1.07) in mid-February 1985 for the improvement of the commercial port of Victoria.

In Madagascar international bids were invited in the spring of 1986 for construction and maintenance work in the modernization of the harbor of Manangareza and the port facilities in Toamasina (Canal de Pangalanes). The project is being financed with funds from the African Development Fund. The French port authority Port autonome du Havre took on at the end of 1985 the consulting responsibilities for the rehabilitation of Madagascar ports. In this project it is working with experts of BCEOM, mentioned above, and Sofremer. Besides this, Madagascar harbor staff are expected to be trained. In the framework of its ongoing investment programs (1984-1987) the government expects investments of 26.4 billion francs Malgaches (100 francs Malgaches = about DM 0.44) to be needed for harbors and shipping, 15.3 billion of it in the form of foreign exchange.

The Government of Mozambique is working on the modernization and improvement of its three deep seaports of Beira, Maputo and Nacala, which also play an important role as transit ports for the landlocked countries of Zimbabwe, Malawi, Zambia and Swaziland. The Republic of South Africa is interested in the port of Maputo in order to utilize it for the export of coal, sugar, steel and ores. For Zimbabwe the port of Beira has special significance, since for its rehabilitation and improvement a meeting took place in mid-April 1986 between representatives of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC), to which seven nations belong, and those of western capital donor countries as well as international organizations. In the near future, expenditures of \$69 million are expected in the period

of 1986/87 for the rehabilitation and modernization of the railroad line to the interior. Over the long term, another \$135 million is to be invested in the improvement of the port of Beira and the rail line to the interior.

The European Community has already approved a contribution of \$40 million ecus (1 ecu = about DM 2.20). The Federal Republic of Germany gave Mozambique in November 1984 a capital grant of DM 23.6 million for the repair of 69 harbor cranes in Maputo, Beira and Nacala and for restoring the operational capability of the marshalling yard in Maputo. As the consulting firm for the crane repair the Hamburg Port Consulting GmbH (HPC) was engaged. The contract for the repair of the cranes itself was awarded to the Nuremberg plant of MAN Maschinenfabrik Augsburg-Nuernberg AG. The Deutsche Eisenbahn Consulting GmbH (DEC), Frankfurt, assumed the consulting contract for the Maputo marshalling yard. The DEC, moreover, became engaged in a project in Madagascar involving the acquisition of seven harbor tugs. Another German engineering consulting firm, the Port and Transport Consulting Bremen GmbH, Bremen, has become active in the Sudan, where it was engaged for the building of a school for port technicians.

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MOZAMBIQUE

COMMENTARY DISCUSSES NEW RSA FIGHTER PLANE

MB171304 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] The South African Government yesterday unveiled a new jet fighter plane, the Cheetah, which has been developed in secrecy. Predictably, State President P.W. Botha compared the aircraft's capability to that of the Soviet MiG-23, the implication being that South Africa faces a threat from the Soviet Union and, therefore, requires comparable weapons.

The reality, however, is that southern African countries which have MiG's in their air forces have never used them to attack targets in South Africa. Pretoria, on the other hand, has often used its warplanes to attack the Frontline States.

Just as predictable was P.W. Botha's description of the new warplane as his government's reply to the imposition of sanctions. The idea here is that international sanctions will not force Pretoria to change its policies because white South Africa is so resourceful and technologically advanced that it can always develop its own solution to problems created by sanctions. It can even, so we were led to believe, develop its own sophisticated jet warplanes without outside help.

Nothing could be further from the truth, however, and the sudden appearance of the Cheetah jet actually strengthens the case for international comprehensive sanctions against Pretoria. The fact is that South Africa relies heavily on external technology, components, and plants for its own industry. Ever since the first UN Security Council resolution calling for an arms embargo was adopted in 1963, Pretoria has boasted of its self-sufficiency in this field. When production of the Impala warplanes began in 1967, it was claimed that they were a genuine South Africa product. In fact, the Impala was the Aermacchi M.B. 326 made under Italian license. Most of the vital components were imported from abroad, including initially the Rolls-Royce engines. These engines were later manufactured in South Africa under license granted by an Italian firm which had in turn received the original license from Rolls-Royce in Britain.

There are dozens of other examples that demonstrate Pretoria's dependence on foreign technology for the expansion of its military strength capacity. There is no reason to believe that the Cheetah jet fighter is (?any different). It is an upgraded version of the French Mirage which South Africa began producing under license many years ago. The new development indicates the likelihood of clear breaches of the UN arms embargo.

Such breaches have secretly been made in the past by pretending that military materiel and technology being delivered to South Africa is actually for civilian purposes. This kind of camouflage would be much more difficult to apply if the international community imposed comprehensive sanctions against South Africa.

/6662

CSO: 3400/278

DAILY EXPRESSES SIGNIFICANCE OF 16 JUNE

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 16 Jun 86 p 1

[Text] Today, 16 June, we celebrate the anniversary of two important events in our history: the massacre at Mueda and the creation of the metical. Now that 26 years have passed since the Mueda massacre, we can look with pride on the road we have traveled. The slaughter by which Portuguese colonialism attempted to silence our primary demand--national independence--served instead to galvanize our determination to seize it by the barrels of the guns of 25 September. The price of our independence was blood--and it did not come cheap. It was to preserve this spirit of determination that our national currency--the metical--was created on 16 June. This date was not chosen by chance. In having the creation of our currency coincide with the date of the anniversary of the Mueda massacre, our Party and government wished to pay homage to the determination of the Mozambican man--our greatest capital asset--which the metical symbolizes.

The 25th anniversary of the massacre at Mueda and the 6th anniversary of our national currency are events that are separated in time, but intimately linked by the force of history and the struggle for the political, economic, social, and cultural independence of the Mozambican people. Both events symbolize the struggle that the Mozambican people waged against colonial domination and the battle they are fighting today for economic emancipation and for the welfare of the nation and each individual in it.

The national currency, the metical, was created on 16 June 1980 as a tool that would energize national economic development. Its creation put an end to the circulation of the colonial currency--the escudo--in our country. At the same time, the creation of the metical signified the cultural liberation of the Mozambican people, since a currency also expresses the cultural values of the people who created it and use it. It was, in short, the highest expression of national independence and the sovereignty of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

While the colonial coinage bore in its history the virus of oppression, domination, humiliation, and the pillaging of our riches, the metical respects and promotes the development of the nation's economy.

In turn, the barbaric massacre at Mueda symbolizes one of the most important landmarks in the age-old resistance of the foreign oppressor by the Mozambican people. It was on 16 June 1960 that the officials of the Portuguese colonial regime answered with death the Mozambican patriots who "dared" to demand independence and liberty.

The Mueda massacre, in which more than 500 Mozambican patriots were savagely murdered, proved once again that oppressive regimes cannot halt the irreversible march of the historical process. The People's Republic of Mozambique is the most eloquent proof of this.

By way of explaining the myopia of oppressor regimes, we transcribe in the paragraph below the colonial report on the massacre at Mueda. The transcription was taken from the 18 June 1960 issue of NOTICIAS, from an account entitled "Foreign agitators in Macondes."

"According to information that was received yesterday from the Office of the Governor-General, we know that during a gambling session that took place at Mueda, the seat of the jurisdiction of Macondes, on the afternoon of the 16th of this month, some agitators who had come from Tanganyica stoned the administration building, trying to disrupt the card games. When the law enforcement officers arrived, the agitators withdrew, some of them having been attacked by native Portuguese."

The false account was published as a one-column item on the first page of the aforementioned issue.

Those allegedly said to have been "agitators" were actually thousands of Mozambican patriots who, tired of oppression and colonial exploitation, had approached the colonial authorities to demand an end to humiliation after several frustrated attempts to hold discussions with the oppressors.

Four days earlier, on 12 June 1960, the patriots Faustino Yanomba, Kibiriti Diwani, and Modesta Yssuf--representing all the residents of Mueda--had been granted an audience by the colonial administrator in Mueda. Not having reached any agreement on the list of demands submitted by the district population, the administrator told the three envoys to come back in 4 days, on the 16th, because he had to consult with the "boss" in Porto Amelia (now called Pemba).

So the event in question was not just an incidental gambling session, as the report by the Governor-General, in disparaging terms, tried to insinuate. Actually it was a meeting scheduled by the colonial authorities themselves to answer the legitimate demands submitted by the people of Mueda. Except that instead of the administrator going to consult the "boss," the latter, feeling threatened, came to Mueda in person, escorted by a heavily-armed platoon from the colonial army. The "law enforcement officers" were, in fact, the platoon commanded by Tito Livio Xavier, a lieutenant in the colonial army, who would subsequently be decorated for his "valuable services to the fatherland."

The 16th of June, which we commemorate today, is truly a date full of profound historical significance in our past and present struggle against our perpetual enemy.

FUTURE MATH, PHYSICS TEACHERS VISIT GDR

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 17 Jun 86 p 2

[Text] A group of 11 second-year students from the mathematics and physics teacher training course at the Department of Education of Eduardo Mondlane University will travel to the German Democratic Republic on the 28th of this month. They will make a 30-day study visit to that socialist country, on invitation from the Physics Department of the University of Jena issued under friendship and cooperation agreements signed between the two institutions of higher learning. In order to be able to make the trip, the students have launched a campaign to raise the funds from companies, organizations, and individuals.

NOTICIAS learned of the trip from Jose Henrique Guivala, the representative of the group of second-year mathematics and physics teacher trainees from the Department of Education at Eduardo Mondlane University who heads up the fundraising campaign. He added that the group will conduct laboratory experiments during their visit which cannot yet be performed in this country.

The Mozambican students received the invitation in April and will be accompanied on the trip by a professor from the University of Jena who is presently lecturing at the Education Department of Eduardo Mondlane University.

Mr Guivala said that the fundraising campaign was necessary because the university department does not have a specific budget for this type of travel and because the trip is not within the annual plan of that institution of higher learning, "which is why we are conducting this campaign to raise money from companies, organizations, and individuals to pay for the air fares." He added that, after having contacted several private enterprises, organizations, and individuals, "we managed to raise 500 contos and we are still getting more support."

Mr Guivala specifically mentioned some of the contributions received. For example, Linhas Aereas de Mozambique gave them a 50 percent discount on each airline ticket. The list of companies assisting includes Construccoes Tecnicas, Transportes Cassamo, Moturs Baudoum, Indian Ocean Importers, Exportes Iptyl, Facoza, Loumar, Cervejaria Nacional, Restaurante Bico Dourado, Tudor, Nosso Cafe, and Modas Tigre. Individual

contributions were received from such persons as Salema Chibique, and Edith Cardoso. "With their contributions, we will be able to realize something that had been only a dream."

Our source made particular mention of support from Edith Cardoso, whom he described as pleasant and receptive. Mr Guivala said he contacted Ms Cardoso, "who works for Minerva Central and explained my problem, asking her to approach the directors of the company. For various reasons, Minerva Central could not help us, so she offered us 5,000 meticals and gave us some ideas of where we might obtain additional financing. We think this was a wonderful thing for her to do."

Guivala noted that "no one believed that we could raise the money, but we always believed that someone would be sympathetic. In fact, it was in this spirit that we even contacted vendors from the Xipamanine, Central, and Mazambane markets. Often they gave us small contributions, which, combined with others, add up to the sum we now have."

Speaking about the trip to the German Democratic Republic, our source said that the visit will make a great contribution to the students' professional training through the conducting of experiments in optics, which will take up most of their stay in the socialist country. He added that several visits to factories are planned as a way in which to link theory with practice "because physics is a science that is mainly based on experiments," he said in conclusion.

12830/13252

CSO: 3443/248

NETHERLANDS DONATION FOR DAY-CARE CENTER

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 17 Jun 86 p 2

[Text] The Van Leer organization, of the Netherlands, has donated construction materials to the COOP neighborhood of Maputo to be used in expanding the community's recreation area for children. Symbolic delivery was made last Saturday by Mr N.J. Van Ondenhoven, a representative of the organization who was visiting Mozambique. Also present--in addition to neighborhood leaders--were representatives of the Health Department of the City of Maputo and Joana Mangureira, National Director of Social Action.

A Portuguese company, Construtora Soares da Costa, will be in charge of the work and promised to complete it within 30 days, provided that all the necessary materials become available.

In delivering the materials, the representative of the organization explained that Van Leer has 150 groups of community assistance projects and that the COOP neighborhood is now one of that "family." The organization's purpose is to improve the lives of children. Van Ondenhoven stated that "we have learned an important lesson, because without the support of the community and the family, it is impossible to help the children." He praised the COOP residents for their support of the children of the zone.

The National Director of Social Action said that this is the first time that a day care center has been established for a neighborhood, although the Social Action Agency and various companies have many of these. She expressed the hope that this experience would spread to other neighborhoods.

The secretary of the COOP community said that the day care center was supposed to have been inaugurated on 7 April, but this was not possible because of a shortage of cement and paint. Initially the center will house 30 children--as indicated by the Health Department of the City of Maputo--and will employ seven people. He also said that a five-member parents' committee has been set up to monitor the operation of the day care center.

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CSO: 3442/248

DPCCN REPORT REVEALS HUNGER STILL THREATENS VARIOUS DISTRICTS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 17 Jun 86 p 8

[Text] Nearly a million and a half people are still seriously affected by hunger in various regions of our country, according to the monthly report by the Department of Natural Disaster Prevention and Relief, DPCCN, which has been distributed in Maputo. The document, which covers April and May, reports that 402,000 of these people are living in Sofala Province, where the destabilizing effort carried out by the armed bandits--especially in the northern and central zones of the province--is one of the causes of the miserable situation in which the residents are living. Because of these criminal activities, rural residents are moving to the cities or the district headquarters in search of greater security. There, they have no means to support themselves. One example is the city of Beira, the provincial capital, which has 145,000 people that are in need of assistance. The district of Gorongosa, which until August of last year was the site of the main base of the armed bandits that was destroyed by the joint forces of Mozambique and Zimbabwe, reports 70,000 cases and Caia, another district in the north of the province, 43,000 cases.

The DPCCN report says that the situation in the affected areas is further aggravated by the weak internal supply network, as well as by the fact that floods along the Zambeze and other rivers that pass through the region have made access difficult. These population centers need emergency food aid (cereals and supplements), domestic goods, and other items.

In the Province of Tete, 330,000 people are "seriously affected" and need consumer goods, seeds, farm implements, medicines, blankets, soap, and other domestic goods even though there has been a "significant improvement in the drought situation in most of the affected zones since last year."

The district of Mutarara in the south of Tete Province, which was hit right after the prolonged drought by floods from the Zambeze river at the beginning of 1986, is considered the most seriously affected, with 110,000 needy persons. Next in line are the districts of Moatize (70,000), and Changara, (40,000), and the city of Tete, the provincial capital, with nearly 56,000 needy people.

Here, it is difficult to monitor the situation due to the massive influx of thousands of people who were forced to leave neighboring districts,

especially Caia, Chemba, and Marringue in the north of Sofala; Merrumbala, in Zambezia; and Tambara, in the Province of Manica. Making matters worse are the armed bandits who are obstructing the progress of aid that is being sent from the city of Tete by continually attacking convoys that are carrying supplies. The use of the Malawi route as an alternative would require availability of foreign exchange to pay the transit taxes.

Improvements in Tete

Giving an overview of the general situation in the province, the DPCCN in Tete said that "some improvements in the situation have been recorded," particularly in the districts of Moatize and Changara, but the rains that have fallen since this past March have probably damaged the crops in the latter area. In Moatize, "despite the plague of grasshoppers and birds that have devastated the area, the villages will have some products when this season ends within the next few months and so the number of people affected may decline."

Inhambane is one of the provinces considered to be in the best military situation. Roads connecting all points in the province are open, but 310,000 people are still feeling the effects of the prolonged drought in the interior locations, especially Inhassoro, in the north (70,000 affected) and Massinga, in the south (40,000 affected). Even so, some sporadic actions by bandits have hindered internal assistance efforts.

The DPCCN also states in its report that another 208,000 people are suffering effects of the disaster in the Province of Gaza. The district of Chicualacuala, in the arid region next to the border with Zimbabwe, is the largest in the province in terms of area and 60,000 of its 87,000 inhabitants are seriously afflicted by hunger. The prolonged drought that has ravaged this area for more than 5 years aggravated the situation that was created when the infrastructure was destroyed by Rhodesian aggressors during Zimbabwe's war of liberation.

Except for the drought-swept region north of the Limpopo River, the Province of Gaza is highly suitable for agricultural production, especially the Limpopo Valley, which is considered to be "the nation's breadbasket." However, the "insignificant quantities" of seeds distributed to the farmers of those regions by the DPCCN and other government agencies has meant that there is not enough surplus production to build up the stocks in areas hit by natural disasters.

A significant improvement in the situation, despite the fact that it is one of the regions most affected by bandit activities, has been recorded in the Province of Zambezia. The number of people needing help dropped from 1 million to 205,000 in the past 2 months. In this province, which traditionally is not affected by drought, rain has fallen regularly but the constant migration of residents in search of safety has prevented them from planting crops.

"People in the Province of Maputo are still living in a critical situation," says the report, which adds that as of May 1986 the number of persons affected was 120,000. Maputo is the southern province that has seen the most armed bandit activity, and this is the primary cause of the misery being experienced by its population.

Infiltration Corridor

The district of Magude, in the center of Maputo Province, is one of the main corridors in southern Mozambique used for infiltration by bandits coming from South Africa. It is from this region that the bandits extend their activities to other districts further south, such as Moamba, Manhica, and Maracuene. "During a recent armed bandit attack in the district of Magude, in the locality of Matsandzane, the criminals burned 160 houses and 37 barns and storage facilities. Now, more than 4,000 families (about 30,000 persons) have been affected by bandit activities in the district," says the report.

For all these regions, support from the government and the international community represents the only help. The Mozambican armed forces have continually mounted military actions to improve security in the areas affected by the criminal activities of the bandits, and to protect the supply lines leading to the interior areas. The DPCCN, through its provincial representatives and in coordination with the Ministry of Commerce and international organizations, has distributed food, clothing, seeds, farm implements, and other items to the residents insofar as such have been available. According to the DPCCN report, 332 tons of corn and 150 tons of vegetable oil donated by the Belgian government and another 3,000 liters of vegetable oil from the Christian Council of Mozambique are being distributed in the districts of Magude, Boane, Marracuene, Namaacha, and Matutuine. These districts still need more food, medicine, clothes, and seeds. Gaza, which has not suffered from the activities of the bandits, has already begun to receive part of the products from the Eduardo Mondlane Foundation in Alto-Changane, in the district of Chibuto.

Three settlement centers have been created in Tete Province and the DPCCN has made 2.5 million meticals available to finance a food production project. A "small projects" unit is expected to be created soon. It will have the support of the DPCCN and the Ministry of Commerce. The DPCCN report does not mention any food distribution work in this province, which ranks second in terms of needy people, and says that the province's truck fleet has been cut to 43 with the destruction of 7 trucks by the armed bandits.

The DPCCN stated that present levels of assistance can be maintained if the donor community "considers current food needs and does not wait until August or September" when the needs will become greater. "An example of this effort," it adds, "is the World Food Program, which recently announced that it would give, prior to those months, 12,000 tons of corn, 3,535 tons of dry beans, and 50 tons of soup."

12830/13252

CSO: 3442/248

NAMPULA GOVERNOR VISITS INSTITUTIONS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 24 Jun 84 p 3

[Text] This month, The First Secretary and Governor of Nampula, Gaspar Dzimba, visited the Nampula Central Hospital, the Mozambique-North Railway, the Industrial Pedagogical Institute, the Middle Pedagogical Institute, and the First of May Pre-University School in order to understand the functioning of each of the institutions and the problems they face. Gaspar Dzimba spoke with the directors and with workers at each place.

The Director of the Railway, Rui Pereira, said that existing equipment transports passengers, commercial products, food products, and materials for export. They operate in Niassa, Zambezia, and Nampula, as well as in other countries such as Malawi, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.

The head of the carpentry section said that presently only ruined equipment if repaired, due to a shortage of wood, glue and nails. He also explained that much of the equipment is old.

Governor Gaspar Dzimba viewed some equipment that had been damaged twice in raids by armed bandits this year, and later the place where convoys had been attacked in 1984. He was told that one piece of equipment was beyond repair since the bandits had set fire to its gas tank in December 1984. The maintenance engineer, Daniel Ferreira, explained that repairs on another piece of equipment would cost 15 million meticals.

The director said that one of the most serious problems facing the company in repairing its equipment is lack of funds. The costs are greater than current income. He also said that the situation is worsening because lately they have been able to operate only the domestic lines; the Nampula-Cuamba line has been rendered inoperable.

Rui Pereira said that 18,000 tons of various products are halted along the railway lines. The products are equivalent to 452 freight car loads, of which 309, or 11,293 tons, are in domestic traffic, and 143 car loads, or 6867 tons, in international traffic. He also said that the cargo includes food products that may spoil or be stolen.

At the end of the visit, the Governor said that ways of protecting cargo along the lines will be studied, and individual responsibilities and work

norms will be defined. Gaspar Dzimba recommended that the corn problems be investigated, and that the Railway, the Criminal Investigation Police, and the Justice department be involved.

During the visit, the Governor also went to the Industrial Pedagogical Institute, the Middle Pedagogical Institute and the First of May Pre-University School. At the schools he was informed as to their functioning and their current problems.

The Governor told future graduates that they ought to learn well how to prepare lessons so as not to have problems with their students.

12857/9835

CSO: 3442/253

MOZAMBIQUE

CABO DELGADO COTTON PRODUCTION RECOVERING

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 11 Jun 86 p 1

[Text] The small farm sector in Cabo Delgado may, in the current season, reach the best levels of cotton production in recent years. This fact, which is most likely to be achieved in the Montepuez district, could also partially compensate for the reduced production levels elsewhere in the state that resulted from the hundreds of hectares of cotton fields that were lost because they were not plowed. An important factor in the success in the agricultural sector is the incentives given by the state to small farms.

According to information given to our reporter in Montepuez by Gabriel Quirande, one of the individuals involved in the small farm sector, by the final week of last month more than 9,000 hectares out of a total of 10,000 had been weeded according to data provided by local harvesters.

Compared with last year, the agricultural campaign for small cotton farms achieved more than satisfactory levels. Last year 1,084 hectares were planted as compared with 10,000 this year. Gabriel Quirande confirmed that the increase resulted from efforts to intensify cotton production.

The attitude of the farmers toward production has proven false the sometimes public statements which have suggested that they have lost interest in cultivating cotton.

"However," says Gabriel Quirande, "insufficient support has been given to the little cotton that has been produced, and it has been lost in the fields due to inefficient marketing."

In contrast with what has happened in previous years, the support for the small farm this year began at the beginning of the season, and not at the end--at the marketing stage.

According to the director of the 400,000 Hectare Project, it was necessary to improve methods of communicating with and supporting the farmers in order to take full advantage of their productive potential in the vast areas of the Montepuez district and others.

In order to do so, production equipment and other incentives were given to the farmers at the beginning of the season, and the farmers committed themselves to cotton production. Among the incentives were clothing and electric batteries.

But according to Gabriel Quirande, the final results of the campaign are going to depend upon AGRICOM's efforts at bringing the cotton to market.

"If AGRICOM doesn't guarantee production bonuses, things are going to be very bad. First, we will lose credibility with the farmers, which will cause us to fail in the campaign; and second, much of the cotton will be left in the hands of the farmers," he said.

"The cotton produced in the private sector is good, and some part of it ought to be utilized for export purposes; this would partially compensate for the farming results supported by the state companies, which this year have been a disaster," said the director of the 400,000 Hectare Project in Montepuez to our reporter.

The private sector producers cultivated 710 hectares of cotton. According to Augusto Jose, one of the private producers, the production rate is not bad: 1 ton per hectare. He affirmed that this year the communication and support provided by the state was better than in years past.

"But there are some painful truths," said Augusto Jose. "We feel that the state ought to pay more attention to the private sector, because of all that they demand after production. We never lose money. What farmer wants to lose his investment? We always show a profit. If you support us, we will produce."

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CSO: 3442/253

NEW FISHING ENTERPRISE CREATED IN NAMPULA

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 11 Jun 86 p 2

[Text] A new business entity, Tubopesca, will open its doors on 1 August in Moussuril, Nampula. Tubopesca was authorized to operate in the zones of Chocas, Lunga and Mongicual by the outgoing governor, Feliciano Gundana, on 26 July 1985.

The installations of the new business occupy 360 square meters on a 1-hectare lot. A warehouse, an office, storage space for parts, two 30 cubic meter refrigerators, a canning plant of 40 cubic meters, and a bathhouse for the fishermen have been built. The cost of the construction materials was approximately 6 million meticals.

A fenced-in area next door contains a motor repair shop and other fishing equipment. There are two fish processing rooms, 2500 square meters for fish dryers, an all-purpose area and a water storage area with a 25,000-liter capacity.

Tubopesca owns refrigerator equipment bought from ENAFRIO in Maputo for 850,000 meticals, warranted for 1 year from startup. They also own a Toyota truck and a fiberglass power boat of the NP1 type with a Volvo Penta 10422 motor bought from PESCOM in Nampula.

Tubopesca will engage in five different types of fishing operations: drawstring nets, mesh nets, submarine, hook-and-line, and "palngre". The head of the recently created organization, Helder Meneses, guaranteed that this operation will do away completely with the speculative practices and prices previously used in Moussuril. He explained, "We are going to set up sales places located at the direction of the district authorities."

In order to achieve its objectives, Tubopesca has acquired two NP750 or NP 950 boats equipped with 6-ton motors for drawstring and high seas operations, two NP1 boats, and one fiberglass boat for submarine and hook-and-line fishing operations.

Tubopesca needs 10 harpoon guns and 10 harpoons for submarine fishing, and four air tanks with lines for the fishermen who will place the nets,

300 kilograms of P1 polyethylene net, and a motor generator with a 20-25 KVA capacity. This equipment has not yet been acquired, according to Helder Meneses, although it has been officially ordered.

The company currently employs 45 fishermen experienced at various types of fishing operations. They will hire 25 more as soon as the projects, halted at the moment for lack of cement and iron, are completed, and fishing operations are fully under way. They have two mechanics, one warehouse foreman, and two office workers.

12857/9835

CSO: 3442/253

MOZAMBIQUE

BRIEFS

SOVIET DELEGATION VISITS PRESS--The delegation from the Communist Party of the Soviet Union visited the offices of the newspapers NOTICIAS and DOMINGO in Maputo yesterday afternoon. Earlier the delegation had visited other national information media, namely Radio Mozambique, AIM, the magazine TEMPO, and Experimental Television. For about an hour and a half the delegation from PCUS, headed by Pavel Petrik, Secretary of the Communist Party of Moldavia, visited the offices of the two newspapers and talked with management representatives. The delegation was escorted by Major General Bonifacio Gruveta, member of Frelimo, and head of party's ODM's. The visitors were received at the Newspaper Society by Mario Ferro, chief editor, Henrique Costa, manager of the offices, Ferdinando Mendes, administrative head, and Francisco Assis Laice, Cell Secretary of the Frelimo party. The picture shows the Soviet delegation observing the operation of an electronic compositing machine which was restored to operation last week after being idle for 12 years. The operational status of the machine is the result of an ongoing program of equipment repair and infrastructure improvement at the newspaper; improvement in work conditions, begun at the beginning of the year, is also showing visible results. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 11 Jun 86 p 2] 12857/9835

CSO: 3442/253

1986-1987 ARMED FORCES BUDGET DETAILED

Paris AFRICAN DEFENCE JOURNAL in English Jul 86 pp 80, 81

[Text]

Opening the debate, commission chairman Demba Koita, before turning the floor over to the minister, congratulated the latter on the confidence that the President of the Republic had again renewed in him and extended his best wishes for the continued health and success of Minister Fall, his staff and his valiant Senegalese soldiers.

In his response, Minister Medoune Fall praised and thanked the national assembly for its ongoing support. He then took up the examination of the draft budget, prepared with the Ministry of Economy and Finance to conform to decree 6085/MEF/DGD/DB of October 28th, 1985 concerning preparation of the operating budget for fiscal 1986-1987. The budget totals twenty eight billion six hundred and seven million, one hundred seventy-nine thousand CFA francs (28,607,179,000), or 13.8% of the state operating budget. This compares with 28,379,708,000 francs for the current fiscal period (1985-1986) for an increase of 227,471,000 CFA francs in absolute value and 0.80% in relative value. This budget can correctly be called an austerity budget, and was scheduled to begin on July 1st of this year.

Credits requested are broken down as follows : chapter 321 (personnel) : 20,797,347,000 CFA francs; chapter 322 (equipment and materiel) : 7,258,588,000 CFA francs; chapter 323 (maintenance) : 451,000,000 CFA francs; chapter 324 (transfers) : 100,244,000 CFA francs.

Personnel expenditures

Personnel expenditures were increased by 227,029,000, an increase of 1.10%. A total of 120,197,000 francs (0.58%) is allocated to recruiting of gendarme-trainees and 106,832,000 CFA francs (0.51%) the return to national service of the 1st confederal battalion. It was noted that it is unfortunate that there has been a reduction in personnel in the administrative building management division resulting in a progressive paralysis of this widely used public service. It has been necessary to call on non-contractual personnel for teaching of classes at the Thies polytechnical school to replace Canadian teachers. Non-contractual personnel have also been hired in the same school for secretarial and typewriting work, as have specialised workers. Also, for the past 3 years, civilian personnel having retired, been fired or resigned from their armed forces or gendarmerie positions have not been replaced.

Equipment expenditures

In a world where technology is evolving at a dizzying pace, it is indispensable to upgrade and adapt facilities to the worldwide strategic security and defence situation. This is difficult and extremely costly, especially for a small developing country. There is a minimum that is indispensable, vital and urgent, however, even if one is limited to the replacement of certain arms and vehicles that have reached the end of their service lifetimes, in order to assure on-

going training and efficiency for the Senegalese Armed Forces. This chapter, despite the pressing needs, shows no new measures; an adaptation to ever-rising costs is required. The carryover of last year's sums was, however, accompanied by a minimal re-evaluation totalling 442,000 francs, a sum certain participants labelled "derisory". Members of the commission expressed their regret with regard to this state of affairs. While it may not be possible to incur enormous expenditures there is a minimum that is required to replace certain armament and vehicles that have reached the limit in terms of utility and reparability.

Maintenance expenditures

Certain buildings used by gendarmerie brigades are in danger of collapsing. It is urgent to repair them to avoid further deterioration that will prove even more costly. Part of the engineering hardware needs replacement. Despite this, the section shows that current levels have been carried over across the board.

Transfer expenditures

These expenditures cover subsidies of 36,256,000 francs and 4,840,000 francs for veterans and war victims and for trainees in Bingerville (Cote d'Ivoire) and Ouagadougou (Burkina Faso). For the foreign trainees, funding of 59,148,000 francs is accorded. This chapter simply reproduces the previous budget and was voted without comment.

To sum up, the minister stated that the portion of the amount targeted for recruiting of trainee-gendarmes would also be equal to that in the previous year's budget.

Following this clear presentation the commissioners thanked the minister and unanimously expressed - while noting their understanding of the difficulties linked to the current economic situation - their sharp concern regarding the severe restrictions in personnel, armament and logistic facilities. These restrictions could, despite the high morale that reigned in the country's armed forces, compromise their ability to react and counter certain situations.

They asked the minister to convey to the armed forces the congratulations of the national assembly for their exemplary conduct, their high morale, their sense of duty and their remarkable showing during the parade marking the 20th anniversary of the country's independence. Lastly, they stated their satisfaction with the work of the gendarmerie in rural areas. This work was worthy of praise in all aspects despite the limited resources available. This, they went

on, was also the case for the navy, which protected the Senegalese coastline. The members of the commission then put a number of questions to the minister of the armed forces.

Camp Bakel

Once again, the members of the commission expressed their concern that work had not proceeded at Camp Bakel, this despite the credits that had been regularly voted for the past four years in the equipment budget without having been released by the planning ministry.

The minister explained that the President of the Republic, aware of the problem, had decided to have the first portion of funding released this year (100,000,000 francs) for building construction. Comparable sums should follow each year until the camp had been fully realised.

Faleme enclave

This at one time inaccessible zone has long been the refuge of heavily armed poachers who decimated the rarest species among Senegalese wildlife. The members of the commission had continually called to the attention of the government the need to improve access to this remote area in order to provide for better surveillance. They noted with satisfaction that the bridge across the Faleme river had been completed, enabling closer monitoring of this zone. They extended their congratulations to the army corps of engineers through the minister, as they did for the Kheun work.

Thies polytechnical school graduates

These graduates had had great success on the job market, and their employers continued to express full satisfaction. The previous year, the commission had expressed shock at discovering that EPT graduates had been unable to find employment. They had asked the minister to report on the measures taken to remedy this situation. The minister replied that Senegalese graduating classes had been cut in half and that this year, no EPT graduates had sought work with the defence department. He further specified that a military career had been offered to two graduates.

Thies air base

The commission again brought up the problem of returning this joint Franco-Senegalese base to service. The minister indicated that this project had been delayed somewhat due to a dispute regarding the management of the applications training school, which was to be Senegalese. The matter had now been resolved as the competence of the Senegalese officers assigned to head this school was now recogni-

sed. Capable instructors, in keeping with government policies, were to be recruited abroad.

Radio operators

The commission expressed surprise at the cut in staff from 16 to 5 operators. The minister replied that radio operators served both the office of the president and the armed forces ministry. "Rest assured", he stated, "any lack in operators will be covered by the office of the president."

Buildings

Saint-Louis, the buildings at the former RTC and the northern camp were all in ruinous condition. If the army did not have the means to repair them why didn't it turn them over to civilians who would take care of repairs and maintenance, asked the members of the commission? The minister replied that the buildings at the Saint-Louis camp had not all been assigned to the army and that those that had been abandoned were not under the responsibility of his ministry. Nevertheless, 50% of the officers still had no quarters and a co-operative was being formed. This would enable them to acquire their own living quarters. Their living allowances would be paid to the co-operative to replace the fees required.

Sports battalion

The commission expressed its great pleasure at the creation by decree of a sports battalion and congratulated the mi-

nister on this initiative. They stated their conviction that sports in Senegal could not develop without support from military, secondary education and university sports formations. They suggested that the minister take advantage of the UASSU championship to recruit promising candidates. They also supported the idea that the sports battalion become a training academy. The minister thanked them for their support and noted that the sports battalion had been created with part of the general staff allotments and that this sum remained insufficient to set up a training academy. However, the battalion was active in all sports, although results varied due to the means of recruiting used. Members of the battalion remained with it only temporarily (2 years). Furthermore, they were soldiers first and athletes second and thus obliged to perform the different training duties along with the rest of the soldiers.

In conclusion, the minister pointed out that in the world today, the rate at which technology was evolving and weaponry being modernised was so fast that it was difficult and costly for a developing country to keep up. Nevertheless, he went on, the Senegalese chief of state was keenly aware of the problems facing the nation and particularly its valiant armed forces. Ongoing measures would be taken with regard to compensation for military personnel and optimising their workload.

/9317

CSO: 3400/294

BRIEFS

REFUGEE FIGURES--Jean-Pierre Hocke, the new United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, managed in a five-day visit to Somalia to persuade Mogadishu of the need to move the Togwajaleh refugee camp, something which they had hitherto refused to do. Some 80,000 Ethiopian refugees have been crammed into Togwajaleh in extremely unhealthy conditions in recent months after fleeing from Addis Ababa's villagisation programme. Epidemics of measles and relapsing fever have been the cause of numerous deaths in the camp. A UNHCR official told THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER that there are no plans to set up a tripartite commission of the UNHCR, Ethiopia and Somalia, or to repatriate the new refugees, who are mainly Oromos and ethnic Somalis. The repatriation programme for the refugees from the Ogaden war, concerning some 300,000 people, also seems to have come to a standstill. Somalia claims to be sheltering a total of 850,000 refugees at present. [Text] [Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 5 Jul 86 p 3] /9317

CSO: 3400/294

PUBLIC SECURITY RESTORED, ECONOMIC POLICY STILL LACKING

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 8 Jul 86 p 3

[Article by Guenter Krabbe: "The Ugandans Are Disillusioned--They Are Not Embittered"]

[Text] The unskilled worker in the factory, the porter in the market, the office messenger at the ministry work 8 or 9 hours a day, 6 days a week and receive some 6,000 schillings at the end of the month. This is the level to which the government of the East African country of Uganda had raised the minimum wage 2 years ago; and things have remained that way. However, prices have run away. If prices more than double within a month, if they increase 10-fold or 18-fold during the course of a year, then it does not make a lot of sense to compute a rate of inflation. In actual fact then, it doesn't even make sense to work.

Six thousand Ugandan schillings are worth \$1.20 today or perhaps DM 2.65. A bunch of cooking bananas, the basic food for Ugandans such as rice or bread, potatoes or cornmeal elsewhere, costs 10,000 schillings in the market in the capital city of Kampala and lasts a family of five persons 2-3 days. A kilogram of fish costs 4,500 schillings, a kilogram of soup meat 3,500 schillings, a pineapple goes for 1,800 schillings. Sugar, the most important source of energy when one cannot afford fat or meat, costs 12,000-15,000 schillings per kilogram.

How can the people live on this amount of money? The reporter pays \$99 per night in his hotel which is a lower middle class establishment, but which is considered to be the peak of luxury in Uganda. The room boy who sweeps and makes the bed and receives the minimum wage would have to work almost 7 years for this amount. The better-paid waiter would have to work 2 months to earn this amount. He earns 18,000 schillings a month, as much as a policeman. What can one expect from a policeman who cannot even keep his family above water for a week on his monthly salary? Will he arrest a thief or would he rather let him go for a share of the booty?

"What shall I do," asked a department chief in a ministry of this reporter, "if my office messenger steals a package of carbon paper and sells it in the city? Naturally, I yell at him. But is he a criminal? The man stares at me and asks: 'Bwane, jinsi gani? How was that, sir?' And, in truth, how is he

to come to grips with his wages--how is he to live?" And so the department chief lets the miscreant go. But the carbon paper is not locked up in future because, for 15 years, the lock has been missing from the door. Incidentally, the department chief receives a high salary. It is equivalent to that of the chief physician in a government hospital. The doctor in a mission hospital receives less.

No one can explain to this reporter why the people even work for such wages which one would not dare to give as a tip elsewhere. But they do it. Perhaps they want to assure themselves of a job against the time when things will again improve. They are not without roots and tied to city life. Like all cities in East Africa, the first-generation residents of Kampala either themselves came from the land or are children of new migrants. They all still have relatives in the villages, most still have their shambas, most still have their small acreage, many still have their wives in the country to till the fields. They could return at any time and would have sufficient food to eat. No other country in East or Central Africa is as fruitful as Uganda and no country on the entire continent is so well provided with water. In fact, thousands upon thousands retreated to the country and into the bush when the despotic Idi Amin devastated the city economy--the factories, trade, the administration--and when his military broke into the houses and apartments with murder in their heart. When, under the next dictator Obote the military burned the villages and also slaughtered the people on the land, many returned to the city. There they now hoped that the economy would recover and that life would become easier once more.

But will it become easier? The new regime of guerrilla leader Museveni is still completely occupied with establishing itself following the long civil war. Armed groups which have not become reconciled to their own defeat or, better said, have not become reconciled to the victory by the Museveni group, still exist. In the Karakomja region, what comes out of the Kalaschnikov is more the law of the land than ever before. Although the political parties have been obligated to stand still and to be silent in return for being able to send powerless ministers to serve in the cabinet, the maneuvering continues beneath the surface, even more than before. Journalists, officials, soldiers, and constantly new groups are ordered by the regime to attend political seminars where the new thinking is to be imparted to them.

Thus far, the regime has not taken any time to develop an economic policy. No one knows what the course will be, whether the regime will actually favor any kind of socialism or whether it will give the people economic freedom. Not a single businessman has yet begun to rebuild his establishment or his enterprise or even to make new investments. Abroad, the enthusiasm over the downfall of Obote and the reestablishment of public security has dissipated; developmental aid is missing. Museveni has been in power now for half a year, but has not brought the better life. Ugandans are disillusioned, very disillusioned. But they are not embittered. They have even found their friendliness and politeness again--something which had been abandoned for 20 long years. The fact that shooting is not heard every night and that people no longer disappear, villages no longer burn, the fact that murders and assaults are no longer done by the military but by completely ordinary robbers--this is worth a lot to them and permits them to tolerate this intolerable life.

POLICE ARREST 'UNDISCIPLINED' SOLDIERS

Blantyre DAILY TIMES in English 20 Jun 86 p 7

[Text]

KAMPALA. Military indiscipline, the bane of everyday life in Uganda for decades, has reappeared in Kampala, where troops have started driving army vehicles on unofficial errands and shooting unnecessarily at criminals.

The commander of the government's National Resistance Army (NRA), Elly Tumwine, said in a statement that the military authorities had arrested trigger-happy soldiers and rounded up 10 army vehicles moving without orders.

The NRA of president Yoweri Museveni, which swept into Kampala in January has had a reputation for discipline and respect for civilians.

Burglary

Commander Tumwine said burglary and car theft had also returned to the city suburbs over the last two days despite an extensive crackdown on crime earlier this month.

Twenty suspects have been arrested and four guns with ammunition confiscated in a new campaign to combat the resurgence, radio Uganda said on Sunday.

Detainees

Forty other detainees were still in custody last Thursday after the earlier week-long police and army operation which netted 1,390 rifles and 43 unregistered vehicles.

Tumwine said the authorities were taking serious steps to stamp out crime and appealed to the public to come forward with information on any criminal activity.

"Criminals are definitely going to be dealt with ruthlessly and the public will be kept informed all the time," he added.

Police said armed men stole seven cars since Thursday night. In each case, soldiers had opened fire in attempts to stop them. — Reuter

/9317
CS0: 3400/303

SWEDISH AID AGENCY RECOMMENDS EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE

Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 14 Jun 86 p 15

[Article by Peter Bratt]

[Text] SIDA [Swedish International Development Authority] wants to give Uganda nearly 30 million kronor in immediate aid. Most of that amount is earmarked for transportation to get the war-devastated country back on its feet. According to SIDA, this would help the Ugandan Government achieve national reconciliation.

The situation in Uganda has changed drastically this year. The previous military regime was overthrown by the liberation movement known as the NRM [National Resistance Movement] under the leadership of the current president, Musaweni. His forces captured Kampala in January, and by April the NRM was in control of the entire country.

"Law and order seem to have been established within a short time following 15 years of conflict and terror," says SIDA in its proposal to the Swedish Government, which is expected to decide in a couple of weeks to grant the aid.

According to SIDA, the most important step in the short term is to begin the transportation of foodstuffs from the country's southern and western areas to the capital, Kampala.

Reconciliation

If the government is to bring about rapid reconciliation among the various ethnic groups and thereby lay the foundation for lasting and permanent peace, there must be rapid material improvements. This means that transportation--trucks and fuel--must be improved immediately.

SIDA is therefore recommending that 10 million kronor be channeled into the transportation sector through the SCC [Swedish Cooperative Center], which is the aid organization of the KF [Consumer's Cooperative Union]. The rest of the aid will be used mainly to assist refugees and provide clean water and functioning sewers. The latter assistance will be provided through private Swedish organizations and the United Nations.

The Ugandan Government has turned to Sweden and asked for help. President Musaweni's family—his wife and children—lived in Goteborg until a couple of months ago, when they were able to return to Uganda. The minister of health was in Uppsala just recently and returned home with his family, which had been granted refugee status in Uppsala.

Regular Aid Recipient?

Should this effort be viewed as the first step toward adding Uganda to the list of countries regularly receiving Swedish aid?

"There were plans in the early 1970's to make Uganda a regular recipient of Swedish aid, but they fell through, of course, when Idi Amin came to power," says Bo Stensson, who is head of SIDA's Disaster Office, which handled the proposal for aid to Uganda.

Bo Stensson says: "It is too early to say what will happen in that connection, but it is clear that this is a quite extensive effort. It all depends on the political intentions within the Swedish Government."

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CSO: 3650/244

KAMPALA SEEN FACING LONG TERM WATER SHORTAGE

Kampala WEEKLY TOPIC in English 25 Jun 86 pp 1, 16

[Text]

Kampala residents may go thirsty for yet a long time, unless the National Water and Sewerage Corporation (NWSC) devises a system of pumping an extra 17 million gallons (about 58 million litres) of water into the capital city and its suburbs.

Presently, Kampala City boasts more than 700,000 residents, who, according to the Managing Director of NWSC, Mr. H. Onok, are supposed to be consuming a total of 32 million gallons (about 121 million litres) of water daily. But unfortunately, the Gaba Water Works can only pump a miserable 15 million gallons (about 50 million litres) which is often on and off.

The water and sewerage system throughout Kampala City and the suburbs need complete overhaul due to neglect by the past governments.

Kampala water mains run for a total of 300 km, and most of these mains have broken down completely. The system should have been replaced or altered over the last 15 years but due to mismanagement and political chaos nobody cared to do repairs.

An additional pumping station with a 15 million gallons (about 50 million litres) installed capacity to boost the ever increasing population was said to have been recommended by the World Health Organisation (WHO) report of 1972-74 but was neglected by the Amin regime.

Reacting to the water shortage in the city and its suburbs, Mr. Onok blamed the past regimes for lack of adequate attendance to the water system.

"For 20 years, the water system was neglected and as a result machines and pipes wore out. The chlorine to kill germs in water and other chemical action affected the steel pipe system. The pipes got corroded with time and the corporation had no spare parts to replace them," he explained.

Gaba Water Works was supposed to have been updated by 1971 and expanded to meet the present demand. The amount of water now being supplied to Kampala (15 million gallons per day) is said to be a pre-1971 capacity.

While between 1971 to date the population has increased, there has not been any additional increase in water supply. Besides, most of the water appliances in some houses (especially Custodian Board premises) have been rotting and with no replacement. Most pipes are blocked and clogged. Even the little water pumped either find it hard to reach the consumer or flow freely through burst pipes.

Another reason causing shortage of water in the city was said to be the fluctuation in electricity supply, and at times complete power failure. Gaba water works use big pumps of 150-250 horse power that need a lot of power. And with fluctuating electricity, it interrupts the normal water supply.

However, the corporation, in spite of the current constant electricity power cuts has not bothered to procure a standby generator at Gaba works. It was learnt that a loan is now being sought to buy a generator.

On the rehabilitation of the existing water and sewerage system Mr. Onak said that the corporation was still executing the first phase of the World Bank rehabilitation project of the national water system.

The programme will involve laying a new pumping main from Gaba to Muyenga, a trunk main from Muyenga to Naguru, along Jinja Road to Nakasero and onwards and updating the existing booster stations around Kampala.

The project was scheduled to end by July 1967 with the 1st phase, but due to the intervention of wars it has been set back the project by 5 months. The phase is therefore likely to be completed by the end of that year.

The Managing Director, was pessimistic that even after the completion of the 1st phase, the supply of water would not meet the present higher demand. He envisaged the output to increase by about 30-40 percent.

/9317
CSO: 3400/303

COMMENTATORS DIFFER ON NATION'S FIVE-YEAR PLAN

People Take Second Place

Gweru MOTO in English No 46 pp 5-6

[Text]

THE first thing that strikes one about the FFNDP is its modest targets:

- (a) The anticipated growth rate is 5.1% p.a. compared with 8% in the last Plan.
- (b) The number of people to be settled on land is targeted at 15 000 families each year, compared to 54 000 families in the Transitional Plan.
- (c) The total formal sector employment to be generated during the five-year Plan period is anticipated to be a modest figure of 144 000, that is, an average of 28 800 jobs a year. This is a far cry from the 85 000 school leavers seeking jobs last year rising to probably 120 000 by the end of the Plan period.

One must be forgiven for asking the question: what is the point of "planning" if the Plan only caters for a small percentage of the nation's population? Does it mean that all the others not provided for in the Plan must "plan" for themselves? Let us put this in more concrete terms.

Nobody has carried out a precise estimate of how many people in Zimbabwe need land and resettlement. At a guess, one would say that the long years of colonial deprivation and the ensuing war of liberation had left at least a million families in need of more or better land. Since independence, however, only about 40 000 families have been settled.

If the Government manages to settle an additional 75 000 families in the next five years, as provided for in the Plan, the total number of families settled in the first ten years after independence would be 115 000 families. This is barely 11.5 percent of the at least million families who we estimate need land and resettlement.

Similarly, if we now look at those seeking formal employment, we estimate that over the next five years there are likely to be at least 500 000 school-leavers alone looking for jobs. Add to this the officially recognised back-log of 235 000. If we add to these another 250 000 (very conservatively estimated) who will be forced out of the communal areas trying to seek jobs in the urban centres, we have a total of a million people seeking jobs in the next five years. Against this, the FFNDP promises to find jobs for only 144 000, that is about 15% of the million job-seekers.

In other words, there is something seriously wrong with the whole "planning" concept of the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning, for, by its own admission, it cannot "plan" for more than 10% to 15% of the most significant sections of our population. For the remaining 85% to 90% of the population, the Government will provide some kind of infrastructure, such as schools, roads and farm inputs, but to all intents and purposes they must look after themselves.

The fact that the Plan can provide for only a small fraction of the population is not surprising, for it takes not a "people-oriented" approach to planning, but a "production-oriented" approach to it. In other words, instead of asking how the 8.5 million people of Zimbabwe can best employ themselves in creative and productive work, the Plan sets out "production targets" and on that basis it has determined how many people can fit into those targets.

Development is seen as some kind of a "technical" process, and the leading role here is given to CAPITAL and not to PEOPLE. In other words, it is capital that sets

limits to development and not people. The people become, to use the economist's jargon, a "dependent" variable. The people, from the economist's perspective, are not human beings, but "labour power" and their "employability" is determined by the amount of CAPITAL available. In the final analysis, it is the availability of capital that sets limits to the resettlement programme and the employment programme.

In line with this essentially CAPITALIST concept of "development," the FFNDP attempts to look for capital, wherever it can find it, to generate the targeted 5% p.a. growth in the country. The planners have calculated that the country needs about \$7 000 million of investment over the Plan period.

\$5 291 million (or 74,25%) of the total investment must, according to the "production-orientation" of the Plan, go into what the Plan calls the "material production sectors" of the economy. Only

\$1 836 million will be put into what the document calls the "non-material production sectors", which include housing, education, health and public administration.

Even as regards the "material production sectors," the Plan makes a distinction between the main "production sectors" (agriculture, mining and manufacturing), and the rest of them (electricity and water, construction, distribution, hotels and restaurants, and transport and communications). The first group of "main" production sectors will receive \$3 350 million of the total investment, and the second group \$1 941 million.

Within the main "production sectors" there is a further discrimination in favour of MANUFACTURING, which Plan regards as the "key sector" for changing the structure of Zimbabwe's economy. The manufacturing sector thus is to receive 20% of the investible funds (\$1 390 m.), or

somewhat less than all the social services put together.

If we examine the import strategy, the distribution in favour of manufacturing comes out even more sharply, for industrial productions account for 95% of all planned merchandise imports, while agriculture and mining products the remaining 5%.

It is clear thus that the ideological thrust of the FFNDP is "productivist" with capital rather than people as the main motivating force.

Now let us look at where this capital is going to come from. We have seen that the planners have worked out that to achieve an average growth of 5% p.a. over the Plan period, the country needs to invest \$7,126 million in gross fixed capital formation. Of this, \$4,500 million is expected to come from the Public Sector Investment Programme (PSIP), and \$2,500 million from the private sector. At first glance, these look impressive figures. The private sector appears to play a minor role in the investment programme. One could cite these figures to "prove" that the planners are trying to bring the economy under the state, and therefore "nationalist" control.

However, a closer analysis shows that nothing is further from the truth, because two-thirds of the PSIP investment, according to the Plan itself, is from Foreign capital. Indeed, if one were to look more closely at the one-third presumably secured from "local" capital, one would probably discover that the bulk of this capital too would come from banks and financing institutions which are either foreign financed or foreign owned and controlled.

We are further told that out of the total PSIP of nearly \$4,500 million, some \$1,390 million (or about 30% of the total PSIP investment portfolio) will be channelled in strategic industries through the ZDC and the IDC. We already know, however, from the Plan itself, that the bulk of this capital will come

from foreign sources. In addition, private sector, in turn, is expected to invest \$1,000 million in these industries. It is thus clear that foreign and private capital is likely to dominate production in the most strategic industries under the umbrella of the "state" sector.

Therefore, it is not surprising that the private sector in Zimbabwe is beginning to flex its muscles, knowing as it does, that without it the country will not be able to fulfill its FFNDP targets. In a series of articles following the publication of the Plan, the private and foreign sectors' mouthpiece in Zimbabwe, the FINANCIAL GAZETTE has been putting veritable conditions necessary to motivate the private sector to invest their capital in Zimbabwe, such as a greater access to foreign exchange, a relaxed import programme, wage determination through direct negotiations with the owners of capital and easy transferability of profits out of the country. Unless these conditions are met, the FINANCIAL GAZETTE has warned, Government might find that the growth targets for the FFNDP are too "ambitious".

The difficulty of relying on foreign capital to bring about development is twofold, both reasons paradoxically opposed to each other. If foreign capital does come in, then it extracts a severe price from the people, turning them into a dependent "labour" force, and paying them meagre wages to sustain them, while the bulk of the people still go without employment. This is the root cause of the so-called "debt problem" of the Third World Countries. If, on the other hand, this capital does not come in because the conditions it puts are not fulfillable, then the country's resources are not developed. This is the grim irony of capitalist strategies of development as these apply to conditions of production in our country. What we need is a more imaginative planning concept which makes People the main motive force of development, and capital a "dependent variable".

Unemployment To Get Worse

Gweru MOTO in English No 46 86 pp 6-7

[Text] The problem of growing unemployment in Zimbabwe is becoming increasingly pressing. Almost every week some conference or ministerial statement makes reference to the problem. The First Five-Year National Development Plan is no exception. In the introductory review of the performance of the economy, it says: "Indeed, the problem of unemployment is a major national issue and it looms as one of the most socially destabilising problems throughout the Plan period."

In view of this concern, it is disappointing that the planners have very little to say about how they plan to reduce the problem. The only explicit passage dealing with employment says:

"The creation of additional employment opportunities is intended to provide the majority of able-bodied Zimbabweans with gainful employment. Detailed survey of the economy shows that the issue of unemployment could continue to be one of the major problems during the Plan period. In spite of the resumption of

economic growth in 1984, and the Plan target of overall growth rate of 5.1%, unemployment could remain unacceptable high unless Government makes concerted efforts in channelling investment into areas that have potential for generating employment opportunities. In this connection Government will divert about 47.0% of total investment into productive sectors of the economy."

Thus the primary instrument for dealing with unemployment is intended to be investment, with the emphasis on the productive sectors of the economy—agriculture, mining and manufacturing. The planners are not very optimistic about the likely results of this strategy. The figures they present show that they actually expect the proportion of the working age population in formal wage employment to fall over the plan period. In other words, they expect that, even if all the targets of the Plan are met, the unemployment problem will get worse.

Unfortunately, the Plan is more of a statement of intention rather than a programme of action. Furthermore, it is in the nature of plans that the published document is simply the tip of the iceberg, representing only a small fraction of the work that has gone into its formulation. It therefore does not present all the reasoning that lies behind what appears in print. However, in order to assess the Plan, we do need to try and reconstruct what the Planners' reasoning probably was. To do this, it is useful to begin with what they see as the causes of unemployment.

They identify three primary causes--the

recession and drought, wage increases, and rapid population growth: "In summary, therefore, the primary causes of growth in unemployment were: the decline in the economy's labour absorptive capacity which resulted from the economic difficulties of three successive years of drought and recession, and the tendency among enterprises to shift from labour intensive to capital intensive techniques of production on account of wage increases. Rapid population growth also aggravated the problem."

On this basis it seems reasonable that the main solution should be to try and increase the economy's absorptive capacity by building up the stock of productive capital through investment. It also makes sense to extend family planning services as is the intention. It might also be logical to restrict wage increases, although this is not suggested in the Plan.

However, despite the apparently reasonable connection between the causes of the problem and the general thrust of the Planners' proposals, one is still left with a feeling of dissatisfaction on two counts. Firstly, given the seriousness which the planners acknowledge the problem to be, one might be disappointed that they can only recommend strategies which, *by their own admission*, will not only fail to solve it but will

allow it to worsen. Desperate situations require desperate remedies. Is there actually nothing that can be done, other than to pursue essentially the same policies which have failed to work in the past and, according to the Planners, will fail to work in the future?

The second reason for dissatisfaction lies with the apparent reasoning which lies behind the planners' analysis of the causes of the problem. The three reasons given are correct, but they represent only the immediate causes. They are a shorthand way of summarising a much more complex chain of causes, which it is worth examining, so as to get to grips with the real issues.

Why did the drought and international recession "cause" unemployment in the formal sector? Primarily, because they reduced the level of demand in the economy. This being so, it seems anomalous on the face of it that, at the height of a recession caused by lack of demand, the government entered into an agreement with the IMF which aimed directly at reducing demand further, through restraints on both the budget deficit and wage increases.

When we look further, however, there is apparent sense in the move. Both the world recession and the drought caused export

earnings to fall, which not only reduced demand but also aggravated Zimbabwe's endemic foreign exchange shortage. This compounded the unemployment problem, as firms laid off workers because of a shortage of necessary imported inputs.

It was argued that to deal with this, Zimbabwe had to "maintain its international competitiveness", by keeping down domestic cost inflation. This was further interpreted as meaning it was necessary to keep a lid on wage increases and a check on inflationary increases in money supply caused by rapid expansion of government borrowing. On the basis of this reasoning it was reasonable to operate a wage freeze and to attempt to curtail the expansion of government expenditure.

An alternative analysis is however, possible. Throughout the period Zimbabwe appears to have maintained its share of world exports: this suggests that competitiveness was not the problem, but rather that it was the contraction of the world market. Furthermore, there is some evidence to suggest that Zimbabwe's exports of manufactured products see the export market as a residual, that their exports expand when domestic demand expands. Cutting demand would, in these circumstances, tend to reduce exports of these goods. A policy of demand restraint was not only unnecessary but possibly aggravated the problem.

Of course, for traditional exports from the mining and agricultural sector a rise in domestic demand has only negative effects, since they feel only the cost implications but do not benefit from the expansion of the domestic market. One of the serious issues which has to be tackled is how to balance the conflicts between these sectors; what exchange rate policy should be adopted, how should foreign exchange be allocated, what tariff structure is appropriate, and so on. On these things the Plan appears silent.

Turning to wages as a cause of unemployment, it seems so obvious that wage

increases cause unemployment that it is often treated as axiomatically true by commentators, Zimbabwe's planners not excepted. But what is the reasoning behind this article of faith? The planners state that wage increases cause "enterprises to shift from labour-intensive to capital-intensive techniques of production." This argument is correct only in so far as the wage increases caused an increase in the cost of labour relative to that of capital equipment.

This requires a detailed analysis of such things as interest rates (which have doubled for most borrowers since 1980), import prices (which have risen by about 35%), the cost implications of forex shortages, and so on. It also requires an analysis of changes in labour productivity. There is no published analysis of this sort available, but if there were, it would probably show that labour costs have indeed risen relative to capital costs, but not by as much as a casual look at minimum wage changes would suggest. If this is so, two implications might be drawn.

Firstly, wage increases are probably not as significant a cause of unemployment as employers and the planners would have us believe. Given the effect of wage increases on domestic demand, and the importance of this in determining the level of activity in the economy, there is some basis for arguing that rising wages lead to a reduction in unemployment.

Secondly, even if there has been a relative increase in labour costs, this is in part because many government's policies actually keep down capital costs. Low interest rates, depreciation allowances for tax purposes, over-valued exchange rates, tariff rebates on equipment, etc. effectively keep down the net cost of capital. This is done on the grounds that this stimulates the overall level of investment. It may do so (although even that is debatable), but it also exacerbates any tendency to replace workers by machines. □

Productive Sectors To Benefit

Gweru MOTO in English No 46 86 p 9

[Text]

THE critical factor in the success or otherwise of the Five Year National Development Plan is that of investment. A central theme running through the Plan is the role which investment plays in the development of agriculture, mining and manufacturing as well as the service sectors.

The measure of the magnitude of the investment is given by the term Gross Fixed Capital Formation. This is the engine which will drive the planned growth in the economy by about five percent a year. Over \$7 000 (seven thousand) million will be spent on the engine between now and 1990.

What is more important is that nearly half of this huge sum will be spent on the productive sectors. It is these sectors which generate the wealth that will underpin the economic transformation of the Zimbabwean society.

The Plan is a fascinating document, written by a finely balanced hand. It hints at serious economic problems, but it also offers hope for the future. It is uncompromising about the difficulties faced during the drought years which were exacerbated by certain necessities. For instance employment in the productive sectors declined during 1983 and 1984 but in the social sectors (education, health etc.) employment grew rapidly.

As the Plan says, this was one of the most destabilizing factors in the economy, since money was spent on these sectors when the economy was not generating wealth. However such expenditure was necessary to redress the failures of past governments.

In the next five years the entire investment strategy is aimed at reversing the trend. Only 25 percent of investment is going into the social services.

Another 25 percent will go to infrastructural areas such as construction, transport and electricity. The rest goes to agriculture, mining and manufacturing. If one looks at the Public sector investment programme which is Government's tool for change, a similar trend is shown, but with housing also given a boost.

In some ways the Plan tries to be all things to all men. Only time will prove where the true emphasis lies. Only in 1990 will we be able to sit and judge whether the Zimbabwean economy and society has been transformed. Central to the balancing act is the role allocated to the private sector in the investment programme.

Nearly 40 percent or in monetary terms over \$2 500 million is the share expected from domestic private investment. It has an even larger role in terms of financing the whole fixed capital formation. The Plan outlines some ways it intends to encourage the private sector "to undertake projects for expansion of existing productive capacity as well as for the establishment of new production facilities".

Apart from the general improvement in the economy, the Government will take steps in the fields of tax, wage policy, prices, import allocations and other areas to stimulate investment.

Does this mean the rigid controls of the labour market, price control and the high

level of taxation are to change? There are strong hints to this effect in the plan.

Then there are the strong words to encourage foreign investment. Foreign private investment is small (only \$200 million during the plan period) but of critical importance is transferring technology and opening up new labour employing enterprises. Foreign loans which are also influenced by the state of the economy play an important part in the investment programme.

There is an intention to create an Investment Register. It will be the shopping list for foreign and local investors, and it will be essential to clarifying where and how development will occur.

But as mentioned, the Plan is counter-balanced by another line of thought which emphasises the role of the state. For example when referring to the manufacturing sector the Plan says "Government will increase its participation in the manufacturing industry because it is both the key sector in overall economic development, as well as the decisive sector in the physical restructuring of the economy".

There are similar statements in the mining and financial sectors, where the aim is to localise and increase state control of those industries or sectors deemed strategic.

This is clear in the overall objectives of the Plan, which reads as a firm socialist tract. The private sector will be transformed and controlled. Transformed from foreign ownerships to local, and controlled by state participation.

But perhaps the most curious phrase is the following objective which says "encouragement and acceptance of private local investment and foreign investment on terms conducive to, or consistent with socialist transformation".

The Plan may be caught in a Catch-22 situation. Employment generation is essential. It can only be created and sustained by the productive sectors. This means a dynamic economy offering rewards to those who invest, and to those who will build new industries. But dynamism needs an entrepreneurial spirit, it needs motivated managers and workers.

It needs co-operatives which can see material benefits for their efforts. But it must also be a socialist economy, which is controlled and driven by the state.

Yet without the stultifying bureaucracy which can easily drain the investors' spirit. This is the challenge facing the next five years of development. []

ZIMBABWE

MINISTER ADDRESSES CHURCH BODY ON RSA STRUGGLE

MB160646 Harare Domestic Service in English 1745 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Text] As the fight against apartheid continues to intensify, churches in South Africa and Namibia should brace themselves for difficult times. The remark was made by the minister of information, posts, and telecommunications, Comrade Nathan Shamuyarira, when he addressed a 2-day seminar of the Zimbabwe Council of Churches in Harare today.

Comrade Shamuyarira called on the churches to give all forms of assistance to those waging a relentless war against South Africa's policy of racial segregation. He said the transfer of power to the [word indistinct] is a delicate (?process) which needs (?tact), understanding, and [word indistinct].

The minister (?also) said the dark clouds of war and conflict are gathering in southern Africa, because of the intransigence of the Botha administration, which is now under pressure from the oppressed black majority and the international community.

Comrade Shamuyarira told participants that the organized masses in South Africa are now ready to take greater risks for the liberation of their country. The minister added that funerals of fallen comrades have become moments of solidarity and the segregated African townships have become areas of great agitation and violent opposition to the evil policy of apartheid.

Comrade Shamuyarira pointed out that the oppressed masses [words indistinct] inside South Africa are now on the offensive, while the Boers are on the defensive.

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CSO: 3400/278

EXPERTS REPORT 'HIGH LIKELIHOOD' OF EXPLOITABLE RESERVES

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 15 Jul 86 p 14

[Article by Robin Drew]

[Text]

The prospects of Zimbabwe becoming an oil producer are looking better according to expert opinion which says there is a "high likelihood" of exploitable reserves being found in the Zambezi Valley.

In April a team of West German and Zimbabwe scientists was sent to the valley on a ground-based survey.

This followed an airborne magnetic survey in 1982 which indicated that there could be deposits of oil or natural gas east of Mashumbi Pools.

Now, according to the magazine of the Wildlife Society of Zimbabwe, experts have been encouraged by the work done so far and conservationists are taking seriously the possibility of oil extraction becoming a reality.

Wildlife areas

Exploration is taking place to the east of the major wildlife areas where potential oil-bearing sediments up to 8 km deep have been located.

The article says if the expert opinion is borne out, exploration seems almost certain to spread westwards into wildlife areas such as the Mana Pools National Park where, it says, deep sedimentary deposits have also been found.

Conservationists want to see environmental planning brought in as an integral part of the project.

Uranium deposits are also being investigated and, the report says, it is understood that at least one viable deposit has been located in the Dande communal land, close to the Dande safari area.

A West German company, Saarberg Interplan, is assessing prospects for exploitation.

The report says that as with uranium, a world oil glut and falling prices may delay exploitation.

"However," it says, "such factors could be overridden by the urgent need to reduce Zimbabwe's dependence on imported oil at immense cost in foreign exchange."

Last year Zimbabwe spent R330 million on fuel imports. Most of its oil comes in refined form from Kuwait, which provides 66 percent of the country's needs under one-year supply contracts.

Last year the Gulf state exported 300 000 tons to Zimbabwe. It reaches Zimbabwe through the fuel pipeline from Beira to Mutare. Zimbabwe troops guard the pipeline in Mozambique against attacks from MNR rebels.

Doubled number

The last reported attack on the pipeline was in August last year when Zimbabwe doubled the number of its soldiers in Mozambique to more than 10 000.

The most serious disruption occurred at the beginning of 1983 when saboteurs blew up the fuel tank farm in Beira and shortly afterwards damaged the pumping station at Maforza.

The crisis lasted a month with huge queues at filling stations, transport brought to a halt in the rural areas and resultant food shortages.

/9317

CSO: 3400/285

ZIMBABWE

BRIEFS

ZAPU MEMBER CLEARED--Harare--Mr Sydney Malunga, a member of Zimbabwe's opposition PF-Zapu Party, was acquitted on Friday of charges of helping rebels, but he still faces allegations of plotting to topple the government. The state alleged Mr Malunga, a Parliamentarian, gave money and clothing to the insurgents active in southern Matabeleland Province in the past four years. He denied the charges. Delivering judgment, the magistrate, Mr Paddington Garwe, blamed police for carrying out a "poor investigation." Sapa-Reuter [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 14 Jul 86 p 13] /9317

AID DEAL WITH CUBA SIGNED--Havana--Cuba will help Zimbabwe in education, health and agriculture under a new three-year cooperation agreement signed by the two countries, the State media reported yesterday. The agreement was signed in Havana on Saturday by Cuba's leading expert on African Affairs, Mr Jorge Risquet, and Zimbabwe's Education Minister, Mr Dzingai Mutumbuka. Although Mr Risquet does not hold any formal post in the Cuban Government, he is a member of the ruling Communist Party Politburo. Under the terms of the agreement, Cuba will train 1 200 Zimbabwean teachers at special colleges for African students on the Isle of Youth south of Havana. Cuba will send doctors to work in Zimbabwe and help the country to develop its pharmaceutical industry. The Communist-ruled country will help Zimbabwe with cattle breeding, the development of sugar cane sub-products and the administration of State farms and cooperatives.--Sapa-R [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 14 Jul 86 p 13] /9317

CSO: 3400/285

SOUTH AFRICA

DISNEYLAND-LIKE PARK PLANNED FOR BOPHUTHATSWANA

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 11 Jun 86 p 18

[Article: "Disneyland for Neighboring State"]

[Text] Johannesburg. - Southern Africa is soon going to get its own and unique Disneyland. And just like the imaginative Mr Sol Kerzner gave South Africans a Las Vegas in miniature with his Sun City, that big boss of Sun International announced here yesterday that his group has approved a capital project of 160 million rands, 60 million rands of which will be used only for setting up the theme park. The park, which will be set up just north of Ga-Rankuwa in Bophuthatswana, will not now have the world-famous Disneyland personalities, but will be designed according to the same theme, with similar breath-taking scenes and exciting fun rides. The only difference is that it will have a typical African -- or rather Tswanan -- character. A new 40-million rand hotel adapted to the African theme will be erected as part of the project.

Sun International has in the past 18 months spent about 125 million rands on expanding its existing sites and, according to Mr Kerzner, this new capital project of altogether 160 million rands is merely a continuation of the company's policy to constantly expand further. This means that the group has taken on capital spending projects of altogether about 300 million rands within just over three years. The new project will be part of the Sun Bop-Group.

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CSO: 3401/161

SOUTH AFRICA

GOVERNMENT AID TO FARMERS PRAISED

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 9 Jun 86 p 6

[Editorial: "A Necessary Injection"]

[Text] The 262 million rands which has now been approved by the government to help farmers in the drought zones of the summer rain region is a significant economic injection for the agricultural communities affected. Farmers in general have ended up in an ever more unfavorable position in recent years, mainly due to inflation. Volkskas [People's Bank] points out in its recent economic survey that the price index for farm needs increased by 19.0 percent last year as opposed to an increase of 8.6 percent in production prices and an average inflation rate of 16.2 percent. The bank also says that the debt burden relationship in the farm sector has gradually weakened -- from 11.5 percent in 1975 to 26.5 percent last year. In such circumstances it is obvious that farmers who on top of this are ravaged by drought should be actively helped.

People who so easily criticize the government for its aid to farmers should realize that agriculture is one of the cornerstones of the country's economy. It is now more necessary than ever for South Africa to produce enough food for its rapidly growing population. The import of food has become very expensive due to the fall in the value of the rand. Moreover, there is the possibility of still more sanctions against the country. South Africa already has serious problems because of pressure on the rand and unrest. Food shortages could make it worse. It is necessary for agricultural production to be substantially raised with more judicious financing and better methods. Food has also become an important political weapon in a continent and world in which more and more people are suffering from hunger.

13084

CSO: 3401/161

BUSINESSMEN'S INVOLVEMENT IN SOLUTION TO PROBLEMS VIEWED

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 10 Jun 86 p 10

[Editorial: "Businessmen's Plans"]

The comprehensive proposals for economic and political reforms which more than 600 of South Africa's foremost business leaders have now come up with shows an honest attempt to find solutions to difficult national problems. From the time devoted to formulating recommendations, it is evident that the business sector did not just want to shoot in the dark. In several cases the businessmen even tried to spell out particularities as to how certain problems ought to be handled. Whether they discovered new wisdoms or solutions in the process is another question. One of the most important proposals in the Unisa Report is, for example, that direct political representation should be instituted for Blacks at all levels of government. That should occur through negotiation with recognized black leaders. But is that not precisely the government's aim? Talks are indeed going on with some black leaders. The problem is to give political credibility to those talks. That will be possible if respected black leaders are willing to promise their support to the proposed National Council in public. They are hesitant about doing that in the current climate of unrest where intimidation often occurs. The business sector apparently also does not offer advice for that big stumbling block. Nevertheless, a welcome change of attitude among South African businessmen can be felt -- an inclination to show more involvement in problems with which the government had to wrestle alone for years. The industrialists also recently published a covenant on reform measures. There was for too long a tendency among businessmen to regard the economy apart from politics.

They also cannot be entirely exonerated from the rejection of the free-enterprise system which has built up among colored people. For decades they failed to significantly help raise the standard of living of Blacks in particular. That is borne out, among other things, by the accusation in another part of the Unisa Report that managers pay "lip service" to aspects such as advancement of Blacks and incentives in their work. It is to be hoped that the business sector has also learned from the mistakes of the past and realizes, as the government does, that a joint effort by all is needed to create a better future for South Africa.

13084

CSO: 3401/161

ACTIONS LEADING TO STATE OF EMERGENCY ANALYZED

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 13 Jun 86 p 18

[Editorial: "The State of Emergency"]

[Text] The declaration of the state of emergency must be judged against the background of the serious threat to the security of the state, about which the president informed the people of South Africa yesterday afternoon. The seriousness of the situation is evident from the fact that he took the country into his confidence about information which is often regarded as very sensitive. Everything indicates that plans have been devised to have the revolutionary onslaught on South Africa increase in fierceness. The planned actions of radicals, which Pres P.W. Botha somewhat brought into the open, has necessitated urgent preventive measures by the government. Whenever large-scale unrest, supported by sabotage and terror, is organized, no government may neglect to take precautions against it. That is why numerous people have been taken into custody nationwide. South Africa has for a long time now not been contending with isolated incidents of unrest springing from people's dissatisfaction with their living conditions. It is purely a matter of a sectional takeover of power.

The president pointed out, among other things, that security experts warn that the whole country has become a target area for radical aims. This opinion must be seen in connection with the position of the Politburo of the SA Communist Party that the endeavor for a "violent takeover" must not be abandoned. Western countries should also show concern about this. Would any of them have acted differently if they were aware of such a threat against themselves? They should also realize that it is the government's very reforms which are spurring the revolutionary forces on to become more reckless. Reform takes the wind out their sails and their plans are thwarted. Rebellion against the government must therefore be fomented and negotiation, as it is stated, can only be considered when opposition to the SA Communist Party and the ANC has been demolished "by force."

The government would obviously rather have preferred to use other forces to prevent attempts at organized violence and undermining the state authority. A state of emergency has a depressing effect, and in South Africa's case this will result in hysterical reaction abroad and in certain circles at home. Because it wanted to avoid this, new security legislation was introduced in

parliament, but blocking actions prevented it from being able to take effect. That did not exactly leave the government a choice. If the two bills do get into the law book, the government will have to consider lifting the state of emergency again. All the possible negative consequences of yesterday's measure should be weighed against the greater interest of the country and its inhabitants. For example, in expectation of sharper measures, the rand began to move down this week and investors' confidence in South Africa will have a temporary setback. President Botha made it clear that the government indeed considered all those aspects. It had to be set against the security of people and their possessions and the maintenance of law and order. It is this responsibility which is now being carried out. The state of emergency is in fact also intended to protect law-abiding people.

The effect of the state of emergency on the country as a whole is going to depend a great deal on how South Africans themselves react to it. It is not the first time that a nationwide state of emergency has been proclaimed. South Africa survived the 1960 state of emergency, and economic confidence was restored. Any overreaction will not contribute to greater stability. In any case, what would have become of the economy if the government had not decided to take firm action? Confrontation is not being sought. It is preventive action against violence.

13084

CSO: 3401/161

FANAROFF SPEAKS AT MAWU ANNUAL CONGRESS

Johannesburg CITY PRESS in English 6 Jul 86 p 4

[Text]

THE state of emergency and the subsequent detention of the bulk of the Metal and Allied Workers' Union leadership has not "crippled" the union.

"We will continue with our work, and we will defend the rights and interests of our members," national organiser Bernie Fanaroff told about 300 delegates at Mawu's annual congress at Wits University this week.

Fanaroff said Mawu members were angry because their leaders had been imprisoned without trial.

The 70 000-member Mawu and the powerful National Union of Mineworkers, also represented at the congress - which brought together two of Cosatu's strongest affiliates - pledged to continue with the fight for "a living wage" for members despite most of their leaders being imprisoned without trial.

The two unions are locked in bitter wage negotiations.

In his main address, Fanaroff said Mawu was the hardest hit of Cosatu affiliates by the state of emergency. Over 26 Mawu leaders had been detained, he said.

The union could not stand idle while it was being attacked "from the left and right", he said.

He said harassment by the authorities started in 1973, when Mawu was formed.

Mawu was formed after massive strikes in which workers demanded the right to have genuine, democratic organisations to represent their interests, he said. Thousands of workers joined. Other strong unions were also formed around this time.

Fanaroff said black workers demanded their rightful share in the country's wealth instead of starvation wages; control over their living conditions instead of being ruled by buses and the government; and leaders they trusted instead of appointed government and employer "stooges".

Mawu's signed-up membership has grown to over 70 000. "Our target is 220 000 members," Transvaal vice-chairman Hilton Mashigo said.

Of about 450 000 metal workers in SA, over 80 000 have been retrenched during the past three years.

The harassment of Mawu organisers began in 1973 when David Davies and other unionists were banned for five years, Fanaroff said. Mawu also faced hostility from the government, bosses and the "sweetheart" unions, he said.

In August 1976, 13 trade unionists were banned with nine community leaders. These included Mawu leaders Moses Ndlovu, Alpheus Mtshwa, Gavin Anderson and Sipho Khubeka.

Mawu became one of the biggest affiliates when the Federation of SA Trade Unions was formed in April 1979. In 1983 Mawu was involved in many East Rand strikes and about 25 000 metal workers went on strike.

In November 1984, Mawu joined the two-day stayaway which closed Witwatersrand industries. Mawu joined unity talks in 1981 that led to Cosatu's formation last December.

"Mawu has not been crippled. We will continue to mobilize, carry forward the fight and defend the interests of members both at home and at factory shop floor level," Fanaroff said.

He said Mawu endorsed the call made by Cosatu earlier this week. "We call for an end to the state of emergency, an end to harassment, the unconditional release of our leaders, the in-

roduction of the freedom of speech so that we can openly and democratically decide the future of SA."

The Mawu congress passed several resolutions on the state of emergency, workers' struggles and support for other unions. The resolutions said that Mawu:

- Has not been crippled by the state of emergency.
- Will continue to organise and build a democratic union controlled by workers.
- Will continue to defend and fight for the advancement of the interests of members and all workers - and will not be intimidated by harassment of trade unions or unionists.

- Is determined to achieve a living wage in the metal industry in the short-term and continue to struggle for economic justice.

- Is horrified at conditions still existing in the mining industry and at miners' exploitation, and pledges full support for NUM's struggle for a living wage and decent conditions in the mining industry - and for an end to the savage exploitation.

- Calls for the release of its leaders and members and an end to the harassment of Mawu officials and other officials.

- Calls for freedom of association and of speech.

/9274

CSO: 3400/268

BOPHUTHATSWANA DEFENSE FORCE NOW HAS CRACK PARATROOPERS

Pretoria PARATUS in English Jul 86 pp 58, 59

[Text] Bophuthatswana is a fragmented country and it is difficult to transport and deploy troops quickly. For instance, it can take up to fifteen hours to transport troops from Mmabatho to some of the more outlying districts. According to Bophuthatswana's Minister of Defence, Brig H.F.P. Riekert, the training of the paratroopers is designed to afford the Special Forces Unit, established last year, greater strategic and tactical mobility.

Of the 63 selected to undergo paratroop training, 42 qualified--an impressive and unusually high success rate. The men began intensive physical training in November 1985. 81% passed their final physical tests--more than double the usual rate. In the next phase they were comprehensively instructed in all parachuting techniques. The standard of the training was as high as that offered anywhere in the world.

The parade took place on the main runway of Mmabatho International Airport.

In attendance were representatives of North West and OFS Commands, the South African Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr Ron Miller, the South African Ambassador Dr W. Kotze, the Mayor of Mafikeng Mr Sidney Gordon, the Chief Commissioners of the Bophuthatswana Police and Prisons Services, the Chief Justice of Bophuthatswana and members of the Cabinet. Many relatives and friends also watched the proceedings excitedly.

The highlight of the parade was the jump by the new BDF paratroopers from two aircraft. Excited relatives trained their eyes on the blossoming chutes. For most this was their thirteenth jump. All landed safely and formed up in no time to receive their wings from Dr Mangope.

One of the 42 successful paratroopers was recuperating at the time in 1 Military Hospital from a broken ankle. Despite his injury suffered whilst on course, he successfully completed the course--and two jumps!

"Throwing oneself into space is not a natural act, especially for us Batswana," Dr Mangope said. Addressing the paratroopers, Dr Mangope said, "You have shown the world of what calibre we are made and that we are a people to be reckoned with."

Lt S. Letseleba received a trophy for best student during the course. At the parade, Mr Mangope announced the promotion to Major General of the Commissioner of Police, the Commissioner of Prisons and of Brigadier H.S. Turner.

/9317
CSO: 3400/291

CROSSROADS REFUGEES THREATENED WITH EVICTION FROM SHELTERS

Johannesburg THE NEW NATION in English 3-16 Jul 86 p 5

[Text]

THOUSANDS of Crossroad refugees fear being driven back into the freezing misery of the Cape winter as the authorities increase the pressure for their eviction from shelter provided by sympathisers.

The refugees became homeless after the almost total destruction of the Crossroads squatter camp a few weeks ago.

BAN

Many of the refugees have moved from place to place as the authorities seem determined to move them to Khayelitsha against their wishes.

The homeless refugees -- estimated at between 55 000 and 70 000 people -- cannot return to their original sites at Nyanga Bush, Nyanga Extension, Portland Cement Works and KTC because of a ban on entry to these areas, imposed by the Divisional Commissioner of Police, Brigadier Christoffel Swart.

Some lost their homes when fighting broke out in Crossroads in May. They moved to the Zolani Centre in Nyanga, but were forced out when vigilantes attacked both these places.

The doors of many mosques, churches, temples, warehouses, schools, houses and offices, inside and outside the township, opened for the squatter refugees.

But they were not long at their newfound shelter against the heavy winter rains when the authorities stepped in.

About 5 000 people living in schools in Guguletu and Nyanga were given one week to leave.

Father Desmond Curran, of St Gabriels' Church in Guguletu, said it seemed people had to vacate the schools in time for the new school term on July 1.

Eviction notices under the Black (Urban

Areas) Consolidation Act were served on a number of people who had taken in refugees.

About 100 refugees had to leave the Temple Israel in Wynberg last Sunday and move back to the church in Nyanga from where they had fled when fighting spilled over into the area.

A group of squatter refugees staying at the St Saviour's Church in Claremont left during last Sunday morning's service to avoid possible action against them.

A number of leaders have been served with subpoenas to appear in court.

The Rev Geoff Quinlann, vicar of the All Saints Church in Plumstead, was served with a summons to appear in court on July 25 for sheltering about 70 refugees, mainly women and children.

Mr Quinlan was told he could pay an admission of guilt fine by July 11, providing the church had been vacated. A police spokesman said that other similar cases were being investigated.

Iman Yusuf Abdul-Latief, of the Claremont Mosque, has also been served with a summons. The mosque has been visited regularly by the authorities.

Imam Abdul-Latief said at the time he was told that sheltering the refugees was illegal in terms of the Group Areas Act, the Black Urbanisation Act and a municipal by-law.

The Very Rev E L King, the Anglican Dean of Cape Town, described the evictions as "appalling".

"These people are only trying to keep out of the rain. I have given up on the Government in terms of understanding and compassion," he said.

A spokesman for the Western Cape Development Board, Mr Sampie Steenkamp, said accommodation was available for the displaced people at the board's emergency camp at Khayelitsha.

* A "centre of concern" and five other collection points for collecting clothes and blankets for distribution to the 70 000 homeless people in Crossroads have been set up in Johannesburg and Natal.

The main point is at St Peter's, 6 Walton Avenue, Auckland Park, Johannesburg. Other points are St Mary's Cathedral in Johannesburg, Sandton, Newcastle and the East and West Rand.

For more information, contact Charlene Smith at 646-3790, or Rev Tim Gray at 726-1416.

WINTERVELD RESIDENTS ORGANIZE TO FIGHT REPRESSION

Johannesburg THE NEW NATION in English 3-16 Jul 86 p 7

[Article by Cedric Kekana]

[Text]

Life in limbo has given spirit to the corrugated community of Winterveld.

For years the people of the Bophathatswana slumland of Winterveld -- a largely non-Tswana community -- have had no status. Their existence was governed only by need and repression and their lives were controlled by the authorities on both sides of an unseen border between the homeland and the rest of South Africa.

Helen Suzman of the Progressive Federal Party (PFP) urged the authorities on visiting the area two years ago to "legalise their status".

"This area encompasses many of the problems of South Africa . . ."

-- report

Still today their existence remains uncertain. The severe harassment which has marked their lives for years seemed a clear indication of the authorities attempt to elbow the community out. Already many have resettled themselves in other doubtful areas like KwaNdebele.

Residents have repeatedly complained that "independence" has led to harassment, including

the arrest and prosecution of plot-owners who fail to produce "permits" and of those who trade without licences.

Persecution Bop-style also meant traders frequently had their food stalls overturned and their chickens set alight by the Bop authorities in the market place, according to church workers.

Winterveld sprang up some decades ago when Pretoria's old black townships of Lady Selborne, Marabastad and East wood were removed to pave the way for white settlement and, in some cases, for Indian business sites.

Some of the people affected by the removals settled in Atteridgeville, Mamelodi and Ga-Rankuwa, while others bought plots in Winterveld. They were joined by "migrants" from different parts of the country.

And now more than 60 percent of the 450 000 people in the community -- which lies only 37 km north-west of Pretoria -- are said to be unemployed.

When the Bophuthatswana bantustan, under the leadership of Lucas Mangope, was awarded Pretoria-style "independence", Winterveld was already ugly and depressed.

A striking factor is that the Tswana-speaking people in Winterveld, for whose "liberation" the Bop ethnic republic was specifically designed, are few. Many of various ethnic groups -- including Xhosas, Zulus, Swazis,

Shangaans, Northern Sothos and Vendas -- are sub-tenants and officially regarded as squatters.

Many people now find themselves in a "Catch-22" situation when their hopes of improved conditions once they took up Bop citizenship smothered.

They were told without Bop citizenship, trading licences could not be obtained. Elderly people entitled to pensions also found themselves victims of the citizenship trap and many have waited years for citizenship to be eligible for pension.

Incorporation into the homeland also nullified residents' rights to freehold tenure.

D C Mokale, Bop's Minister of Lands and Rural Development in 1984 declared war on squatters living in the homeland when he told parliament that "the government's patience with the squatters has run out and that an effective machinery has been evolved to get rid of them, once and for all."

This was announced as tension between Mangope's government and opposition forces -- much of it from Winterveld -- reached new heights.

In that year, some Winterveld squatters were removed to a newly established township known as "Unit U". Others resisted the removal.

But as repression continued so resistance grew and the community began to rise up and come together.

The United Democratic Front-affiliated Winterveld Action Committee, led by the Rev Hans Hlaethwa of the Soshanguve Catholic Church was formed last year.

The committee and the Catholic Commission for Justice and Peace of the Pretoria Archdiocese once summarised the plight of the Winterveld residents in a joint report.

"The inhabitants of Winterveld are faced with a continual struggle -- that of finding a place to stay; somewhere that they can both physically stand and where they can gain legal standing.

"This area encompasses many of the problems of South Africa -- the division of people along racial and tribal lines; the quest for land and

citizenship; dispossession of people's property; the changing of laws by an unrepresentative government; harassment by officials and police; the fragmentation of people, making solidarity impossible; the continual struggle over housing, education, health, safety and social welfare; and the unceasing quest for work so as to maintain life."

At one stage a South African-Bophuthatswana inter-governmental working committee was established to initiate a massive clean-up of the area. But this had little impact.

Most Winterveld residents seem to regard the "independence" of Bophuthatswana as a political fiction.

In practice, they have to work mainly in Pretoria and the industrial complex of Rosslyn. They use South African currency, do most of their shopping in Pretoria and are members of South African trade unions, including the South African Allied Workers Union (Saawu), which is a banned organisation in the homeland.

Winterveld now forms part of the "rebellious" Odi-Moretele region, which comprises, inter alia, Ga-Rankuwa, Hamman-skraal, Temba and Mabopane. These trouble-torn areas almost constitute a nucleus of resistance to Bop "independence" and the residents here have formed community, worker, youth and student organisations affiliated to the UDF.

When South Africa was rocked by a nationwide crisis last year, heightened mass resistance led to the formation of local and national crisis committees.

In Winterveld, there were worker and student stayaways as repression mounted. The Mabopane-Winterveld Crisis Committee was established to spearhead the struggle.

The situation then took a dramatic turn. Police shot dead many youths in the area, and residents were subjected to sjambokkings and arrests.

On March 26 this year, 11 residents were shot dead and 28 seriously injured when Bop cops and soldiers opened fire on a crowd which had attended "an illegal gathering". The police were under the command of the Odi-

Moretele district commandant Colonel Andrew Molohe.

After the massacre, the colonel and Diale Mokobyane were both given a startling promotion to the rank of brigadier and colonel respectively.

A few days later, Brigadier Molohe was gunned down by unknown assailants -- apparently using AK-47 rifles -- inside his girlfriend's home in Winterveld.

In another development, legal representatives for the families of the 11 killed in the massacre withdrew from a commission of inquiry into the massacre in protest against the promotion of the two cops.

Yet all repression has really achieved is a more mobilised community.

"Winterveld has proved to be a pocket of resistance because they

have been harassed for so long and because they are against the Mangope regime," said lawyer Peter Harris who was representing the community in the commission of inquiry.

"It is now a well organised community, but it is distinct from other communities in that the level of political consciousness is not confined to the youth and there are no older vigilantes.

"The community has been under seige for so long that the whole community is mobilised from top to bottom," said Harris.

But the real future for Winterveld will remain uncertain until the community's more general political demands are met and the fundamental transformation of the South African reality into a non-racial democratic society takes place.

/9317
CSO: 3400/291

BRIEFS

NAFCOC PRESIDENT SPEAKS AT CONGRESS—Cape Town.—The president of the National African Federated Chambers of Commerce (Nafcoc), Dr Sam Motsuenyane, said the time is ripe for Nafcoc to review its long-standing policy of international investment in South Africa. Delivering his presidential address at the Nafcoc congress in Cape Town yesterday, he said the organisation had, for many years, clung to a strategy of advocating conditional investment. He said that until Blacks achieved an effective share of the political and economic power, the Government released political leaders and unbanned Black political organisations, Nafcoc would not participate in any efforts to encourage new investments in the country. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 9 Jul 86 p 12] /9274

MORE LAND FOR QWAQWA—Capetown—The Government had decided that 12,000 ha near Thaba'Nchu would be added to QwaQwa, the Deputy Minister of Development and of Land Affairs, Mr Ben Wilkens, said yesterday. In a statement released in Cape Town, he said the land, south of the Bloemfontein/Thaba'Nchu tarred road, would be added to the Botshabelo area for eventual inclusion in QwaQwa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 9 Jul 86 p 9] /9274

EVICTIOIN THREAT TO SOWETAN RENTERS—Several residents of Orlando East, Soweto have received letters from the Johannesburg City Council threatening eviction if they do not pay rent. The residents said they were given until yesterday to pay. If they failed to do so, they would be evicted within 14 days. They owe two months' rent, which has not been paid pending the granting of certain demands. The electricity supply to several houses in Orlando East was cut after the delivery of the letters. Some residents said they were going to wait to see what the council would do after the two-week deadline. "As far as we know nobody is paying rent. I have not paid and I will see what happens in this 14 days," said one elderly woman. She was saving the money until "we are told to pay rent again". Another resident claimed officials were inconsiderate and were taking advantage of the fact that many Orlando East tenants were elderly. "I gave the letter to my friend to go and inquire on my behalf. I have not yet paid," said an elderly hawkker. One resident said the letters posed a problem for residents. On one hand was the call not to pay rent, and on the other there were the letters from the council threatening eviction. "It puts us in a fix. We have been told that groups of youths hang around the council offices and follow those who pay their rent," he said. [Text] [By Mudiní Maivha] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 9 Jul 86 p 9] /9274

TEACHERS BACK PEOPLE'S EDUCATION--More and more teachers' organisations of all races are stepping down from "government structures" and throwing their lot behind the popular call for "people's education". Last week the "English-speaking" Natal Teachers' Society rejected the new "whites only" Teachers' Federal Council and challenged its more conservative counterparts in the Transvaal and Cape to follow suit. Speaking at the NTS annual congress in Durban, newly-elected president Hilstone Johnston said: "We are now going to move a lot faster". But it is not the only organisation to follow the precedent set last year by the 45,000-strong African Teachers' Association of SA, which withdrew its representatives from the SA Council of Education and the Research Committee on Education Structures. The Teachers' Association of SA also decided at its recent 61st annual conference in Durban to suspend its future participation in the SACE and RECES. The final decision will be taken by its national executive after all its members have been consulted. At the conference, Unisa African Languages department lecturer Prof Cornelius Marivate called for the opening of all schools and educational institutions to all races. Meanwhile, the United Teachers' Associations of SA last week resolved to withdraw its representatives from all "government structures". [Text] [By Sibusiso Mngadi] [Johannesburg CITY PRESS in English 6 Jul 86 p 4] /9274

NUM ON GOLD MINERS' PLIGHT--Gold miners are among the most exploited workers in SA--they earn about R162 per month, working underground for over 100 hours in a fortnight. And their living conditions on the surface are equally bad. National Union of Mineworkers official Marcel Golding sketched the miners' plight to 300 delegates at the Metal and Allied Workers' Union's annual congress this week. He said NUM has undertaken to struggle for improved wages and better working and living conditions for the miners. The struggle, he said, "extends beyond the confines of mine compounds, into all aspects affecting miners' lives". Since the turn of the century, about 46,000 gold miners have lost their lives. At least 600 die each year in occupational accidents in SA gold mines, he said. Gold miners working on the surface earn R162 a month. Underground workers get R193, while coal mine surface workers get R159 and those underground R172. This year the union demanded a 45% wage increase across the board. The Chamber of Mines thought demands were "outrageous, excessive and unrealistic", Golding said. But, he said, the mining industry's ability to pay higher wages did not need to be proven--in 1985, the industry recorded its highest profits. "Working profits rose by about 38%. Dividends paid to shareholders rose by 38%. Tax paid to the government rose by 47%." After many meetings, NUM dropped its wage demand to 30%. The chamber's final offer is 15-20%. The chamber is only prepared to reduce working hours by two and has agreed to make May Day a paid holiday. [Text] [Johannesburg CITY PRESS in English 6 Jul 86 p 4] /9274

BOPHUTHATSWANA OVERSPENDS--Bophuthatswana is facing a serious financial crises--but the homeland government continues to erect expensive projects. While Bop is seeking financial help from SA, it has started building a multi-million rand stadium south of Mabopane which is expected to be finished this year. There has been strong criticism of Bop's heavy spending, which includes a R21-m pleasure resort at the Pilanesburg game reserve, a R18-m "Olympic" stadium in Mmabatho, a R25-m "international" airport, a R40-m investment in hotel industries and a R4,5-m contract to buy 150 tractors from Romania. SA

financial aid to Bop last year is said to have totalled just under R400-m. About two months ago, Bop was forced to withdraw a loan application from the SA Development Bank to finance a R700-m power station near Hammanskraal-allegedly after the bank threatened to expose Bop's financial position. Recently, the Standard Bank of Bophuthatswana ordered Bop to reduce its overdraft of over R300-m. Bop's debts last year were estimated at between R575-m and R875-m. [Text] [By Sol Morathi] [Johannesburg CITY PRESS in English 6 Jul 86 p 4] /9274

PAMPHLETS AGAINST UDF--A mysterious pamphlet has appeared in the Eastern Cape calling for the formation of vigilante groups like the Western Cape's Witdoeke to fight the UDF. The pamphlet, addressed to "citizens of the Eastern Cape," is signed by a self-styled "Eastern Cape Action Group." It accuses the UDF of working for Russia and says: "We in the Eastern Cape are being used as a test for communism. We must not allow that." Over the slogan "unite to a nation, not a front," it concludes with a call to arms: "My people, I tell you to stand up now, like in Cape Town, and destroy the UDF and comrades. Let us work for a better South Africa together with the other peoples of this land." The pamphlet is one of a number that have appeared in the region since the start of the state of emergency. Others claim to have been issued by the UDF but are clearly designed to embarrass the organisation. [Text] [Johannesburg THE NEW NATION in English 3-16 Jul 86 p 3] /9317

CSO: 3400/291

PAPER VIEWS EFFECTS IF ECONOMIC SANCTIONS APPLIED

Most Victims Would Be Neighbors

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 6 Jul 86 p 14

[Article by Gerald L'Ange]

[Text]

SAVING South Africa's neighbours from the fallout from economic sanctions against the Republic would involve the biggest international rescue mission ever undertaken.

To be effective the exercise would have to be so large as to eclipse the efforts made to cushion Rhodesia's neighbours against the impact of the anti-UDI sanctions.

It might have to provide substantial logistical and economic aid to as many as eight countries over a period of several years. In the most extreme case it could involve an airlift far bigger than the historic Berlin airlift of 1948.

The Berlin operation, in which Western air forces flew supplies to West Berlin when the Soviets closed the overland routes, lasted 15 months. The planes flew in 2 109 000 tons of supplies.

This is only about a third of the annual goods traffic through South Africa to and from neighbouring states that could be stopped by sanctions. If all the road and rail haulage through

South Africa were halted by sanctions alternative transport would have to be found for more than 6 000 000 tons of goods a year.

In addition the international rescue mission would have to find ways to compensate neighbouring states for other possible losses.

One of the biggest would be the earnings of the migrant workers in the South African mining and other industries.

In 1983 the remittances from the 358 000 migrant workers put R678 million into the economies of their home countries. In some cases the remittances formed a large proportion of the country's national income.

Much of the money earned by migrant workers goes directly to support families in neighbouring countries.

Based on an estimate that each worker supports six people back home, the migrant workers earnings in South Africa currently support nearly 2 500 000 people in other countries.

Finding ways to raise and channel compensation for the loss of this support would be a huge problem on its own.

Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland at present get a major pro-

portion of their revenue from their share of the tariffs from the Southern African Customs Union, of which South Africa is the major partner.

The payout forms more than 50 percent of Swaziland's national revenue and more than 30 percent of the revenue of Botswana and Lesotho.

Some economists say the three countries could raise much the same volume of revenue by handling their own customs tariffs.

Nevertheless, a sudden disruption of the system through sanctions could pose serious short-term problems for them and add to the difficulties of any international assistance operation.

Another critical area would be electric power. Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and southern Mozambique depend heavily on South Africa for power. Pretoria could paralyse all of Lesotho and the Mozambique capital and environs by flicking a switch.

It would take costly, long-term structural projects to end the dependence of Lesotho and Maputo.

The neighbouring countries' major vulnerability is in transport, however.

Most of Southern Africa's imports and exports — about

70 percent — flow through South Africa's ports because those in other countries are inadequate and the railway links are either inadequate or interdicted by insurgency.

The railways linking Malawi with Nacala and Beira in Mozambique have been put out of action by the MNR rebels. For the same reason traffic movement on the line from Zimbabwe to Maputo is sporadic at best.

The Beira-Zimbabwe line is kept open only through the costly protection by Zimbabwe troops.

The Tazara line from Zambia to Dar es Salaam and the terminal port itself can handle only a proportion of Zambia's goods traffic — about 45 percent — let alone take anything from other countries.

The Benguela line from Zaire to the Angolan coast is kept virtually closed by the Unita rebels and no international rescue operation can do anything about that.

Ambitious plans for increasing the capacity of Beira and the other east coast ports have been made by the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (Sadec), which was set up partly to reduce the neighbouring states' dependence on South Africa.

But even if the money for the job were provided by the international community it would

take at least three years to get the work done.

And even then the railways would not be able to move goods to and from the ports if the MNR were still cutting the lines.

Pretoria, which has been accused of supplying the rebels, might find it politic in the event of sanctions to ensure that they kept the railways out of action.

Even if alternative transport routes were developed South Africa's neighbours would need compensation for the loss of the South African market.

These are so much cheaper than overseas imports that most of the neighbours buy a large proportion of their goods from the Republic — about 95 percent for Lesotho, 90 percent for Swaziland, 80 percent for Botswana, 35 percent for Malawi, 18 percent for Zimbabwe and 16 percent for Zambia.

Helping these countries pay for more expensive imports from elsewhere would be extremely costly and complicated.

So would helping them find alternative markets for what they now sell to South Africa, even though this trade is relatively small.

Several Southern African countries are already losing out on the dwindling tourist trade from the Republic and would

lose more from sanctions. This traffic could not quickly be replaced.

Sanctions could also deprive the region of technology, finance and investment from South Africa for which substitutes would be difficult to find.

In addition, it would be difficult if not impossible for an international rescue operation to replace the economic spinoff South Africa's neighbours get from foreign investment in the Republic that would not be diverted to any neighbouring country.

The impact of sanctions on the region would depend on the severity of the sanctions.

Comprehensive sanctions are unlikely but even selective measures would create severe problems for international efforts to soften the blow against neighbouring countries.

For any such efforts to succeed the international community would have to show greater dedication than it did when Zambia and Mozambique appealed through the United Nations for help to offset the cost of implementing UN sanctions against Rhodesia.

Despite an intensive campaign the victim countries ended up with very little assistance.

On Zambia

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 6 Jul 86 p 15

[Text]

TRADE: LANDLOCKED Zambia's economy depends heavily on its mineral exports, but the routes for getting these to the sea are so inadequate it has had to turn extensively to South Africa's railways and ports.

The Tazara railway to Dar es Salaam has been able to carry no more than 65 percent of Zambia's exports.

The Mozambican outlets have largely been closed by the

MNR rebels.

This means at least a quarter of Zambia's exports have to go out through South Africa.

Zambia is even more reliant on South Africa for imports, at least 35 percent being handled by SATS.

The largest proportion of these originate in South Africa, for the Republic has recently overtaken Britain as Zambia's major source of imports despite the Lusaka Government's

increasing hostility to Pretoria.

Last year South Africa took only 0.3 percent of Zambia's exports, about 80 percent of which were copper. But South Africa supplied 14.5 percent of Zambia's imports, largely manufactured goods and canned and other foods.

SATS' figures tell the story. In 1984-85 SATS moved 122 366 tons of Zambian exports, of which 108 805 went out through South African ports. SATS car-

ried 390 203 tons of imports into Zambia, of which only 52 419 came in through South African ports. The other 337 784 tons originated in South Africa.

LABOUR: Only about 1 000 Zambians are legally employed in South Africa. In 1983 the figure was 743 and their remittances put only R1 million into Zambia's foreign exchange coffers.

POWER: Zambia is independent of South Africa for electricity

and most of its petroleum products come in on the Tazara line.

TRANSPORT: Zambia has 18 diesel locomotives on hire from South Africa. In May there was a daily average of 3 665 SABS railway trucks on Zambian and Zairean lines. SAA services Zambian Airways planes and trains its pilots on an ad hoc basis.

TOURISM: Although South African passport-holders may enter Zambia there is little tourist

traffic with South Africa.

VETERINARY CO-OPERATION: South Africa is Zambia's nearest and best source of many veterinary products and in 1984 supplied 379 400 doses of animal vaccine to Zambia.

EDUCATION: Despite being further away, Zambia sent more students (890) to South African higher education institutions between 1979 and 1985 than did Botswana or Swaziland.

On Lesotho

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 6 Jul 86 p 15

[Text]

TRADE: Lesotho has a serious trade imbalance, with imports far exceeding exports (R439 million to R43 million in 1983). The imbalance is offset largely by the remitted pay of migrant workers in South Africa and by overseas aid. At R280 600 000 in 1983, the remittances formed about 40 per cent of the country's gross national product. By comparison, Lesotho's biggest export, diamonds, brought in only about R20 million and its next biggest, wool, earned only R4 million. Lesotho's income stands to be greatly increased by sales of water to South Africa from the proposed Lesotho Highlands project.

Most of Lesotho's imports come from South Africa. More than R420 million of its foreign trade in 1983 was with the Southern African Customs Union, which in effect means with South Africa. Lesotho's share of revenue from the customs union last year represented 60 per cent of the country's total revenue.

In 1984-85 SABS moved only 2 854 tons of exports from Lesotho and brought in 94 995 tons.

LABOUR: The 138 443 Basotho working in South Africa in 1984 were about half of Lesotho's total work force. They were there because there was very little employment for them in their own country.

POWER: All of Lesotho's electric power and all its petrol comes from South Africa. A re-

latively small amount of hydro-electric power will be generated by the Lesotho Highlands project.

TRANSPORT: Lesotho and South Africa exchange scheduled air services and SAA repairs Air Lesotho aircraft as required. From Mbabane, regular air services are operated to Mozambique and Swaziland and Zimbabwe will soon be included. The new international airport near Maseru can take intermediate size airliners but not jumbos.

COMMUNICATIONS: Satellite facilities give Lesotho independent telecommunications.

TOURISM: 10 578 people went to Lesotho from South Africa in 1984. How many were holiday-makers is not known but the proportion is believed to be substantial. Tourism would be given a big boost by the mountain lakes created by the Lesotho Highlands project.

VETERINARY COOPERATION: Lesotho received only 2 160 doses of animal vaccine from South Africa in 1983/84 but the Republic is nevertheless its main source of such material.

HEALTH: Lesotho sent 661 patients to South African hospitals in 1983-84 and was supplied with 3 022 doses of human vaccine.

EDUCATION: 1 063 Basotho students studied at South African higher education institutions between 1979 and 1985.

On Mozambique

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 6 Jul 86 p 15

[Text]

TRADE: Even before the Nkomati Accord, South Africa was one of Mozambique's biggest sources of imports — in some years the biggest. In 1984 the Soviet Union was the biggest supplier (19 percent) and South Africa was next with 12 percent. The United States was the biggest buyer of Mozambique's exports, taking 15 percent. South African purchases were negligible.

As the closest port to South Africa's industrial heartland Maputo would normally handle a substantial proportion of the imports and exports of the Republic as well as of Swaziland and Zimbabwe. This potential

has been restricted, however, by the inefficiency of the harbour and the cutting of the railway line by the MNR.

SATS moved 805 091 tons from Maputo in 1984-85 and carried 849 726 tons to the port, but it is not known how much of this was South African and Zimbabwean traffic.

LABOUR: Mozambique is the second-biggest supplier after Lesotho of labour to South Africa, maintaining an average of 60 000 workers in the Republic over the past five years. In 1983 their remitted earnings put R117 million into the Mozambique economy.

POWER: Maputo and environs

receive about 90 percent of their electric power from South Africa.

TRANSPORT: SATS trains carry most of the goods traffic passing through Maputo harbour. In May there was a daily average of 10 030 SATS railway trucks on Mozambican lines. The two countries exchange scheduled air services.

VETERINARY: Mozambique took 2 706 doses of animal vaccine from South Africa in 1983-84.

EDUCATION: Mozambique has made heavy use of South African institutes of higher education, sending 5 800 students between 1979 and 1985.

On Botswana

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 6 Jul 86 p 15

[Text]

TRADE: Most of Botswana's exports go overseas but the vast majority of its imports come from South Africa. Its trade with South Africa is statistically lumped together with its trade with the other partners in the Southern African Customs Union — Swaziland and Lesotho — but virtually all of this is with the Republic. In 1983, 8 percent of Botswana's exports went to the SACU and 82 percent of its imports came from the SACU.

All of Botswana's overseas trade moves through South Africa. In 1984-85 SATS moved only 27 874 tons of exports from Botswana but took in 400 060 tons of imports. Although it has road and rail links with Zimbabwe and road links with Zambia none of these at present offer viable outlets to ports.

LABOUR: In 1983 25 963 Botswana workers legally in South Africa and their remitted earnings put R47 600 000 into the Botswana economy.

POWER: Botswana has coal and is increasing electricity generation in thermal power stations but in 1984 it still got 27 percent of its power from South Africa. All of Botswana's petrol comes from South Africa. Anticipating the possible disruption of these supplies, Botswana built two large stor-

age tanks but these would supply the country's needs for only a few months.

TRANSPORT: In May there was a daily average of 3 665 SATS railway trucks in Botswana and Zimbabwe. SAA services Air Botswana aircraft on an ad hoc basis. There are scheduled air links with Johannesburg and connecting flights to Lusaka and Harare linking with overseas flights. The international airport at Gaborone can take jumbo jets. An international airline is due to start regular flights soon to London.

COMMUNICATIONS: Telecommunications are linked by satellite with the outside world but most mail goes through South Africa.

TOURISM: In 1984 30 951 people went from South Africa to Botswana, mostly as tourists. No figures are available of traffic the other way.

VETERINARY COOPERATION: Botswana was supplied with 471 270 doses of animal vaccine by South Africa in 1983-4.

HEALTH: South African hospitals treated 81 patients from Botswana in 1983-4 and 6 602 doses of human vaccine were supplied to Botswana.

EDUCATION: 323 students from Botswana were enrolled in South African higher education institutions between 1979 and 1985.

On Swaziland

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 6 Jul 86 p 15

[Text]

TRADE: The railway line to Maputo gives Swaziland some independence from South Africa but the line is subject to MNR attacks.

As it is Swaziland makes extensive use of the South African system and in 1984-85 SATS carried 839 963 tons of Swazi exports to South African ports. It brought in 291 924 tons of imports — only 36 793 coming from countries other than SA.

In financial terms, South Africa supplied R512 million of Swaziland's total imports of R400 million in 1983.

LABOUR: 16 773 Swazis

worked legally in South Africa in 1983, putting R32 million into their country's economy.

POWER: Although it has coal and some hydro capacity Swaziland gets most of its electricity — 79 percent in 1984 — from South Africa. All of the country's petrol comes from South Africa.

TRANSPORT: Swaziland has 19 steam and one diesel loco motives on hire from SATS and in May there were 236 SATS railway trucks on Swazi lines. Swazi Air operates

scheduled flights to South Africa.

TOURISM: 42 439 people visited South Africa from Swaziland in 1984 and 46 598 went the other way.

VETERINARY COOPERATION: Swaziland received 15 323 doses of animal vaccine from South Africa in 1983-84.

HEALTH: In 1983-84 Swaziland sent 76 patients to South African hospitals and received 3 407 doses of human vaccine.

EDUCATION: 634 Swazis studied at SA institutions of higher education between 1979 and 1985.

On Malawi

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 6 Jul 86 p 15

[Text]

TRADE: AS rail links to the sea through Nacala and Beira in Mozambique have since 1965 been closed by MNR attacks, Malawi relies on a combination of road and rail links through Zambia and South Africa.

This is estimated to have added more than R300 million to the cost of Malawi's exports in 1985.

Most of Malawi's exports go to Britain and Europe but South Africa is its biggest source of imports, supplying 42 per cent in 1984 against 23 per cent from Britain.

SATS in 1984-85 carried 24 391 tons of exports from Malawi, of which 19 708 tons was shipped overseas. SATS

moved 8 282 tons of imports to Malawi, of which 5 851 came in from overseas.

In 1984-85 SATS carried more more air cargo to Malawi — 2 852 972 kg — than to any other Southern African state.

LABOUR: South Africa provides employment for about 30 000 Malawians. In 1984 the 29 612 Malawians legally employed there remitted R51 million to Malawi — about 17 per cent of its gross national product.

POWER: Malawi gets none of its power or petrol from South Africa.

VETERINARY COOPERATION: Malawi is the third biggest user of South African animal vaccines among the neighbouring countries, taking 258 360 doses in 1983-84.

TRANSPORT: The Malawi and SA airlines exchange scheduled services.

TOURISM: The tourist flow from South Africa has increased in recent years but no figures are available.

HEALTH: Malawi sent 34 patients to South African hospitals in 1983-84 and received 400 doses of human vaccine.

EDUCATION: 2 000 Malawians enrolled in South African higher education institutions between 1975 and 1985.

On Zaire

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 6 Jul 86 p 15

[Text]

Zaire could be affected by sanctions against South Africa in that it relies on the Republic's transport system.

The lack of a rail link between southern Zaire and the main port of Matadi on the Atlantic, together with the blocking of the Benguela line by the Angolan civil war, has led to heavy reliance by the south on the rail links through Zambia. The cutting of the Mozambican railways and the inadequacy of the Tazara line has extended this reliance to the South African harbours.

About 57 per cent of Zaire's imports go through South Africa and 46 percent of its copper, 65 percent of its lead and 40 percent of its cobalt exports pass through the Republic.

SATS carried 278 936 tons of exports from Zaire in 1984-85, nearly all of which passed out through South African ports. In the same year SATS moved 81 801 tons of South African goods into Zaire and 33 703 tons of goods were imported through South African ports.

Zaire at present has nine diesel locomotives on hire from SATS and in May there was a daily average of 1 300 SATS railway trucks on Zairean and Zambian lines.

Recent trade figures are not available but as far back as 1978 South Africa was Zaire's fifth largest supplier of imported goods, supplying more than 10 per cent such as Britain, Japan and Zimbabwe. South Africa was the ninth largest buyer of Zairean exports.

On Zimbabwe

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 6 Jul 86 p 15

[Text]

TRADE: Although Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's Government has taken an increasingly hostile attitude towards Pretoria in international forums, South Africa remains Zimbabwe's biggest trading partner and the conduit for the vast majority of its overseas trade.

There are serious discrepancies in available statistics on the volume of Zimbabwean trade passing through the Republic, but all the figures nevertheless confirm Zimbabwe's heavy reliance on South Africa.

Most of Zimbabwe's foreign trade passes through South Africa because there is no other way.

Estimates range from 68 to 90 percent of Zimbabwe's exports going through or from South Africa and 65 to 80 percent of its imports going through or to the Republic.

The country's natural outlet to the sea, Beira in Mozambique, can handle only a small part of Zimbabwe's foreign trade for the reasons detailed in the article on the opposite page.

According to a British study, Beira can handle only about 800 000 tons of Zimbabwe's annual export-import volume of about 8 000 000 tons.

The balance moves through South Africa's railway and harbour system with a proportion of that (no figures available but probably only a small percentage) feeding out of or into the South African system through Maputo.

In 1984 South Africa took 18.3 percent of Zimbabwe's exports and supplied 19.3 percent of its imports.

The next biggest trading partner was Britain, with about 12 percent in each case.

Last year Zimbabwe's exports to South Africa fell behind those to Britain with the decline in the rand, but South

Africa remained the main supplier of Zimbabwe's imports, supplying R230 million worth against Britain's R130 million.

South Africa remained the main trading partner with an overall two-way trade figure of R382 million.

South African Transport Services say they moved 1 175 000 ton of imports to Zimbabwe in 1984-85, of which 444 752 were from overseas, which would mean 730 346 originated in South Africa.

In that year SATS trains moved 797 281 tons of exports from Zimbabwe but only 96 616 tons went out through South African ports, indicating that the major portion either remained in South Africa or was re-exported later, possibly after being processed.

LABOUR: Relatively few Zimbabweans work in South Africa — only 7 742 officially in 1983 — but their deferred pay and remittances put nearly R9 000 000 into Zimbabwe's foreign exchange coffers.

POWER: The Beira pipeline

makes Zimbabwe independent of South Africa for fuel imports.

Nearly all her electric power is generated internally.

COMMUNICATIONS: Satellite linkage has made Zimbabwe independent of South Africa for telecommunications. South Africa and Zimbabwe exchange scheduled air services.

TOURISM: The tourist trade has been brisk and has big potential.

In 1984 74 442 South Africans visited Zimbabwe and 196 681 Zimbabweans went to the Republic — 151 754 as tourists.

VETERINARY COOPERATION: South Africa supplied 1 647 239 doses of animal vaccines to Zimbabwe in 1983-84.

HEALTH: South African hospitals treated 182 Zimbabwean patients in 1983-84 and 3 200 doses of human vaccines were supplied.

EDUCATION: Between 1979 and 1985, 11 817 Zimbabwean students enrolled at South African higher education institutes.

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CSO: 3400/264

SOUTH AFRICA

LIST OF RELEASED DETAINEES BY GEOGRAPHICAL REGION

Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 4-10 Jul 86 p 6

[Text] The press may not name detainees. But some insight can be gained from this list of people known to have been released. Note, however, that proportionally more whites have been released than blacks. The third column indicates date of detention, the fifth column gives the date of release

PRETORIA/WITWATERSRAND/VEREENIGING

BIRD	Adrienne	12/06/86	Johannesburg	25/06/86	MANU
BONNER	Christine	12/06/86	Johannesburg	25/06/86	CNID
CANAY	Piroshew	12/06/86	Johannesburg	25/06/86	CCSA
DOOLEY	Helen	27/06/86	Johannesburg	27/06/86	
HARNDEN	Joy	15/06/86	Johannesburg	28/06/86	JODAC/ECC/Black Sash
HART	Maxina	12/06/86	Johannesburg	28/06/86	JODAC
HARTFORD	Dirk	15/06/86	Johannesburg	28/06/86	COSATU
HELLER	Kim	27/06/86	Johannesburg	27/06/86	
KISTNER	Liz	15/06/86	Johannesburg	28/06/86	TRAC
KISTNER	Ulrike	16/06/86	Johannesburg	17/06/86	
KRALLMANN	Eckhard	15/06/86	Johannesburg	disputed	JODAC
LUPHUZI	Cledstone	19/06/86	Soweto	20/06/86	SOSCO
MANLALI	Kondanto	15/06/86	Soweto	17/06/86	BSS
MALGAS	Oscar	12/06/86	Johannesburg	25/06/86	CCANTSA
MASEKO	Sandile	19/06/86	Soweto	20/06/86	SOSCO
MAZIBUKO	John	12/06/86	Duduzi	28/06/86	Duduzi C.A.
McFARLANE	Veronica	15/06/86	Johannesburg	28/06/86	JODAC
McKAY	Anne	25/06/86	Johannesburg	25/06/86	ECC/JODAC
MOKOENA	Gerald	21/06/86	Soweto	25/06/86	
MURRUKE	Handla	19/06/86	Soweto	20/06/86	SOSCO
MYOTHE	Fikile	19/06/86	Soweto	20/06/86	SOSCO
NYAKA	Gertrude	13/06/86	Benoni	13/06/86	
SADIE	Steve	15/06/86	Johannesburg	28/06/86	JODAC
SADIE	Marilyn	15/06/86	Johannesburg	28/06/86	JODAC
SCHMID	Jeannette	15/06/86	Johannesburg	28/06/86	JODAC/ECC
SWIT	Sandy	15/06/86	Johannesburg	28/06/86	JODAC/ECC
STEWART	Peter	15/06/86	Johannesburg	28/06/86	JODAC
TIFFLIN	Dale	12/06/86	Johannesburg	25/06/86	CCSA
VALLY	Boshoor	12/06/86	Johannesburg	25/06/86	CCANTSA
WATERS	Chris	17/06/86	Johannesburg		
WILLIAMSON	Sue	19/06/86	Johannesburg		JODAC
WILLIAMSON	Arthur	19/06/86	Johannesburg		JODAC
TRANSVAAL COUNTRY					
MATTHEWS	Solly	17/06/86	Potchefstroom	25/06/86	CESA
MOLAKE	Grace	19/06/86	Rustenburg	25/06/86	CCANTSA
MOURAOKA	Tseko	17/06/86	Potchefstroom	25/06/86	CESA
O'LEARY	Sean	15/06/86	KwaNdebele	21/06/86	

EASTERN CAPE

COLLIER	?	12/06/86	Grahamstown	22/06/86	ECC
MATROOS	Julius	22/06/86	Port Elizabeth		COSATU

WESTERN CAPE

ABRAHAM	David	12/06/86	Cape Town	20/06/86
ABRAHAM	Gregory	12/06/86	Cape Town	22/06/86
ADAMS	Bethina	12/06/86	Cape Town	20/06/86
ADONIS	Myra	17/06/86	Cape Town	20/06/86
AMRED	Amin	17/06/86	Cape Town	20/06/86
ALBERTUS	Amwar M.	19/06/86	Worcester	25/06/86
ALBERTUS	Amwar	12/06/86	Cape Town	24/06/86
ARENDSE	William	12/06/86	Cape Town	20/06/86
ASBEY	Rooney	12/06/86	Cape Town	20/06/86
ASHMOODIA	Kazeen	17/06/86	Cape Town	20/06/86
BAKARD	Charles	12/06/86	Cape Town	20/06/86
BASSIEK	Willie	12/06/86	Cape Town	20/06/86
BLAAUW	Hoffat	12/06/86	Cape Town	20/06/86
BODMAN	Rodney	15/06/86	Cape Town	20/06/86
BODMAN	Valencia	17/06/86	Cape Town	20/06/86
BROWN	Benny	17/06/86	Cape Town	20/06/86
CHRISTIAANS	Jeremiah	12/06/86	Cape Town	20/06/86
CLAASSEN	Quinton	17/06/86	Cape Town	20/06/86
DAWIDS	Bettie	17/06/86	Cape Town	20/06/86
DAKIELS	Louise	17/06/86	Cape Town	20/06/86
DAVIES	Levin	12/06/86	Cape Town	20/06/86
DE WITTE	Trevor	12/06/86	Cape Town	24/06/86
DE WITTE	Trevor V.C.	19/06/86	Worcester	25/06/86
DE WITTE	Wimrad	12/06/86	Cape Town	20/06/86
DOCKERTY	Scott	12/06/86	Cape Town	18/06/86 departed
FESTER	Charles	15/06/86	Cape Town	20/06/86
FICK	Leslie	17/06/86	Cape Town	20/06/86
FLIMMER	Martin	12/06/86	Cape Town	20/06/86
FOURIE	Charmaine	12/06/86	Cape Town	20/06/86
FOURIE	Grace	12/06/86	Cape Town	20/06/86
FOURIE	Bonnie	12/06/86	Cape Town	20/06/86
FOURIE	Arden	12/06/86	Cape Town	20/06/86
GABRIEL	Eliot	17/06/86	Cape Town	20/06/86
GABRIEL	Josua	15/06/86	Matroosfontein	20/06/86
GORDON	Jacqueline	12/06/86	Cape Town	20/06/86
GROTHOON	Richard	17/06/86	Cape Town	20/06/86
HENDRICKS	Susan	12/06/86	Cape Town	20/06/86
HILL	Jochie	12/06/86	Cape Town	20/06/86
JACKSON	Joshua	12/06/86	Cape Town	20/06/86
JACKSON	Clenda	12/06/86	Cape Town	22/06/86
JACKSON	Manuel	12/06/86	Cape Town	20/06/86
JACOBS	Stanley	12/06/86	Pearl	20/06/86
JOB	Noel	17/06/86	Cape Town	20/06/86
JONATHAN	Richard	12/06/86	Cape Town	20/06/86
JONES	Berry	15/06/86	Cape Town	20/06/86
JONATHAN	Stanley	12/06/86	Cape Town	20/06/86
JURIES	Nobis	12/06/86	Cape Town	20/06/86
KATLE	Richard	12/06/86	Cape Town	20/06/86
KOOPMAN	Katimal	12/06/86	Cape Town	20/06/86

WESTERN CAPE

KOOPMAN	Andre	17/06/86	Cape Town	24/06/86
LAYBURN	Father	17/06/86	Cape Town	20/06/86
LEKAY	Brenda	12/06/86	Cape Town	20/06/86
LEKAY	Christians	12/06/86	Cape Town	20/06/86
LIGHT	Clinton	12/06/86	Cape Town	20/06/86
LOUW	Joshua	17/06/86	Cape Town	20/06/86
LOUW	Wayne	12/06/86	Cape Town	20/06/86
LOCK	Joseph	12/06/86	Cape Town	20/06/86
MADALA	Andrew	17/06/86	Cape Town	20/06/86
MANUEL	Thomas	12/06/86	Cape Town	20/06/86
MARTINUS	John	12/06/86	Cape Town	20/06/86
MARTINUS	Chris	12/06/86	Cape Town	20/06/86
MEYER	Timothy	12/06/86	Cape Town	20/06/86
MEYER	Anthony	12/06/86	Cape Town	20/06/86
OCKMUIS	Wendrick	12/06/86	Cape Town	20/06/86
OCKMUIS	Dirk	12/06/86	Cape Town	20/06/86
OCKMUIS	Stoffel	12/06/86	Cape Town	20/06/86
PHILANDER	Demond	12/06/86	Cape Town	20/06/86
PHILIPS	Ronald	17/06/86	Cape Town	20/06/86
PHILIPS	Jackie	17/06/86	Cape Town	20/06/86
PIETERS	Bernice	17/06/86	Cape Town	20/06/86
PIETERSEN	Brenda	17/06/86	Cape Town	20/06/86
PIETERSEN	Lillian	17/06/86	Cape Town	20/06/86
PRETORIUS	Anthony	12/06/86	Cape Town	20/06/86
PRETORIUS	Nervyn	17/06/86	Cape Town	20/06/86
PRICHARDT	Yolanda	12/06/86	Cape Town	20/06/86
RANDOLD	Dennis	17/06/86	Cape Town	20/06/86
RANDORA	Susan	12/06/86	Cape Town	20/06/86
RANDORA	Arlene	12/06/86	Cape Town	20/06/86
REEDLINGMUIS	Mary	12/06/86	Cape Town	20/06/86
ROUX	Lena	12/06/86	Cape Town	22/06/86

SABOR	Neville	12/06/86	Cape Town	20/06/86
SAFF	Cedric	17/06/86	Cape Town	20/06/86
SAFF	Sarel	17/06/86	Cape Town	20/06/86
SAFF	Daniel	17/06/86	Cape Town	20/06/86
SAFF	Pietie	17/06/86	Cape Town	20/06/86
SAFF	Joy	17/06/86	Cape Town	20/06/86
SAFF	Ernest	17/06/86	Cape Town	20/06/86
SAMUEL	Byron	12/06/86	Cape Town	22/06/86
SAMUELS	Edward	12/06/86	Cape Town	20/06/86
SAMUELS	Bernard	12/06/86	Cape Town	20/06/86
SEPTENBER	Brian	17/06/86	Cape Town	20/06/86
SICILY	Dion	12/06/86	Cape Town	20/06/86
SINORS	Wilhelmina	12/06/86	Cape Town	20/06/86
SINORS	Maria	12/06/86	Cape Town	20/06/86
SINORS	Sophia	12/06/86	Cape Town	20/06/86
SIRILJA	Arlene	12/06/86	Cape Town	20/06/86
SKELL	Felicity	17/06/86	Cape Town	20/06/86
SMARTZ	Kileen	12/06/86	Cape Town	20/06/86
SMARTZ	Joan	12/06/86	Cape Town	20/06/86
THOMPSON	Zelda	17/06/86	Cape Town	20/06/86
THORNTON	Helene	17/06/86	Cape Town	21/06/86 ECC
TIMOTHIEUS	Deborah	12/06/86	Cape Town	20/06/86
VAN ROUSTEN	Den	12/06/86	Cape Town	20/06/86
VAN RIEKEN	Marion	17/06/86	Cape Town	20/06/86
VERTURA	Alan	17/06/86	Cape Town	20/06/86
VERTURA	Mr.	17/06/86	Cape Town	20/06/86
VILJOEN	Anthony	12/06/86	Cape Town	20/06/86
WERS	Patrick	12/06/86	Cape Town	20/06/86
WILLIAMS	Red	12/06/86	Cape Town	18/06/86
ZIEGLER	Peter	17/06/86	Cape Town	20/06/86

NATAL

BADENHORST	Martin	21/06/86	Cedara	25/06/86
BOULLE	Jacqui	12/06/86	Pearitzsburg	25/06/86 ACC
DAVID	Sylvester	21/06/86	Cedara	25/06/86
DOCHERTY	Stephen	21/06/86	Cedara	25/06/86
ENRST	Wim A.	15/06/86	Cedara	deported
HARRIS	Berick	21/06/86	Cedara	25/06/86
HEBRICKSE	Alan	21/06/86	Cedara	25/06/86
HOUSTON	Derek	21/06/86	Cedara	25/06/86
JANA	Gabriel	21/06/86	Cedara	25/06/86
KIMBALD	Edward	21/06/86	Cedara	25/06/86
KNEIFFEL	Thos (Fr)	12/06/86	Cedara	deported Pub Church Agency
KOLLA	Lazarus	21/06/86	Cedara	25/06/86
KYLO	Jabulani	21/06/86	Cedara	25/06/86
PROCTOR	Brendan	21/06/86	Cedara	25/06/86
SABSON	Jan	21/06/86	Cedara	25/06/86
SHABANGU	Benifaca	21/06/86	Cedara	25/06/86

CISKEI

DIAMPTI	Thomha	12/06/86	Dimbasa	12/06/86
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UNKNOWN

MATEIG	Walter	15/06/86		
SEFILE	?	12/06/86		26/06/86 SAAMU

RESTRICTED Reports on these pages have been censored to comply with Emergency regulations

/9274
CSO: 3400/273

LRC DIRECTOR SAYS CITIZENSHIP ISSUES IN 'SHAMBLES'

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 10 Jul 86 p 5

[Article by Claire Pickard-Cambridge]

[Text]

DETERMINING whether a black is an SA citizen once government has enacted the Restoration of SA Citizenship Bill will be a "complete shambles", says Legal Resources Centre director Geoff Budlender.

Speaking in Johannesburg yesterday on the abolition of influx control, he said government's view was that the citizenship Bill would affect only blacks who were permanent urban residents holding Section 10 rights.

But determining SA citizenship was certain to be a shambles because:

- ☐ After the July 1 abolition of influx control blacks would object to having old reference books checked to see if they had Section 10 rights;
- ☐ There was no machinery to examine whether someone had Section 10 rights, because administration boards had been dismantled; and
- ☐ New identity books did not record if someone held Section 10 rights.

The most fundamental objection to the citizenship Bill was that it affected only 1.7-million people — 20% of the citizens of Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei (TBVC), Budlender said.

While he believed the Abolition of Influx Control Act heralded fundamental change for thousands of blacks, citizenship would remain a major form of influx control for 7-million TBVC citizens who would remain "aliens".

Discussing what the abolition of influx control meant for employers, Budlender said: "In general terms, it will no longer be a requirement to obtain permission from anybody to employ someone, although this is influenced by the citizenship question."

But as far as employers were concerned, there was no legal obligation for them to ensure a potential employee had housing.

This did, however, present a problem for employees.

/9317
CSO: 3400/289

BLACK SASH PRESIDENT ON CITIZENSHIP, DOCUMENTATION QUESTIONS

ID Applicants Encounter Confusion

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 11 Jul 86 p 9

[Article by Jo-Anne Collinge]

[Text]

Workers in advice offices have been told not to accept the official line as the final word on the new citizenship and identification laws.

The warning comes from former Black Sash president and Johannesburg advice office director Mrs Sheena Duncan.

She says: "In the first two days of July we had two examples of wrong information given to applicants for identity documents."

A Xhosa-speaking man, who had perma-

nent urban rights under the old pass laws and who lived at Ekangala near Bronkhorstpruit, had been told — incorrectly — that he could not have a new identity document unless he had owned his house for five years.

In the second instance a young Zulu-speaking man applied for his document at the office of Home Affairs — which had previously not dealt with black applicants.

"He was told he would have to take the

application form to the old Bantu Commissioner's office to have his fingerprints taken as the equipment was not available at the 'white' office," Mrs Duncan said.

"When he got there with a baptismal certificate (the Government pamphlet about IDs calls for a birth OR baptismal certificate) he was shouted at for daring to be at a 'white' office and was told his application would not be accepted until he had a birth certificate."

Regaining Citizenship Poses Problems

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 11 Jul 86 p 9

[Text]

Many blacks who became "foreigners" when various homelands became independent and who want their South African citizenship back are likely to find themselves grappling with two slippery concepts — "permanent residence" and "lawful residence".

In most cases citizens of Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei (the TBVC countries) need to establish both permanent and lawful residence in SA.

Former Black Sash president Mrs Sheena Duncan says there are no black aliens with permanent residence permits. "Yet both the Restoration of Citizenship Act and the Identification Act talk of people who are 'permanently resident' in South Africa."

She suggests that in the absence of watertight legal definitions, the following classes of TBVC citizens should assume they are permanent residents:

- People who have never lived in any independent homeland and who live anywhere else in SA whether or not they have permission to live where they do.

- People who have lived in independent homelands but who left the homeland concerned before it became independent, whether or not this was done with official sanction.

- Those who had obtained urban residence rights before June 30 this year in terms of section 10 (1) (a), (b) or (c) of the old Urban Areas Act.

- Migrant workers who first left the homelands on contract before independence and who have lived in "white" South Africa ever since.

- Anyone who has been sold or rented a site or house in a black township.

- Anyone who came to South Africa — before or after independence — and obtained "some kind of official permission to reside in SA" with his family.

The question of "lawful" residence is, if anything, more tricky than that of "permanent" residence, Mrs Duncan suggests. In the usual sense foreigners gain lawful residence in South Africa when they are given permission by a passport control officer to be here. But this doesn't fit the case of TBVC "foreigners" although it may apply to what Mrs Duncan calls "real foreigners".

She says: "Those who left the homeland before independence or who have never lived in the homeland have always been resident in the Republic and must surely be lawfully resident here."

People who hold TBVC documents and who cannot claim both lawful and permanent residence in SA will have to see about reclaiming South African citizenship before they contemplate getting a new SA identity document.

Advice offices run by the Black Sash, churches and civic associations will help people to make such applications.

Millions 'Worse Off' Under New Influx System

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 11 Jul 86 p 9

[Text]

Millions of citizens of the four independent homelands are in a much worse position under the new influx system than they were under the old pass laws, claims former Black Sash president Mrs Sheena Duncan.

She points out that she is not talking of "an insignificant minority" but of most of the nine million people stripped of their South African citizenship when Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei became independent between 1976 and 1981.

Residents of the TBVC homelands will still have to be recruited as contract labour from their homelands in terms of inter-governmental pacts.

"Migrant workers from the TBVC homelands are now in

exactly the same position as workers from proper foreign countries, such as Lesotho."

They no longer have even the old option of gradually qualifying through long-service for "Section 10" urban residence and work-seeking rights.

"I fear they will be prejudiced in the job market. Employers who can now employ anyone who has an identity document without any red tape at all are unlikely to go to the trouble of seeking permission to employ foreigners whose registration is temporary," says Mrs Duncan.

"Nine million people — more than one third of the black population of South Africa — had their citizenship taken away from them through the inde-

pendence of the homelands. Five million of them reside within these homelands and have no hope of getting South African citizenship back and will therefore never enjoy freedom of movement in South Africa.

"Of the four million resident outside the TBVC homelands, 1 751 000 are likely to have South African citizenship restored to them, according to Home Affairs Minister Mr Stoffel Botha.

"Some of the others may not get citizenship but may get the new identity documents showing they are permanent residents of South Africa. The rest will be in the same position as the five million living within the TBVC homelands."

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CSO: 3400/289

EMPLOYER BODIES FEAR BLACK UNION MERGERS

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 10 Jul 86 p 5

[Article by Mike Collins]

[Text]

AS THE pendulum of organised labour gains momentum, employer bodies fear that black union mergers threaten their survival.

Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce (JCC) labour adviser Andre Malherbe says industry bosses are realising that the development of a strategy to counter union muscle must be given urgent priority.

"Open competition in the marketplace is fundamental to the free enterprise system, but the ability to compete must rest on survival.

"The sharing of information regarding trade union activity and the development of an industry-wide strategy to face up to an industry-wide union is a survival exercise," he says.

He adds that when the Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu) was formed, one of its stated objectives was that workers should be organised into unions on the basis of one union per industry.

But, because the major portion of the black labour force was either unskilled or semi-skilled, the traditional pattern of a union based on the craft of its members did not fit.

During the latter part of last year, Cosatu began concentrating on merging its affiliated unions to the 10 national unions.

The executive set a deadline of May 31 for this to be achieved.

"It would seem as if the exercise has failed. It is already July and the one union per industry has not materialised. But is this perception

correct? I think not," says Malherbe.

The first merger of Cosatu unions took place in Maritzburg in May with the amalgamation of the Transport and General Workers' Union and the General Workers' Union.

The new Transport and General Workers' Union has about 26 000 members in the transport, security, cleaning and building supply sectors.

A second merger took place a week later with more than 60 000 members from at least five unions in the food, canning, retail and general workers' unions coming under the umbrella of the new Food and Allied Workers' Union.

Now employers in the metal and allied sectors are facing the spectre of a giant union emerging from talks between the National Automobile and Allied Workers' Union, the Metal and Allied Workers' Union and the Motor Industry Combined Workers' Union, which have a combined membership of more than 100 000.

Malherbe says of these mergers: "On the positive side, it will minimise the inter-union rivalry and could lead to a more orderly industrial relations structure. On the negative side, the one union per industry adds an immense amount of muscle to the union arm."

He adds that employer bodies are now being warned that, unless they adopt a uniform strategy, the unions are going to play one company off against another.

/9317

CSO: 3400/289

CONFERENCE CALLS FOR PLANNING NEW EDUCATION ORDER

Professor Speaks

Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 11-17 Jul 86 p 4

[Article by Barbara Ludman]

[Text]

"THE New Education will have to deal with the aftermath of the conflict between two nationalisms, African and Afrikaner.

"It will have to deal with the aftermath of ethnic fragmentation and the accompanying ethnic habit of mind: the habit of trying to survive each other — black and white, black and black."

Professor Es'kia Mphahlele, head of the division of African literature in the Department of Comparative Literature, University of the Witwatersrand, was addressing the closing session of a three-day educational conference in Johannesburg on Saturday.

The conference was organised by the Montessori Society of South Africa.

And while Mphahlele said little about Montessori *per se*, the child-centred nature of the new education he outlined appeared to have much in common with the educational system devised by Dr Maria Montessori to enhance the educational opportunities of culturally-deprived Italian slum children.

Warning "there can be no sound education for all while this country is ethnically or racially fragmented as it is", he nevertheless listed a number of "imperatives" to be considered when planning "new curricula towards a progressive education for the greater South Africa". Among them:

- A new, humanistic — as opposed to authoritarian — philosophy of education;

- A child-centred education — "rather than the present system that places the authority and dictates of teacher and government at the centre".

The recipient of New Education must necessarily, he said, "be accorded the opportunity and right to create his own learning environment, at present imposed by teacher and state as a means of control".

Strong, freely-elected SRCs can "promote the creation of such an environment", he noted.

"A considerable factor in the present students' revolt must be seen as a rejection of their learning environment which approximates army barracks";

- The right of parents to send children to open institutions with community-based parent-teacher associations to monitor the learning environment;

- The right of "regional institutions that can be identified as cultural units, *eg* those in rural areas" to inject relevant material into the curricula and syllabuses.

- An emphasis on "non-formal alternative learning and night school for adult education".

"It is in the alternative-education setting where we recognise most

clearly that we are educating for community development," he said.

● Early childhood learning for black communities, "traditionally at the bottom of the scale of government concern, must claim the official acknowledgement and promotion it deserves".

"It is the view of intellectual cynics that education does not change existing political and economic structures," he said.

"The view, one suspects, is a result of the general one of education as an institution of certificates and diplomas

rather than as *process*; as knowledge as a packaged commodity to be acquired over the counter and consumed, rather than as an *act* of knowing and establishing relationships between phenomena and human activities ...

"At grassroots level, where black people traditionally operate, education cannot be taken for granted. Here the printed word alone takes on an almost magical independent life; with a potential to stimulate inquiry, a sense of adventure, and the longing for mastery of one's environment, for the ability to discover."

Where To Spend Money

Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 11-17 Jul 86 p 4

[Text]

WHEN more than half the children in black schools fail at least once between Grade 1 and Std 2, should pre-school bridging programmes be installed?

Or should limited resources rather be spent on improving the Grade 1 curriculum?

A paper delivered at last week's Montessori conference by Christine Liddell of the Institute for Behavioural Sciences at Unisa would tend to favour the second approach.

More than 50 percent of black working women in South Africa have children of pre-school age, she noted, and listed three alternatives for child care: an elitist option, "in which funds are allocated primarily to children showing early promise"; the option for disadvantage, "in which funds are devoted primarily to children living in conditions of extreme deprivation"; and a third option, involving "providing a minimum standard of care for as many children as possible, regardless of their prospects of abilities".

Given that a limited amount of money has been designated for black pre-school programmes, she said she would choose the third.

"This may be inimical to the educational philosophy of most people attending this conference," she said, "but it may be the most pragmatic solution in the present circumstances."

That it could also help to "preserve children's normal development" is indicated by the results of research undertaken in an overcrowded township creche near Pretoria; a day school run for Bushman children living in an SADF settlement in Namibia; and, as a baseline, in high-grade British and American nursery schools.

All groups were "assessed through naturalistic observations of free play ... long accepted as a means of establishing levels of pre-school competence."

Conditions were markedly different in each group.

In the township school, there were 83 children in a classroom, with a teacher/child ratio of one to 42; there were no adult-led educational activities, no building blocks, no paints — but 55 intact toy cars, teapots and dolls and 71 broken examples of the same.

In the Namibian day school, "toys and educational materials are not readily available ... the only formal educational material observed was a single story book, and children were observed playing with toys only three percent of the time".

Yet "results indicated that there was no evidence of abnormality in the township children's social behaviour or patterns of activity, despite the adverse conditions under which they spent most of their day. Unexpectedly, factors like overcrowding, high child:staff ratio, absence of formal teaching, and poor access to educational materials had not resulted in abnormal patterns of free play and activity".

Patterns in the Bushman day school were "almost identical" to those in the

township sample.

"Taken as a whole," she said, "this research ... suggests that neither low-grade custodial care nor conditions of considerable deprivation at home have any marked effects on developmental status as measured by assessments of free play....

"These findings suggest that many children may be starting school with acceptable levels of social and environmental competence, having coped with multiple deprivation. Their subsequent failure during primary school may be caused by quite different factors...

"This suggests that much attention could be fruitfully devoted to modifications of the Grade 1 curriculum."

/9317
CSO: 3400/283

BRIEFS

TV, PRESS INFLUENCE--The majority of English-speaking South Africans don't watch TV news bulletins. Only 39,8 percent of the white audience tuning in to English TV news is English-speaking. The rest are Afrikaans-speaking. The figure for the number of English-speaking people who watch Afrikaans news is 28,4 percent. These figures were given at the annual meeting of the FAK (Federasie van Afrikaanse Kultuurverenigings) yesterday in Johannesburg. Dr Andries J.G. Oosthuizen, a member of the President's Council, said TV was the medium which gave the Afrikaans language the largest exposure. This was not the case in the newspaper industry, he said. English newspapers had a market share of nearly 78 percent.

"Especially illuminating is the vast influence of English papers on black and Asian readers. Nearly half an English daily paper's readers is black. "In the case of Afrikaans dailies, the figure for Asian and black readers is less than five percent," Dr Oosthuizen said. "This indicates that black and Asian readers are, in a one-sided manner, exposed to opinion-forming by the English Press. Views through the Afrikaans Press do not reach them. "And unknown is unloved," Dr Oosthuizen said. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 11 Jul 86 p 9] /9317

CSO: 3400/283

UNISA STUDY: SANCTIONS THREATEN ONE MILLION

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 6 Jul 86 p 1

[Article by David Carte]

[Text] TOTAL trade sanctions would put more than a million South Africans out of work, says a major study by the University of South Africa.

The study — by Piet Nel of Unisa's Bureau of Market Research — says 84% of the jobs lost would be black.

Already 1.7-million blacks are unemployed or underemployed. If another 600 000 were laid off, 31.9% of all economically active blacks would be out of work.

The study into development and welfare of employees in SA is based on a scientific survey of more than 3 300 companies employing 52% of all job holders.

Professor Nel says the findings are a firm put-down to the notion that sanctions will cause a boom.

"Many think there will be an investment boom, as there was in Rhodesia, triggered by import replacement, but it is unlikely. SA has made its major investment in import replacement and cannot contemplate making many of the high-tech capital goods it now imports.

"When employers say a million jobs will be lost, that is a net figure, allowing for some investment in import-replacement industries."

The survey finds that a minimum of 3.6-million jobs will have to be created in SA in the next 15 years. If blacks are to attain the same state of employment as whites, 6.8-million new jobs are needed by 2000.

SA was able to generate only 7.72-million jobs in its 344-year history. In the past five years, a net 226 000 jobs were created.

Capital shortage

An analysis of job creation from 1950 to 1985 shows that only from 1960 to 1970, when economic growth averaged 3.9%, did employment equal population growth.

"Thus the real rate of increase in economic activity will have to be extremely rapid if sufficient jobs are to be assured. To this end, enormous sums will have to be invested in the SA economy."

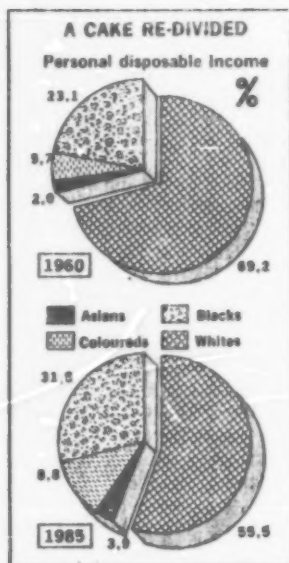
The survey says job-creating fixed investment has declined in the past five years, mainly because SA has been unable to attract sufficient long-term capital from abroad and because the rate of savings has fallen as wealth has been redistributed by tax from whites to blacks.

"South Africa is not in a position to make the necessary investments from domestic sources. Foreign enterprises and foreign capital are essential if the upliftment of the non-white population is to be continued."

Unisa's study on employees, black and white, in the economy, was funded by the SA Foundation, "but we sought no conclusions" says Michael Christie, general manager of the foundation.

Professor Nel and his researchers, who combined the results of their survey with official statistics and checked their findings against secondary scientific sources, found a marked improvement in the economic welfare of blacks in spite of sluggish economic growth for some years.

"Their share of the personal disposable income of the RSA has risen



from 32.3% in 1970 to 44.5% in 1985. A drastic redistribution of income has occurred since 1980. White incomes dropped by 17.9%. Non-whites gained not only the entire increase in real disposable income from 1980-1985 but the portion lost by whites as well' (see graph).

The main reasons were that real white wages from 1972-1985 rose by 0.3% as against 4.7% for blacks.

Professor Nel says: "The second factor which probably contributed most to this redistribution of income is the massive increase in direct tax paid by whites. In 1985, whites paid 15.7% of their income in direct tax as against 8.8% in 1980."

Education

The survey also found that in terms of numbers good progress has been made with the education and training of blacks. The number trained in 1985, however, fell by 23% because of economic circumstances.

About 80% of employers surveyed believe they have an obligation to improve the social circumstances of black employees. Segregation at work remains common, particularly in cloak rooms. There is still discrimination in that a fifth of businesses do not follow a policy of equal pay for equal work.

/13104
CSO: 3400/266

AUSTRALIA LOSES MASSIVE WHEAT CONTRACT

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 11 Jul 86 p 13

[Text]

AUSTRALIA has lost a massive contract to supply South Africa with 66 000 tons of wheat.

This comes in the wake of the ruling Australian Labour Party approving a set of limited anti-SA trade sanctions.

The Minister of Agricultural Economics and Water Affairs, Mr Greyling Wentzel, announced yesterday that the Government is to import 66 000 tons of wheat from America.

The contract was awarded to the company F R Warings.

According to reports, Australia delayed the announcement of the imposition of sanctions until news of who had received the tender was announced. Australia was informed late on Wednesday.

America, Australia and Canada tendered for the contract. According to the general manager of the Wheat Board, Mr Dennis van Aarde, all three tenders were very competitive.

He said the Wheat Board submitted the tenders to Mr Wentzel for his

final decision on who would get the tender. It is understood that Mr Wentzel's decision was influenced by Australia's political stance towards South Africa.

Mr Van Aarde said that Australia had an oversupply of wheat and no-one to sell it to.

He said South Africa at present consumed 2,2-millions tons of wheat a year. This included the 150 000 tons it exported to neighbouring states.

He said due to economic conditions over the past 10 years, South Africa was only able to produce about 1,9 million tons of wheat a year. This meant it had to import wheat from overseas.

In his announcement yesterday, Mr Wentzel said the 66 000 tons of wheat South Africa was importing from US brings to 301 000 tons of wheat it has imported during the past few months. The breakdown was 55 000 tons from Canada, 90 000 tons from Australia and 156 000 tons from the US.

Mr Wentzel said the Government had been forced to import wheat because of unfavourable climatic conditions, es-

pecially during the past few years.

He said contrary to other drought-stricken African countries, South Africa found itself in the favourable position of being able to supplement its food shortfalls through imports, which are settled for in cash.

"In addition, South Africa also supplies wheat to certain other African countries, which in the current year will entail deliveries of about 150 000 tons to neighbouring states."

He pointed out that until now, South Africa had not encountered any major obstacles to its trade with overseas countries and he hoped that, in light of possible trade sanctions, its trading partners would oblige their international treaty commitments.

"Should it, however, develop differently in future, the South African Government will perforce have to drastically review its purchasing policy from abroad."

He said further wheat supplies would, in all probability, have to be imported from overseas in the near future.

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CSC: 3400/266

PAPER REPORTS ON RISING COST OF EMIGRATION

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 7 Jul 86 p 9

[Article by Michael Chester]

[Text]

The chicken run out of South Africa has become one of the costliest routes on earth.

But immigrants using the reverse route are cock-a-hoop.

The cause of the phenomenon is the prolonged slide of the exchange rate of the rand against all the main overseas currencies — made even steeper for migrants by the re-introduction of the financial rand hard on the heels of the foreign debt crisis.

The difference between a commercial rand and a financial rand becomes clear when prospective migrants start to calculate the cash implications of a move.

John X first had notions of quitting South Africa in 1976 when unrest hit Soweto and caused jitters in suburbia.

The United States sounded attractive. At least he was assured of picking up a handsome \$1.20 for every R1 he could muster from a modest bank balance, income from the sale of a house and car, and other assets.

Two years ago, with recession taking hold,

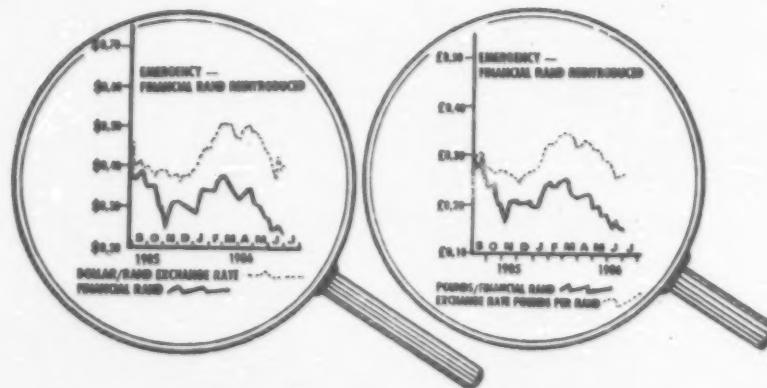
salaries falling behind inflation and unemployment spreading, he brought out his pocket calculator again.

To his horror, he found that R1 was worth little more than 70c US — only two-thirds of its value back in 1976.

So the migration idea was shelved again until the state of emergency was declared on June 12. John X examined the situation again and was stunned to find not only was R1 now down to 40c US but in terms of the new financial rand it had nosedived to 22c or 23c US.

And it was now in financial rands that he had to work out the size of the family fortune. Nearly R5 to buy a single US greenback? R2 to buy a DM that cost only 50c two years ago? More than R6 to buy a British pound?

The only item to escape the financial rand is an annual travel allowance of R6 000 for an adult and R3 000 for a child under 12, which can be taken out in ordinary commercial rands.



Jewellery and household effects to the value of R20 000 can be shipped overseas. So too can the family car ... as long as there is proof of 12 months' ownership.

Under the new exchange control laws, a family can leave with R100 000, calculated in financial rands. (The Reserve Bank can raise the ceiling in special circumstances, but the argument needs to be convincing).

All remaining assets — such as savings accounts and investments, perhaps even property that the emigrant decides to hang on to while he awaits a good offer — must be declared and transferred to the safekeeping of what the Reserve Bank calls an authorised dealer, usually a bank.

The assets are parcelled into a "blocked account", which stays pinioned under exchange control laws — *ad infinitum*, as things now stand.

The only tepid comfort is that income from assets is credited to the emigrant on commercial rand valuations and goes into a separate non-resident account, which is transferable — though there may be income tax to come off it.

The emigrant, from his new country, can instruct his bank to

move the assets around — savings into stocks or shares, or income from a property sale into a building society account, for instance — but certain transactions outside of the banking sector or the Johannesburg Stock Exchange need to be approved by the Reserve Bank.

Are there any loopholes?

"There were a few when the financial rand temporarily made an appearance in the 'late 1970s', says one bank manager.

"Complicated stock market 'bond washing' schemes escaped for a while. But the gaps have all been sealed by the new rules.

"The reasons for the reintroduction of the financial rand last year were purely to discourage disinvestment and capital outflows, and discourage a brain drain from the emigration of skills and talent.

"The risks of trying to skirt the rules are enormous".

The penalty for scams that break the exchange control rule-book can run to fines as high as R250 000, or five years in jail. Even both.

John X has shelved ideas about migration ... again.

Instead, he has written to his uncle in England telling him how worthwhile it would be for him to come to South Africa.

/13104

CSO: 3400/274

ROLE OF FOREIGN INVESTMENT IN NATIONS MINES DECLINING

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 10 Jul 86 p 22

[Article by Sven Lunsche]

[Text] Politics and labour in South Africa — in addition to prospects for gold and other minerals — are playing an increasingly important role in shaping the attitudes of non-resident investors to South African mining shares.

The role of foreign investment in South African mines has declined over the last year, and brokers Davis Borkum Hare expect this trend to continue in the near future.

In a publication entitled "Foreign Holdings in South African Mining Shares" the brokers say: "Although there are not, apparently, any measures contemplated to block quotation of South African shares abroad, certain fund managers have been forced through political pressures to disinvest South African shares.

They add, however, that against the back ground of turmoil in overseas investment markets — where stocks and bonds are booming but the underlying economies tend to look fragile — it increasingly makes sense to invest in gold shares as "insurance".

"Should the rationale for buying gold continue to gain in validity, then South African shares will offer a stronger case for consideration than gold shares in Canada, Australia or the US, where 'insurance money' was first invested," the brokers say.

Davis Borkum Hare list the higher dividend yields, the better value of price earning ratios and the low price of South African gold shares in non-rand terms as the major reasons for possible future "insurance" investment in the country.

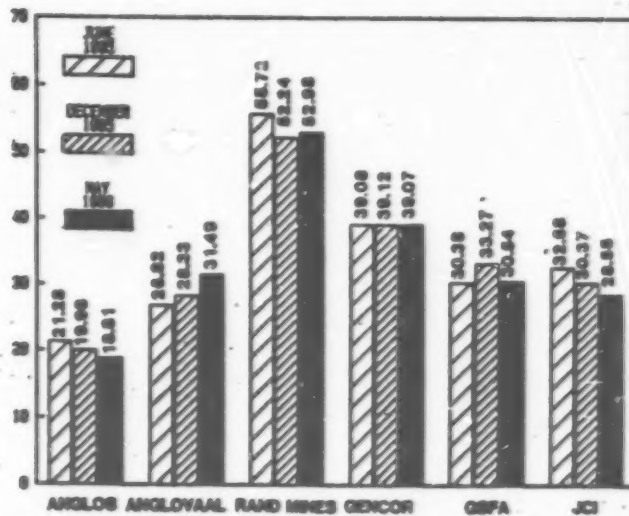
"The relatively tightly held nature of the South African gold share market, plus the good value offered by such shares, could cause significant rises in share prices should foreign investors change their attitude."

Over the last year, however, these factors have not been present and there has been a progressive decline in the foreign ownership of South African mining shares.

In 1984, and for the first quarter of 1985, foreigners were net purchasers of South African mining shares. However, for the remainder of 1985, and to date in 1986, foreign investors have switched to become net sellers of local shares.

The value of foreign holdings in the mines in May 1986 amounted to R20,3 billion, which in terms of the financial rand exchange rate amounts to \$5,1 billion.

"Although a higher gold dollar price and an improved rand helped generate some foreign buying of gold shares in late 1985 and early 1986, many foreign investors took advantage — particularly of the 40 percent



An analysis of foreign holdings of gold shares shows that the mines administered by Rand Mines were the most popular with foreign investors followed by Gencor group mines. But only in the case of Anglovaal group mines has there been an increase in foreign holding in the period June 1985 to May 1986.

improvement in the financial rand between November and February — to sell shares," Davis Borkum Hare say.

Between December 1985 and May 1986, the total number of mining shares held abroad fell from 28.45 percent to 26.60 percent of the total shares in issue, with foreigners lightening their holdings in mining shares virtually across the board.

US companies were the major disinvestors in the country — their percentage holding declined from 14.73 to 13.39 percent during the period — while UK-registered companies decreased their holdings from December's 9.96 percent to May's 9.38 percent.

Only continental companies, whose percentage holdings is

very limited anyway, slightly increased their interest in mining shares over the period by 0.1 percent to 3.82 percent.

Gold mines were hardest hit by the share disinvestment moves, coming largely from a decline of major US ownership in the marginal and shorter-life mines. The value of foreign holdings in gold mines was however still valued at a massive R11 billion.

Foreign ownership of South African gold mines by mining houses has declined overall. Only gold mining shares, administered by Anglovaal, showed an increase in the percentage holding by foreign investors.

Other shares substantially affected include Platinum Group Metal and De Beers mining shares.

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CSO: 3400/266

IMPROVED QUARTERLY PROFITS REPORTED FOR RAND MINES

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 Jul 86 p 22

[Text]

HIGHER rand gold prices, increased production and well-held costs enable the Rand Minesgold division to post a R13-million improvement in after-tax profits in the June 1986 quarter.

All four group producers, Harmony, Blyvooruitzicht, Durban Roodepoort Deep and ERPM, showed lower grades during the quarter, but this was offset by an almost 5 percent increase in tonnage milled, from 3,7-million tons to 3,9 million tons. As a result, their combined gold production rose by 624 kg to 15 105 kg.

The average gold price received by the four mines was R25 805 a kilogram, R1 750 a kg up on the March quarter.

The effects of the higher gold production and rand receipts are reflected in the pre-tax profits, which rose by nearly 23 percent from R90,6-million to R111,2-million.

Although capital expenditure was 14,5 percent higher at R67,8-million, tax increased by R7,5-million to R27,8-million.

Because of the higher tonnage average unit costs for the four mines, tax increased by R7,5 million to R27,8-million.

Because of the higher tonnage, average unit costs of the four mines remained virtually unchanged at R81,23 per ton.

Harmony mine accounted for more than 70 percent of the group's bottom-line profits with gold production rising to 7 309kg (7 184kg).

The higher production and the increase in the gold price to R26 154 (R23 930) brought a rise in gold revenue to R191,2-million (R171,9-million). Uranium revenue was up from R7,2-million (R8,4-million). Total revenue thus increased by more than R20-million to just under R200-million.

Total costs rose to R142,3-million (R130,9-million) which left a working profit of R57,3-million (R48,2-million for the March quarter. After Tax profit came out at R61,3-million).

A total of 1 026 kg of the mine's production has been sold forward for the third quarter at R27 147 per kg.

Blyvoor's June quarter gold price was R1 700 at R25 700 per kg, which with higher production, generated a 26 percent increase in gold revenue to R93,1-million (R74,1-million).

Tax amounted to R23,8-million (R14,6-million) leaving after tax profits R4,0-million up at R18,4-million.

Blyvoor paid R4,3-million to Driefontein Cons during the quarter in terms of the tribute agreement.

The mine has sold 547 kg of gold forward for the third quarter this year at R27 029 per kg.

Durban Deep, after a break-even March quarter, was R2-million in the black in the June quarter.

A feature of the mine's performance was its control of costs which rose marginally to R44,2-million (R43,1-million). The costs were more than covered by gold revenue which rose to R48,5-million (44,9-million), leaving a working profit of R4,2-million (R1,9-million). There was no tax charge, giving a total profit, including sundry revenue, of R5,2-million (R3-million).

The mine sold 280kg of

gold forward for the third quarter at R26 336 a kg.

ERPM showed a loss of R1,5-million against a profit of R5-million in the March quarter. Capital expenditure of R16,8-million (R15,1-million) meant that the mine had a R15-million negative cashflow in the quarter.

This reflects the impact of the R300-million Far East Vertical project which is now in full swing and on schedule.

Although an increase in average gold price from R24 679 to 25 530 per kg cushioned the lower production to some extent,

the mine's revenue of R57,1-million (R57,4-million) was not enough to cover costs of R65,7-million (R64-million) and the mine showed a working loss of R8,6-million (R6,6-million).

State assistance of about R9 million was claimed, which with sundry revenue, took pre-tax profit to R1,1 million (R5 million). This profit was however eliminated by a non-mining tax of R2,6 million.

The mine sold 722 kg forward for the second half of 1986 at R28 067 (third quarter) and R30 958 (fourth quarter).

		Tons milled 000's	Yield G/t	Costs R/ton	Costs \$/oz	Rev \$/oz	Rev R/Kg	Net Profit R 000's	Profit After Capex R 000's	EPS After Capex Cents
Blyvoor	June	589	6,15	84,00	190,0	357	25 700	18 402	13 782	57
	March	498	6,20	90,84	208,8	348	23 988	14 471	9 275	39
ERPM	June	864	3,37	98,82	408,6	355	25 530	(1 486)	(18 320)	(165)
	March	856	3,55	97,83	414,0	357	24 679	4 938	(10 128)	(81)
DBN Deep	June	802	3,22	73,47	317,3	348	25 006	5 212	2 014	87
	March	583	3,23	73,85	330,2	345	23 884	3 602	(115)	(5)
Harmony	June	2 076	3,52	88,53	270,6	383	28 184	81 253	18 192	88
	March	2 017	3,58	84,88	283,3	323	23 830	47 876	12 087	45

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CSO: 3400/287

HIGHER RAND GOLD PRICE BOOSTS RANDFONTEIN PROFITS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 16 Jul 86 p 22

[Article by Madden Cole]

[Text]

A HIGHER rand gold price boosted the profits of the gold mining companies controlled by the Johannesburg Consolidated Investments group for the quarter ending June, 1986, in spite of increased working costs.

Although Randfontein Estates' milling rate dropped, the higher yield of 4,4 g/t (4,0 g/t) resulted in an increase in gold production to 7 005 kg (6 456 kg).

The higher rand gold price of R22 462 per kg (R21 048) was reflected in the revenue from gold which amounted to R158,5 million (R133,3 million).

Profit before tax accordingly rose significantly from R60,8 million to R76,2 million. Net profit of R76,2 million was hardly affected by the drastically reduced tax

figure of R10 000 (R9,4 million) on account of the sharp increase in capex to R61,6 million (R37,0 million).

At the quarterly report Press conference yesterday chairman and managing director Ken Maxwell announced that Randfontein Estates has discontinued forward selling of its gold production as it is no longer considered necessary for the mine to take forward cover.

Western Areas' working costs were described as unacceptable and management was looking at ways of containing the costs for the coming year, Mr Maxwell said.

The mine had benefited from forward gold cover with the rand price rising to R24 895 per kg (R23 877).

With an increased milling rate and a constant gold yield, production in-

creased to 4 150 kg (4 028 kg) resulting in an improved revenue of R104,5 million (R96,1 million).

The substantial increase in capex, R34,9 million (R16,7 million) accounted for the mine's tax credit of R10,9 million compared with a tax bill of R3,1 million in the previous quarter. Net profit as a result was boosted to R35,7 million from R20,5 million in the previous quarter.

Negotiations for the water control project have been completed and dewatering is now in progress.

According to Mr Maxwell, mechanised mining in both mines will expand considerably in the next few years when several hundred thousand tons a month will be mined by this method.

		Tons milled 000's	Yield G/t	Costs R/ton	Costs \$/oz	Rev \$/oz	Rev R/Kg	Net Profit R 000's	Profit After Capex R 000's	EPS After Capex Cents
	June	1 592	4,4	52,50	165,9	312	22 462	76 270	14 610	239
Randfontein	March	1 614	4,0	47,87	173,0	304	21 048	51 381	14 355	235
	June	988	4,2	89,48	296,2	346	24 895	35 729	782	2
W. Areas	March	959	4,2	84,04	289,1	345	23 677	20 563	3 815	9

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CSO: 3400/287

ANGLOVAAL'S MINES BEAT HIGHER COSTS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 16 Jul 86 p 25

[Text]

A WEAKER rand/dollar exchange rate combined with generally firmer international gold prices led to improved rand gold prices received by the Anglovaal Group's four gold mines in the June quarter. This more than compensated for higher costs — brought about mainly by increased wage and salary bills — with the result that working profits from gold were all up on the March quarter.

Other than **Lorraine**, tax charges were sharply lower because of increased capital expenditure, but all mines recorded fair-sized increases in after-tax profits. The after-tax position was: **Hartebeestfontein** R72 461 000 (March: R51 403 000), **Lorraine** R14 232 000 (R7 027 000)

ETC R11 557 000 (R6 728 000) and **Village** R1 671 000 (R586 000). The net result was that the mines' total taxed profit was 55 percent higher at R99 921 000 (R65 744 000), while the total tax bill was reduced by 24 percent to R66 215 000 (R86 597 000). **Lorraine** is not paying State's share of profit as it still has an assessed loss for this purpose.

In addition to the forward exchange contracts that were closed out during the March quarter, the mines have now closed out all their fully-hedged positions. The profit from all these transactions has been, and will continue to be, accounted for monthly on the maturity dates of the relevant contracts.

As shareholders were warned in the March quarterly, capital expenditure at **Hartebeestfontein** was sharply higher at

R36 323 000 (R15 402 000) with R16 152 000 being incurred on work on the new low-grade gold recovery plant; **Lorraine's** figure increased to R3 458 000 (R1 661 000) as momentum built up on the resuscitated capex programme; **ETC's** was 147 percent up with R4 163 000 of the total being spent on its Princeton development — again as projected in the previous quarter; and **Village's** rose to R1 858 000 (R113 000) of which R1 402 000 was for new employee housing.

Unit cost increases were generally well contained, especially in view of the wage and salary increases granted from May and June respectively: **Hartie's** figure was 7,5 percent higher, **Lorraine's** only 1,7 percent, **ETC's** 14 percent and **Village's** 10 percent. **ETC's** increase was affected to a large degree by a lump

sum payment to its pension fund to provide necessary additional benefits for its employees, while **Village's** figure was adversely affected by a lower tonnage milled.

Lorraine reported a small increase in tonnage milled, but the other mines' totals were down, while grades at all mines were slightly better. The end result was that gold production was increased at **Harties** and **Lorraine**, but was lower at **ETC** and **Village**. Total gold produced therefore rose to 10 762 (10 586) kg.

However, the higher rand gold prices more than offset any negative factors and working profits from gold were higher at all mines: **Harties** was 5 percent up at R122 465 000, **Lorraine's** was 74 percent higher at R21 945 000, **ETC's** improved by 13 percent to R12 410 000 and **Village's** working profit rose by 22 percent to R1 277 000.

		Tons milled 000's	Yield G/t	Costs R/ton	Costs \$/oz	Rev \$/oz	Rev R/Kg	Net Profit R 000's	Profit After Capex R 000's	EPS After Capex Cents
Hartebeest	June	773	9,8	97,18	138,1	363	26 132	72 461	36 138	32,2
	March	790	9,5	90,39	137,5	363	25 098	51 403	36 001	32,1
Village	June	188,6	0,68	11,64	239,8	381	27 381	16,71	(187)	—
	March	189,5	0,67	10,57	228,2	347	24 021	586	473	7,8
ET Cons	June	84,3	9,6	109,73	159,3	373	26 827	11 557	1 849	42,8
	March	89,7	9,5	96,22	147,0	334	23 134	6 728	2 793	64,7
Lorraine	June	398	5,7	97,33	237,5	372	26 758	14 232	7 027	42,9
	March	390	5,4	95,72	256,2	343	23 715	10 774	5 368	32,8

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CSO: 3400/287

GENCOR GOLD MINES INCREASE TOTAL INCOME

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 17 Jul 86 p 21

[Article by Madden Cole]

[Text]

THE total net income of the gold mining companies controlled by the Gencor group increased substantially in the June quarter in spite of a lower rand gold price received by several of the 12 mines.

Total milling rate increased to 5,3 million tons while the average yield dropped slightly to 5,1 g/t (5,2 g/t). Average working costs per ounce moved up to R443,50 (R421,75) and total capex showed a substantial rise to R50,5 million (R30,9 million).

WEST RAND CONS improved its net profit marginally by some R33 000 to R1,7 million in spite of increased working costs, R44,24 per ton milled (R42,75), and a slightly lower yield, 1,9 g/t (2,0 g/t). Mill throughput however increased to 520 000 tons (510 000 tons).

Affecting the net profit too was the tax credit of R119 000 compared with a tax bill of R119 000 in

the previous quarter, which was partly as a result of the increased capex of R780 000 (R510 000).

The mine has sold forward a portion of its expected gold production to November 1986. Prices range from R24 670 per kg in July to R28 220 per kg in November.

An improved milling rate and a sharp drop in taxation to R10,8 million (R26,3 million) helped to push BUFFELSFONTEIN's net profit up to R65,7 million (R51,5 million).

These factors more than offset a lower grade yield and rand gold price which fell to R24 505 per kg from R24 631 per kg. Capex rose to R10,0 million (R7,6 million).

The replacement of working face at the previously planned rate continues to be restricted by severe faulting in the Strathmore Shaft area. While this situation persists, the production rate will continue to be adversely affected.

An increased milling rate and grade yield

pushed the BEATRIX Division's gold production up to 2 904 kg (2 425 kg). This, combined with a higher rand gold price received, R25 310 per kg (R23 281), resulted in a significant increase in the net profit, R12,9 million compared with R5,5 million in the previous quarter.

BRACKEN's lower milling rate and constant yield resulted in a lower production figure of 764 kg (806 kg) while working costs were higher at R57,56 per ton (\$2,75). As a result net profit decreased to R2,8 million (R3,0 million).

Tax dropped to R3,6 million (R5,4 million). Capex increased to R256 000 from R148 000 in the previous quarter.

ST HELENA's constant mill throughput the lower yield as a result of the closure of higher grade areas following the seismic event in February, affected gold production which dropped to 2 610 kg (2 842 kg).

Although these negative factors were compounded by higher working costs, the mine still

managed to improve its net profit to R18,6 million (R17,3 million) mainly as a result of an increased gold price of R24 598 per kg (23 834) and a much reduced tax bill of R8,4 million (R17,3 million). Capex which had an effect on tax, rose to R11,2 million (R7,1 million).

In spite of a mixed performance, STILFONTEIN's net profit increased significantly to R10,3 million (R7,0 million).

The milling rate was up but the yield fell marginally and working costs increased. However the improved gold price of R24 363 per kg (R23 450) and a reduced tax bill of R3,6 million (R4,2 million) resulted in the mine's profitable June quarter.

The mine has sold for-

ward a portion of its expected gold production to November this year. Prices range from R25 664 per kg in July to R28 220 per kg in November.

A number of plus factors, a higher milling rate and yield resulted in increased production of 3 462 kg pushed up WINKELHAAK's net profit to R23,2 million (R17,5 million) in spite of a lower rand gold price of R23 714 per kg (R24 294).

Profit was also affected by a lower tax bill of R26,7 million (R30,7 million) as a result of a doubling in capex to R10,5 million (R4,1 million).

Lower working costs helped to increase MARIEVALE's net profit to R748 000 (R457 000) although the mine's milling rate dropped and gold

price received fell to R23 248 per kg (R25 029).

Plus factors during the quarter for UNISEL were the higher milling rate production and rand gold price of R24 455 per kg (R23 640). Costs were up as was taxation of R24,3 million. Net profit however increased to R15,8 million (R14,6 million).

With a lower milling rate, production, yield and gold price of R23 903 per kg (R24 392) compounded by increased working costs, Leslie's net profit fell to R2,2 million (R2,6 million). Tax accordingly dropped to R2,1 million (R3,8 million).

Similar fortunes for the June quarter were experienced by KINROSS, which in addition to a lower milling rate and fall

in production, received a gold price of R23 799 (R24 587). Net profit was reduced to R17,0 million (R19,3 million).

A higher milling rate but lower yield resulted in GROOTVLEI's production dropping to 1 367 kg (1 482 kg). Combined with a reduced gold price of R24 027 per kg (R24 338) resulted in a net profit of R4,1 million compared with R6,1 million in the last quarter.

CHEMWES increased the tonnage of pulp treated, but showed a drop in oxide produced, 61,3 tons (62,1t) and a lower yield of 0,110 kg/t (0,114 k/t).

Capex increased to R76 000 (R35 000) giving a net income of R3,8 million (R2,7 million).

		Tons milled 000's	Yield G/t	Costs R/ton	Costs \$/oz	Rev \$/oz	Rev R/kg	Net Profit R 000's	Profit After Capex R 000's	EPS After Capex Cents
Buttels	June	751	8,1	112,0	195	348	24 506	34 189	24 168	219,7
	March	704	8,6	117,67	194	348	24 631	29 763	22 496	204,5
Stilfontein	June	426	5,3	104,30	273	273	24 363	10 391	8 325	63,7
	March	417	5,4	100,25	267	267	23 450	7 028	5 108	39,1
WR Cons	June	520	1,9	44,24	333	351	24 138	1 733	953	22,4
	March	510	2,0	42,75	319	345	23 520	1 700	1 190	28,0
Grootvlei	June	445	3,1	80,56	278	344	24 027	4 419	2 967	26,1
	March	440	3,4	59,15	245	340	24 338	8 144	3 964	34,7
Marievale	June	86	2,9	60,08	296	343	23 248	748	573	12,7
	March	88	2,9	66,90	318	340	25 029	457	383	8,5
Bracken	June	225	3,4	57,56	243	347	23 486	2 828	2 572	18,4
	March	237	3,4	52,75	207	338	24 914	3 080	2 932	20,9
Kinross	June	525	8,1	67,74	181	345	23 914	3 080	2 932	20,9
	March	535	6,2	61,28	136	337	24 587	19 360	15 331	85,2
Leslie	June	350	2,4	48,51	279	346	23 903	2 257	2 142	13,4
	March	348	2,6	46,72	245	337	24 392	2 632	2 509	15,7
Beatrix	June	511	5,7	78,95	188	342	25 310	12 908	6 906	—
	March	448	5,4	79,82	212	335	23 281	5 511	4 364	78,1
St Helena	June	580	4,5	71,49	219	341	24 598	18 668	7 518	106,9
	March	580	4,9	64,84	187	337	23 834	17 399	10 268	45,1
Unisel	June	348	6,9	57,97	115	341	24 455	15 828	12 614	44,2
	March	335	7,1	56,55	112	337	23 640	14 644	12 377	104,0
Winkelhaak	June	602	5,8	59,38	148	346	23 714	23 242	12 673	110,0
	March	587	5,6	57,14	140	338	24 294	17 584	13 405	—

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CSO: 3400/287

FREEGOLD INCREASES GOLD PRODUCTION

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 18 Jul 86 p 21

[Text]

THE group's results for the quarter ended June 30, 1986 of Freegold show an increase in gold production of 1,7 percent to 27 324 kg compared with the previous quarter's production of 26 856 kg. This was attributable to an increase in area mined of 5,8 percent to 1 010 000 square metres (955 000 square metres) and tons milled, from 5 293 000 to 5 594 000 tons.

The rand gold price received strengthened by 0,9 percent to R24 571 per kilogram (R24 351) mainly because of the weakening of the rand against the US dollar, whilst revenue declined by R23,5 million as a result of the timing of gold despatches. The Group's profit after taxation was reduced to R172,3 million (R189,8 million) while capital expenditure decreased to R108,3 million (R112,2 million).

Freegold's North Region showed an increase

in gold production to 13 933 kg (13 919 kg). This is largely the result of an increase in area mined which rose by 5,4 percent to 568 000 square metres (539 000 square metres). This more than compensated for the reduction in grade from 5,23 grams per ton to 5,10 grams per ton. Capital expenditure decreased by 17,0 percent to R22,9 million (27,6 million) together with a decline in profit to R111,9 million (R150,3 million).

The South Region showed an increase in production of 3,5 percent to 13 391 kg (12 937 kg) for the quarter. As with the North Region, this was the result of an increase in area mined of 6,2 percent to 442 000 square metres (416 000 square metres). Grade, however, declined to 4,68 grams per ton (4,91 g/t) reflecting the increase in marginal ore being mined in the light of an improved gold price.

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CSO: 3400/287

TRANSVAAL GOLD MINES PROFITS UP SLIGHTLY

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 18 Jul 86 p 21

[Text]

THE Transvaal gold mines administered by the AAC showed a slight improvement in available profit to R205,8 million (R204,6 million) in spite of a 2% drop in gold price received at R24 607 per kg. Provision for taxation fell 277% to R193,3 million as a result of the lower pre-tax profit and the higher capital expenditure which increased by R13,2 million to R157,9 million.

Operations were generally satisfactory with total area mined increasing by 8% to 845 000 square metres and tons milled increasing by 2% to 4 739 000 tons. Grade, however, fell by 0,14 g/t to 6,7 g/t resulting in gold output dropping marginally to 33 048 kg. Although total working costs increased by 4,6% as a result of the increased mining activity and escalation, unit costs in rands per square metre fell by 2,8% to R421,50. Costs in rand per ton milled increased by R1,80 to R75,20.

The increase in Vaal Reef's available profit by R16,7 million to R102,3 million was as a result of a 31 percent drop in provision for tax to R116,2 million and an anticipated doubling in capital expenditure to R61,9 million.

Included in the profit for the quarter is the dividend from Southvaal of R24,7 million and an increase of R20,1 million in uranium profit to R41,9 million.

Area mined increased by 6 percent to 557 000 sq metres but a slight drop in tons milled and grade resulted in a drop of 275 kg of gold produced to 20 761 kg. Total working costs increased by 4 percent.

South Lease Area increased area mined by 9 percent to 203 000 sq metres and with increased milling pushed gold production up by 222 kg to 10 184 kg.

Afrikaner Lease Areas increased its gold production by 9 percent to 292 kgs as a result of an increase in tons milled and

a slightly improved grade. To take advantage of the higher than forecast gold price, the mine spent R1,3 million on capex.

Western Deep Levels' available profit increased by R11,6 million to R41,9 million as a result of a R23,7 million drop in provision for taxation to R27,3 million. Capex increased by 6 percent to R69,4 million.

Area mined increased by 16 percent to 192 sq metres, but recovered grade dropped by 9,6 percent as a result of lower grades of dump material treated at No 3 plant and normal lock-up of gold in the new No 1 plant. This absorption is expected to continue at a diminished rate in the next quarter. Gold production consequently fell 3 percent to 9 203 kgs.

Elandsrand had a satisfactory quarter with available profit increasing by 17 percent to R30,7 million. With an 9 percent increase in the milling rate and improved grade, gold production increased by 13 percent to 3 084 kg.

Ergo's available profit increased by R1,4 million to R8,7 million largely as a result of a drop in capital expenditure from R35,4 million to R9,5 million.

In spite of a 13 percent higher slimes treatment rate at 5,4 million tons, gold production at Ergo Division dropped by 231 kg to 1 595 kg as a result of anticipated lower head grades and an increase in gold-in-process inventory. Operations at Simmergo Division were satisfactory with gold production increasing by 17 percent to 494 kg.

		Tons milled 000's	Yield G/t	Costs R/ton	Costs \$/oz	Rev \$/oz	Rev R/Kg	Net Profit R 000's	Profit After Capex R 000's	EPS After Capex Cents
Vaal Reefs	June	2 881	7,21	76,43	—	342	24 661	166 542	162 122	537
	March	2 906	7,23	72,49	146	353	25 282	112 306	85 691	450
W Deep	June	1 359	8,77	74,62	153	341	24 596	104 834	41 967	154
	March	1 270	7,49	76,46	149	344	24 460	90 285	30 236	118
Elands	June	499	8,18	69,29	156	344	24 687	42 875	30 693	32
	March	462	5,90	70,65	178	346	24 790	38 607	26 180	27
SA Land	June	632	0,71	8,61	—	341	24 073	1 236	1 378	15
	March	646	0,68	8,80	189	341	24 179	419	1 398	15

/9317

CSO: 3400/287

COPPER, ZINC PRODUCER IMPROVES QUARTERLY RESULTS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 16 Jul 86 p 25

[Text]

THE copper/zinc producer, PRIESKA, improved its quarterly results; despite lower despatches, improved sales prices and the weaker rand/dollar exchange rate caused operating profit to jump to R9 912 000 (R1 768 000).

Zinc sales to a major consumer were suspended during the March quarter following a dispute which is being taken to arbitration. However, during the quarter — and pending the outcome of these proceedings — interim sales arrangements were negotiated.

Ore milled was considerably higher, the March figure being lower because of the reclamation and treatment of additional payable ore from old stoping areas — which has enabled the mine to extend its life but which leads to fluctuations in mill throughput. Copper head grades were higher, but the zinc average de-

creased, leading to higher copper concentrate production, but a lower figure for zinc.

After adding non-mining income to operating profit, and deducting taxation and a stores adjustment, the after-tax profit was lifted to R6 275 000 (R1 703 000).

CONSOLIDATED MURCHISON's results show that although net income from antimony concentrate sales was lower, this was more than made up by improved gold sales revenue.

Working costs were little changed, but prospecting expenditure increased by R243 000 and the pre-tax profit was R18 000 lower. However, sharply increased capital expenditure led to a tax credit, as opposed to the tax charge in the March quarter, with the result that after-tax profit rose by R2 530 000 to R3 987 000.

/9317

CSO: 3400/287

TWISTDRAAI COLLIERY FIRST WORLDWIDE TO PRODUCE OVER 1 MILLION TONS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 9 Jul 86 p 27

[Text] SASOL's Twistsdraai colliery at Secunda became the first single shaft underground colliery in the world to produce more than one-million tons of coal in a production month.

This mine, one of Sasol's four mines servicing Sasol Two and Three, achieved this in the period May 26 to June 28. With this achievement Twistsdraai surpassed the previous record held by Sasol's Brandspruit mine by 100 000 tons.

During this production month Twistsdraai produced an unbelievable amount of 30 tons of coal a minute.

If one stacked the produced coal on a rugby field from post to post and from touch line to touch line it would form a block nearly the height of the Carlton Centre. It would also be enough coal to fill a 38 km long tunnel of 3 m high and 6 m wide.

Three mining methods

are used at Twistsdraai: conventional board and pillar, longwall and rib pillar extraction. The mine also has a 240 m wide longwall face, the widest continuous longwall face in South Africa.

The fact that Twistsdraai has only been in operation for five years makes the achievement that much more remarkable. About 8 million tons of coal was produced over the past 12 months, an average of 666 000 tons a month. This makes Twistsdraai the second biggest colliery in the world after Sasol's Brandspruit colliery. Sasol's colliery complex in Secunda is the world's largest underground colliery complex producing about 30 million tons of coal a year.

Mine manager Koos Coetzee says this achievement is a result of excellent teamwork as well as an awareness of the importance of quality.

The mine also has a fine safety record.

/13104
CSO: 3400/266

END

JPRS-SSA-86-085

15 AUGUST 1986

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Sub-Saharan Africa Report

FBIS

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JPRS-SSA-86-085

15 AUGUST 1986

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/9986

NEW INSTITUTE FOR STATE ADMINISTRATION CREATED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 12 Jun 86 p 12

[Text] Through a decree included in the "Journal of the Republic" and signed by the president of the republic, Jose Eduardo dos Santos, the Defense and Security Council created the Institute of State Organization and Administration, and approved its organizational statute.

The Institute of State Organization and Administration is an institution of a scientific nature, involving education, research, improvement, and both technical and organizational assistance; and has as its main purposes the improvement and refinement of the leadership cadres and officials for the state apparatus on the central and local levels, as well as the planned training of leadership cadres for the structures of the state apparatus.

Research and study of techniques in the area of state organization and administration, with a view toward improving and enhancing the levels of efficiency in the public sector's administrative activity, is one of the main goals of the institution that has now been created.

For this purpose, the secretariat of the Council of Ministers and the Ministry of Education, through the respective authorized organs, will be obliged to guide the institute's activity in order to ensure its normal operation.

The secretariat of the Council of Ministers and the Ministry of Education will intervene jointly in devising the training plans, and evaluating and reviewing certificates and diplomas given from the various courses offered.

It will be incumbent on the secretariat of the Council of Ministers to ensure the material and technical basis essential to the process of the institute's formation, organization, and management: specifically, the recruitment, selection, and hiring of the administrative, teaching, and auxiliary personnel.

The Institute of State Organization and Administration that has now been created comes directly under the head of government, and is an institution of national scope, with its headquarters in Luanda.

2909
CSO: 3442/261

MINISTER GIVES ANALYSIS OF COFFEE PRODUCTION

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 11 Jun 86 pp 1, 12

[Text] Yesterday in Luanda, the Angolan vice minister of agriculture for coffee, Caetano Joao, remarked that the current levels of the existing stocks on the country's coast will cause serious problems for this year's export program, when the price level on the international market is favorable.

Caetano Joao spoke on the occasion of the opening of the meeting to analyze the figures on production from the 11th coffee harvest; an event in which national and provincial officials from the Angolan Ministry of Agriculture associated with the coffee sector participated.

The technical-economic plan for 1986 calls for a production of 12,000 tons by the state enterprises, namely, those in the provinces of Uije, Kuanza-Sul, Kuanza-Norte, Bengo and Cabinda, and the establishment of the estimates on marketing levels for the peasants organized in peasant associations.

After commenting on the 1985 harvest, initiated by the Peasants Association of Assango, in the municipality of Amboim, where a production of 311 tons of commercial coffee was accrued, a figure considered higher than that originally anticipated, the Angolan vice minister for coffee regarded it as a success, because it exceeded the initial estimates; and he urged that, during the next 120 working days, the main attention be directed toward the difficult work of the agricultural workers on the farms and the peasants organized into "EDAS" and associations.

The vice minister of agriculture for coffee said that the new decisions made in this connection are aimed at lending a qualitative boost to the sector's reactivation.

The vice minister claimed that the recovery of the national coffee production is very important, and constitutes an imperative.

For the current harvest, despite certain inadequacies that the vice minister of agriculture guaranteed that they would overcome, it was possible to ensure burlap bags, batteries, and some tires for tractors; items that will aid in transporting the workers and the coffee.

Nevertheless, Caetano Joao said that, "The difficulties still continue with the delivery of certain essential foodstuffs, involving the shortage of corn, beans, and, primarily, dried fish."

Commenting on the present volume of the work force, Caetano Joao said that it was obviously smaller than during the agricultural year of 1972-73; a year when the "historic production" of exportable coffee was accrued.

He gave a reminder than, during the colonial period, based on the existing information, nearly 160,000 workers were employed on the 2,059 medium and small-sized plantations, and achieved the aforementioned historic production, estimated at 3,931 60-kilogram bags.

However, in order to recover the aforementioned volume and to exceed it over the long term, because the country is currently facing a war of aggression which must be given priority attention, Caetano Joao stressed that the "emergency program for reconstruction of coffee production" which is being continued included in its report some guidance for solving this problem.

According to the Angolan official, the workers' living conditions "must be improved so that, with better facilities, the workers may be able to be assigned permanently to the enterprises."

He also commented on the fluctuations in the enterprise's work force, "in search of better conditions, assuming that those conditions vary in the same municipality."

In conclusion, the vice minister of agriculture gave a reminder that, "The officials must, above all, understand the needs of the workers and subordinates; because, by so doing, the officials will realize what must be done to meet those needs."

2909

CSO: 3442/261

DOS SANTOS APPROVES RESIDENT FOREIGN WORKERS STATUTE

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 5 Jun 86 pp 1, 12

[Text] The Angolan head of state, Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, had the Statute on Resident Foreign Workers, which abrogates the provisions of the previous decree, published in the "Journal of the Republic."

According to the terms of the law, a citizen with professional scientific or technical qualifications who resides in the RPA, contracted in the country to engage in his professional activity, is considered a resident foreign worker.

In the event that workers without technical qualifications are involved, as the law reads, their contracting is regulated by the legislation applicable to Angolan citizens, under the same conditions.

The law signed by the president of the republic states that the essential requirements for contracting a resident foreign worker are that they must have scientific or technical professional qualifications attested to and acknowledged by the employing entity; they must not have given up Angolan nationality; and they must not have benefited from schooling or training at the expense of the People's Republic of Angola.

With regard to obligations, the law now published in the "Journal of the Republic" explains that the resident worker is obliged to render the services for which he was contracted with complete dedication and discipline, expending his best effort to develop his professional activity.

The fulfillment and execution of the orders and instructions of leaders and of all the officials of the work center, as well as professional secrecy and secrecy inherent in the service's production are also obligations imposed on resident foreign workers.

Moreover, the resident foreign worker is subject to payment of taxes and levies on the income from his work, and he is forbidden to engage in any political activity on Angolan territory.

Insofar as his rights are concerned, the law promulgated by President Jose Eduardo dos Santos provides that the resident foreign worker is entitled to

earnings based on the wage scale applied to Angolan workers, and to send part of his wages abroad.

In the event of illness for a period exceeding 3 months, he is entitled to receive 100 percent of his wage the first month, 75 percent during the second, and 50 percent during the third.

Moreover, the law states that, in the event of childbirth, the female foreign worker will benefit from the same rights as Angolan workers.

The law also notes that the resident foreign worker is entitled to insurance against occupational accidents and diseases, and he is also guaranteed retirement on the same terms as native workers, provided he agrees to a monthly deduction of a percentage of his wage for this purpose.

In the event that he should wish to return permanently to his country, the resident foreign worker is allowed to reexport or export the goods legally imported or purchased in the RPA. However, if he should wish to sell the aforementioned goods in Angola, the Angolan state has the preferential right to the purchase thereof.

With regard to the termination of contracts, the law states that they may be terminated by mutual consent, and cancelled at the initiative of the employing entity, or at the worker's initiative, whatever the duration of the contract may be.

The cancellation of the contract by the resident foreign worker with just cause or by the employing entity without just cause, however, entails various consequences incurred by the employing entity.

For example, the employing entity is obliged to pay the worker the amount equivalent to the wages to which he would be entitled up to the end of the contractual period, within a maximum period of 3 months, as the law reads.

As for the expiration of the contract, the law approved by the head of state stipulates that the employing entity may consider the contract expired in the event that the illness of the resident foreign worker extends beyond 3 consecutive or 5 interspersed months.

2909

CSO: 3442/261

DIPLOMATIC CORPS VISITS SOYO AS GUESTS OF SONANGOL

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 7 Jun 86 p 1

[Text] On Friday, the representatives of the diplomatic corps accredited to the People's Republic of Angola visited the petroleum facilities of the municipality of Soyo (Zaire Province) at the invitation of the National Fuel Association (SONANGOL).

They visited the Kinfuquena terminal, the Pangala (onshore) field, and the Kwanda base, which serves as backup for the activities of the companies operating the Angolan offshore blocs I, II, and III, namely, Agip, Fina Petroleos-Angola, Texaco, Elf-Aquitaine-Angola, and Espa; the latter being a mixed company with Angolan and foreign capital.

The Kinfuquena oil terminal, with a capacity of 800,000 barrels, receives daily the production from (offshore) bloc II, and from the onshore fields, totaling nearly 40,000 barrels.

Moreover, the Pangala field which also produces gas, supplies approximately 6,8000 barrels of oil per day.

As for the Kwanda base, the project includes the construction of infrastructures to back the activities of the oil companies and to render services established in this region; and it is also aimed at the socioeconomic development of the municipality of Soyo, in the various areas.

This same base, built between 1979 and 1982, includes several warehouses, approachable docks, residential areas, and social services, among other things, and its cost amounted to tens of millions of dollars.

The visit is part of a program devised by SONANGOL for the purpose of informing the diplomats, "on the spot," of the realities of oil production in Angola.

During the next few days, the members of the diplomatic corps will visit the Central Petroleum School and the oil facilities of Malongo, located in Kwanza-Sul and Cabinda Provinces, respectively.

2909

CSO: 3442/261

ANGOLA

BRIEFS

ANTONIO RUSSO VISITS MALANJE--The vice minister of agriculture, Antonio Russo, paid a visit of several days to Malanje Province, heading a delegation of ministers including the national director of agriculture for international exchange, the general directors of Angossementes and Dinama, and the coordinator of the EDA [Agricultural Development Enterprise] group. The purposes of their visit consisted of an assessment of the preparations for the new agricultural year and of the degree of fulfillment of last year's instructions. Antonio Russo also visited two peasant associations on the first level, in which he noted the success achieved by the peasants during the last agricultural year, as well as the state of organization and development in them. In addition, he visited the livestock enterprise and the crop testing center. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 7 Jun 86 p 3] 2909

CSO: 3442/261

PREPARATIONS FOR OFFENSIVE AGAINST EPLF DESCRIBED

Dakar AFRIQUE NOUVELLE in French 28 May 86 p 8

[Text] Ethiopian officials recently concentrated around 75,000 men, 150 tanks, and numerous pieces of ordinance in the Keren area of central Eritrea (northern Ethiopia), according to a reliable source. According to a Western business man, Soviet military advisors have also been present recently in Asmara, the capital of Eritrea, where they have been seen several times in the company of Ethiopian Army generals.

In well informed Asmara circles, there is speculation that the Ethiopian army is either getting ready to launch a ninth antiguerrilla offensive or is preparing to withstand another EPLF (Popular Front for the Liberation of Eritrea) guerrilla assault. According to a diplomatic source in Addis Ababa, it would not be surprising for a new guerrilla offensive to coincide with the beginning of the rainy season, which will make Ethiopian Army helicopter and MIG support difficult if not impossible.

A government offensive last November and December reduced the guerrillas fighting for independence to a tiny EPLF-controlled fringe in the north of the country. However, as we reported in our previous issue, on May 12 the guerrillas led an operation against two large jet-fuel depots in the port of Massawa. According to a reliable source, 2.4 million liters of fuel in one of the tanks were burned. There are also reports that 11 tank trucks were destroyed between Massawa and Asmara. In January, the guerrillas also launched a mortar attack on the Asmara airport where, according to several concurring reports, at least seven Ethiopian MIG's were destroyed.

The seasonal nature of the fighting should not be allowed to mask the changes in the area. The population transfers, which have been heavily criticized abroad, have reduced support for the guerrillas. They have also cleared the way for larger scale military operations. In addition, the peace talks between Somalia and Ethiopia begun last 7 May will probably allow Ethiopia to disengage itself at least partially on its eastern front in order to focus its entire war effort on domestic resistance.

13014/9190
CSO: 3419/279

GOVERNMENT APPROVES SIDA STUDY OF VILLAGIZATION

Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 1 Jul 86 p 9

[Article by Peter Bratt]

[Text] SIDA [Swedish International Development Authority] has received permission from the Ethiopian Government to conduct a study of the effects of villagization in that country. The study will be made during the fall, according to an announcement by SIDA head Carl Tham at a meeting with the press on Monday.

In September of last year, on the 11th anniversary of the Ethiopian Revolution, it was suddenly announced that the rural population would be gathered into collective villages.

The result was that during the winter and spring, several million people were forced into villages consisting of huts lined up in perfectly straight rows. In the Arusi Region alone, where SIDA has been carrying out a successful project to increase grain production for the past 20 years, 900,000 people were forced into the villages.

Collectivization

The intention is to move 33 million people into villages over the next 10 years. The idea is that the land will be collectivized and that the villages will form cooperatives.

"The land has not yet been collectivized. But private trade between the regions has been banned. The state's prices are so low that no one wants to sell for such a small return.

"The result is a serious deterioration in food supplies at a time when what is needed instead is substantial improvement."

Carl Tham has been in Ethiopia to conduct the negotiations concerning the next 2-year agreement on Swedish aid. In last year's budget request, SIDA asked for 175 million kronor in appropriations for Ethiopia. That amount was later reduced to 140 million kronor as a protest against the villagization program.

"Painful"

DAGENS NYHETER asked: "Does this mean that the previous Swedish effort in Arusi is now going to be halted?"

"Yes, it does to some extent, and that is painful. We are of two minds concerning much that is happening in Ethiopia. We have expressed very critical views to ministers and others concerning the relocations. We are worried by the fact that such a large share of the state's expenditure is going to the war in Eritrea and Tigre.

"But there are also constructive features. Corruption is rare, and relief aid is getting through. I am optimistic concerning the setting of grain prices in the future, because both the World Bank and the EC are applying pressure.

"But we are always aware, of course, that everything could be so different," says Carl Tham.

The question is the extent to which the government itself is responsible for the destitution in Ethiopia. The FAO's chief in Ethiopia, Hans Dall, has said in the past that unregulated food prices would make relief aid for Ethiopia unnecessary by 1988.

11798
CSO: 3650/262

PRC RESEARCHER ON COOPERATION TO CONTROL DESERTIFICATION

OW071222 Beijing XINHUA in English 1208 GMT 7 Jul 86

/Text/ Lanzhou, 7 Jul (XINHUA)--China is willing to share its experience in desert control with other developing countries, said a desert researcher here today. In an interview with XINHUA, Professor Di Xingmin, deputy director of the Lanzhou Desert Research Institute, spoke of the trip of a Chinese delegation to study deserts, just back from Ethiopia and Tanzania. "This is only the beginning of such cooperation," he said.

Di was head of the six-member delegation, which worked in the two African countries for over 2 months earlier this year at the request of the UN Environment Program.

The delegation found that about 40 percent of Tanzania's land mass was at the initial stages of desertification. "The situation in Ethiopia is even more grave, where only 3.4 percent of the land is covered with forests, compared with 40 percent in the past," he said.

The Chinese scientists attributed growing problem of desertification in the two countries to excess exploitation of natural resources and denuding of forested hills.

"We have proposed to the UN Environment Program a series of countermeasures for helping the two countries," he said. "These include planning for protecting natural resources and control of land use, afforestation and building of terraced fields for water and soil conservation."

About 334,000 square km, or about one-third of China's total territory, are covered by deserts, Di said. They are located mainly in northern China.

"Like other developing countries, China suffers from insufficient funds, large areas of desert, and a huge population," he said.

In the past two decades, the Chinese experts have developed some inexpensive ways for desert and erosion control, including planting grass, bush, and trees on the edge of deserts, setting up greenbelts on farmland, and planting grass along highways.

"We would be happy to share our experience with other developing countries," Di said. "Desert control, after all, is a task for the entire human race."

Before the Tanzania-Ethiopia trip, Prof Di said, his institute had run training sessions seminars for desert control experts from developing countries, also with help from the UN Environment Program.

/12228

CSO: 3400/302

GAMBIA

BRIEFS

GENDARMERIE ESTABLISHED--In Gambia on March 24, a gendarmerie unit, outfitted by France and trained by Senegalese officers, was constituted and presented to President Dawda Jawara. The president stated that the creation of a gendarmerie in Gambia was a result of the defense agreement, signed with Senegal within the framework of the Confederation of Senegambia, stipulating the integration of the confederated armed forces. He added that the gendarmerie would provide tactical support to the police and army in Gambia. [Text] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French May 86 p 22] 13014/9190

CSO: 3419/279

CABRAL NAMES BROTHER'S ASSASSIN

Dakar AFRIQUE NOUVELLE in French 18 Jun 86 p 9

[Text] In January 1973, a few months Guinea-Bissau's independence, Amilcar Cabral, the leader of the African Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde (PAIGC), was assassinated in Conakry. Responsibility would quickly be found to lie with several party members who had been manipulated by the Portuguese police (PIDE). However, the name of the murderer has remained a secret until now.

On that fateful day in 1973, "the leader of the group of militants was Navy Commander Innoncencia Kani. He is the one who fired." This revelation comes from Mr Luis Cabral, president of Guinea-Bissau from 1976 to 1980, when he was overthrown by current president Joao Bernardo Vieira. Mr Cabral was first and foremost the brother of the deceased leader with whom he shared the years of underground resistance.

According to Mr Cabral, the militants involved in the assassination were judged by the PAIGC and shot. Well, not all of them, since it will be remembered that in 1981, the 1977 death sentence of Rafael Barbosa, the former PAIGC chairman who was accused of having participated in preparations for the assassination, was commuted to 15 years of forced labor. Although primary responsibility lay with the Portuguese regime, senior Guinean officials were implicated--"native sons who saw in Amilcar Cabral's political and moral principles an obstacle to their immoderate ambitions," according to Mr Cabral.

Why has the former president of Guinea-Bissau waited until now to make these statements? In his memoirs ("Chroniques de la liberation"), published in Lisbon, where he lives with his family in exile, he wrote that "the time had not yet come to tell the whole truth" about his brother's assassination. Yet this book was already an exceptional document on the life of Amilcar Cabral and the formation of the PAIGC.

Does the whole truth about this murder stop with the revelation of the murderer's name, Innoncencia Kani? After a 2-year wait, this is not a sensational revelation, especially since theories about the involvement of political interests other than the Portuguese have added to the mystery surrounding the Cabral assassination. What if Mr Luis Cabral is only putting out a feeler to see what happens?

ITALIAN GROUP FINANCES MAPUTO WATER DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 24 Jun 86 p 2

[Text] Three systems to supply water to the people in the communal districts of Maxaquene, Laulane and Ferroviario were inaugurated yesterday in the city of Maputo. Attending the ceremony were Antonio Simbine, Maputo support and control director, Federico Martins, director of the Maputo Water Enterprise, Antonio Canino, the project head, other high officials of Maputo Water Enterprise, and a large number of local people.

Each of the systems inaugurated yesterday has the capacity to supply 10,000 cubic meters of water an hour and has four public fountains, each with two taps.

The construction of these systems was financed by MOLISV, a nongovernmental Italian organization, working through the Department of Cooperation for Development, which executed the project with the cooperation of the Mozambican enterprises GEOMOC, HIDROMOC and Maputo Water.

Antonio Simbine, support and control director, who at the time was also representing the government of the city of Maputo, thanked the organization for its aid, provided under a cooperation agreement guaranteeing a water supply system so badly needed in that part of the city. He also urged the people to take care of the systems.

"We are aware that this is not the first time the Italian Government has provided assistance, and therefore, on behalf of the Frelimo Party and the Mozambican Government we would like to thank you for your gesture of solidarity and assure you that we will do everything possible to maintain this important equipment," he concluded.

Antonio Canino, the project head, said in turn that he was pleased that the work was completed and hoped that the people would take good care of the equipment so that it could benefit the largest number of people.

9805/6662

CSO: 3442/252

CHISSANO OPENS NEW INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS INSTITUTE

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 2 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] The Higher Institute of International Relations, which will train diplomatic cadres from the Education and Foreign Affairs ministries or other sectors whose activity is linked to foreign relations, was inaugurated yesterday morning in Maputo by Foreign Affairs Minister Joaquim Chissano. The inauguration of the institute coincided with the official opening of the first training course for Mozambican diplomats; this is a 5-year course.

The ceremony was attended by Education Minister Graca Machel, Trade Minister Aranda da Silva, other members of the Council of Ministers, party and government cadres and invited guests, as well as the 50 candidates for the first course, which will begin next week. During the ceremony, Joao Cuambe, Mozambican ambassador to Zambia, was named director of the new institute.

Speaking at the inauguration ceremony, the foreign affairs minister noted the importance of diplomacy in the peaceful settlement of conflicts.

Joaquim Chissano added that, in the past, various kings and emperors, from Rovuma to Maputo, knew how to take up arms when obliged to do so in defense of their sovereignty and of justice, but they also knew how to settle their conflicts by peaceful means.

The foreign affairs minister also referred to the role of Dr Eduardo Chivambo Mondlane in the diplomatic and military struggle for the sovereignty of the Mozambican people.

Chissano noted that the Front for the Liberation of Mozambique had always defended the importance of diplomacy, of the peaceful settlement of conflicts and of dialogue in the struggle for our country's independence. "Today, 24 years after the founding of FRELIMO and 11 years after the creation of our state, the party and Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique continue to defend these principles," Chissano said.

The foreign minister saw the emergence of the Higher Institute of International Relations as a result of the importance which the Mozambican party and government attribute to this area of activity, in light of their principles of peace and justice.

Joaquim Chissano declared that the basic objective of the institute which was inaugurated yesterday is to train highly qualified diplomats, technically and politically, capable of conscientiously defending the economic and political interests of the People's Republic of Mozambique, as well as the foreign policy principles of the FRELIMO Party in the international arena.

"The task of this institute is to train diplomats with a political education that will ensure their conscientious engagement in the tasks of building socialism and in the practice of internationalism, a knowledge of the political, economic and social realities of our people," the foreign minister added.

Headquartered in the nation's capital, the Higher Institute of International Relations will function temporarily, for a little over 2 years, in one of the faculties of the Eduardo Mondlane University, until its facilities on Avenida Julius Nyrere can be expanded to house more students. The 5-year course, which is to begin next week, will start out with 50 degree candidates from the Education and Foreign Affairs ministries and from the FRELIMO Party.

6362

CS0: 3442/255

MOZAMBIQUE

MUSLIM MESSAGE TO MACHEL

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 3 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] "Each passing year means an advance from victory to victory," notes the message from the Islamic Congress of Mozambique (Sunni) to Marshal Samora Moises Machel, president of the People's Republic of Mozambique. The message from the Mozambican Muslims was addressed to the chief of state on the occasion of the 11th anniversary of national independence, in a gesture reflecting the joy of the Mozambican people at the passage of another anniversary of our independence.

"Eleven years have passed since the historic moment when our national banner was raised, showing the world our true identity and personality as Mozambicans," the Muslim message reads at one point.

The message noted that "the same firmness shown by Mondlane, by Your Excellency and by the men who liberated our beloved Mozambique from the colonial yoke will be the motivating force that will always lead us to the progress, prosperity and peace that we so desire."

"This spirit moves in us and is the contribution of each one of us to the building of an enduring, determined and even more beautiful country," the message reads at another point.

In conclusion, the document from the Islamic Congress of Mozambique states:

"The Islamic Congress of Mozambique (Sunni), a national organization which represents the overwhelming majority of Muslims in our country, in the name of its leaders, delegations and underdelegations and over 2,000 Islamic institutions throughout the country which are currently affiliated with it, as well as Muslims in general, reaffirming their firm intent to contribute positively to the new society which we are building, takes the liberty of offering best wishes to Your Excellency, your esteemed wife, the party and the government, on the passage of the 11th anniversary of our national independence."

6362

CS0: 3442/255

BPD OFFERS FINANCING TO SOFALA'S STATE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 24 Jun 86 p 8

[Text] Ninety percent of the state agricultural sector in Sofala Province is receiving credit from the People's Development Bank, according to information given NOTICIAS a few days ago by the bank's branch manager, Evaristo de Abreu. According to that official, this sector has, from one year to the next and one crop to the next, become increasingly well organized and made quantitative and qualitative leaps in production, which makes it an outstanding example of economic development in the province.

Besides the state agricultural sector, which excludes sugar and cotton production, the People's Development Bank is granting financing to various production cooperatives and to individual and family enterprises, when the latter are organized into an association.

"Credits to these sectors are closely related to attracting savings, or in other words without savings, the credits may not be committed," our source added.

It is therefore of primary concern that bank employees increasingly provide incentives to the people to save.

According to Evaristo de Abreu, the BPD in Sofala grants two types of credits: investments for building infrastructure and purchasing materials and equipment, and credits to cover current operating expenses. These credits are either short, medium or long-term.

According to the Sofala BPD branch manager, of all the sectors financed by this bank, the state agricultural sector, 90 percent of which receives BPD credits, has consolidated its debts from year to year.

"It has made qualitative and quantitative leaps in its organization from harvest to harvest, and today it is an important economic pillar in the provincial economy," he indicated.

Cooperatives: Encouraging Results

Although the cooperative production sector still faces some organizational difficulties, it has also registered rather encouraging results and the BPD has played an important role in reorganizing it.

According to our source, the bank has been working specifically with the cooperatives, giving these production units an accounting system which enables the members of the cooperative to know the financial and economic situation at any given time and help increase production with satisfactory yields.

"To do this, some cooperatives have been making investments to achieve these objectives," Evaristo de Abreu pointed out.

The private sector may also receive bank credit, both to cover current expenses and for investment in various fields of activity such as agriculture and small industry (hotels, fishing, transportation and others).

Financing to this sector is based on Council of Ministers Resolution 11/80 which stipulates norms, the most important one being the one defining requirements for granting credits to individuals.

Pursuant to one clause in that Resolution, the credit must have material coverage, which implies a guarantee of repayment.

With regard to this clause, Evaristo de Abreu said that credits had generally been repaid in all sectors.

To control and monitor the credits, the BPD has workers in various credit areas who monitor them from the time the credits are granted until they are repaid, to ensure that they are being used correctly.

BPD's Role in Forming Associations

The People's Development Bank has not yet granted any credits to family enterprises. However, its efforts to form associations of peasants, a requirement in order for the bank to provide financing to individuals, are well known.

"For the past two harvests, the bank has tried to form associations of peasants and has played an important role in mobilizing the people," he said, adding that the bank may assist associations in buying boards, farm tools, and various means of production.

"However, the peasants must join together in associations for the government effectively to support this sector through the BPD," Evaristo de Abreu said.

9805/6662
CSO: 3442/252

BEIRA GREEN BELT FARMERS EXPECT RECORD RICE CROP

Maputo NOTICIAS IN Portuguese 3 Jul 86 p 1

[Article by A. Sitor and E. Paulino]

[Text] Just days before the start of the rice harvest in the green belt of the city of Beira, the peasants, farmers and officials of the Office of Green Zones estimate that the current harvest will be a total success, because a record rice crop is expected in this city. As our correspondent in Beira learned, however, the lack of support from the organs of the Domestic Trade Ministry, which, in the last campaign, created very serious problems for the producers and middlemen involved in the surplus marketing campaign, could discourage future efforts by the rice producers if, again this year, the ministry does not give due attention to the marketing issue.

The involvement of Project IR-4 in the preparations for the 1984/1985 agricultural campaign, in coordination with the Office of Green Zones in Beira City, made it possible to drain, plow, grade and redistribute land to the peasants according to the size of their families, thus creating the minimum conditions for the real development of rice production in the areas surrounding the provincial capital of Sofala.

The Experimental Rice Station, which functions in Munhava, contributed greatly to improving rice production by distributing seeds with a relatively fast growing cycle and high yield.

In the last campaign, this effort was not crowned with success, mainly because the people had not yet perceived the importance of the works introduced in those zones.

At that time, the producers were still solely concerned with growing just enough for their own needs, which meant that most of the land was not put to full use.

According to a source connected with Project IR-4, it was necessary to work very intensively with the peasants to get them to give up this practice. "Incidentally, one of the conditions we imposed in the redistribution of the land was that it must be fully used, or the peasant would risk having his acreage reduced," the source said.

Fruits of Experience

For this harvest, however, it does not take an agricultural expert to see that, by this system, it is possible to lessen the effects of the famine, at least in the city of Beira.

From Macuti to Munhava, including Chota and Macurungo, from Manga to Inhamizua and Ceramica, the picture is the same; in the fields, the rice is bending under the weight of the ripe, golden spikes, demanding more manpower for the harvest.

In the fields, men and women, sometimes in water up their knees, are harvesting the fruits of months of labor.

In Macurunga, a zone with a good rice growing tradition, we had to wait for some time on the road until some peasants engaged in the harvesting had finished their tasks so we could speak with them, because the water which floods the land prevented us from reaching the site.

Bowed under the weight of a sack of rice harvested that work day, Rosalina de Bagros said she was managing to harvest about 40 kilograms per day.

As to the prospects for production from her field, she said she could not predict the quantity, but the harvest should be the best since she had begun to grow rice in that locale.

"This is basically because of the assistance from the Office of Green Zones in draining and plowing the land. In the beginning, the regular producers in this area were very suspicious because many of them were shifted from their former locations and some of them received less land," our interviewee added.

For her part, Luisa Paulo Antonio, who resides in the 21st District (Inhamizua), said that, in this season, rice production in her zone had shown results that pointed to excellent prospects for the future.

"In this campaign, my family and I managed to use all the land and maybe next season we will increase the acreage, if possible," added Luisa Antonio, who also expects a good harvest this year.

Struggle Against Hunger Gains Impetus

"Here in Inhamizua District, the struggle against hunger has gained momentum, particularly in this growing season, when the people are trying to minimize the effects of the food shortage by producing in the garden plots and yards around their houses," said Maria Justa, showing us the stand of rice in her own yard.

She added that, in addition to that stand of rice, she had another one in a nearby location. "With this production, I hope to establish a stock of rice so I can face the coming months with some confidence."

Our correspondent heard similar opinions from other peasants regarding their hopes for the success of the present rice campaign.

Marketing Prospects

Whereas the agencies connected with production are struggling to create the conditions for the development of rice farming, those connected with the Domestic Trade Ministry have underestimated this effort and are not providing much support for the marketing process.

All the family producers contacted by our correspondent had produced a surplus in the previous campaign.

"Where did this surplus go?" we asked.

Some of them had tried, through certain consumer cooperatives and private stores, to barter the surplus rice for articles which these establishments had available for this purpose. However, because the available articles were not what they wanted or because the prices established for the bartering process were not to their advantage, they chose to store the rice or send it elsewhere.

For example, in the Macuti Consumer Cooperative, one of the few cooperatives that attempted to take part in the marketing process, our correspondent learned that, in the 1984/1985 campaign, the cooperative was sent suede shoes, manufactured in Mozambique and priced at 1,639.50 meticals.

In exchange, the producer paid 50 kilograms of rice (the equivalent of 800.00 meticals) and the rest in cash, according to the regulation in effect, confirmed by AGRICOM [Agricultural Products Marketing Company] official for this city.

"Well, the producers did not agree with the exchange rate, and preferred to hold on to their rice," our source said.

He added that the exchange items most sought after by the peasants were bowls, trinkets and various notions.

Another problem in the previous campaign was that these articles arrived too late. "Most of the items had to be sold for cash or they would have stayed on the shelves forever," the speaker added.

Expectations for Current Campaign

The present marketing campaign faces serious problems unless the competent structures solve the problems that arose in the distribution of and payment for the rice produced last year.

According to one of the merchants contacted by our reporter: "At the start of the campaign, armed with credentials from AGRICOM, we went to TRADIMEX [agency which supplies merchandise for bartering purposes] to acquire, for cash, the items included on the list of articles to be bartered for rice. As stipulated, we would sell these articles, receiving half the value in cash and the other half in barter. Later, the rice was sent to the husking plant for processing.

However, the processing plant, which was to pay us for the rice and later distribute the processed product, refused to pay us, claiming a lack of funds."

In fact, in our contacts with the processing plant and, later, with the Supply Company, we learned that, as of this writing, about 70 tons of rice, still unhulled, is still at the Supply Company, where it was transferred because the company took responsibility for making the payment.

However, the merchants are still waiting to be paid what is owed them. "Aside from this controversy which has already caused so many headaches, we don't know where we are going to send the rice which we acquire in the future, because the processing plant has already advised us that it will not accept the product and that we should deliver it directly to ACRICOM or to the Supply Company," said Augusto Luis, a merchant in Inhamizua.

Augusto Luis and Joao Matias, both of whom are merchants in Inhamizua, and the 24 July Consumer Cooperative were the principal losers in the last marketing campaign.

It is noted that the consumer cooperative is still holding in its warehouses about 300 kilograms of rice received during the last campaign and it still does not know what to do with the rice.

6362

CSO: 3442/255

NATIONAL SAVINGS CAMPAIGN SEEN AS SUCCESSFUL

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 27 Jan 86 p 1

[Text] "Today we can say with pride that the first National Savings Campaign was a success. It was given broad support by the people and more importantly it enabled us to acquire valuable experience. The initial overall target of 5 billion meticals was surpassed by 13.6 percent." These were the words of the president of the Board of Directors of the People's Development Bank, Joaquim de Carvalho, when he spoke Saturday at the ceremony officially closing the campaign which ran from 25 September 1984 to 25 September 1985. The event was held at the Caju da Machava in Maputo.

Joaquim de Carvalho reported that the increase in time and sight deposits between September 1984 and September 1985 was 5,663,411,000 meticals.

"Instead of declining, normal deposits rose by more than 375 percent over estimated figures," Joaquim de Carvalho said, and added: "However, deposits in the form of savings bonds were only 23 percent of estimates; people preferred to open demand deposit accounts once the campaign began, because, with the current situation in the country, they needed to have cash always available to meet needs that might arise."

In reporting on the campaign, the BPD president pointed out that without investment there could be no development, and without savings there could be no investment. It is important to mobilize savings, particularly in our country's current state of affairs without the financial resources to meet the many needs of the national economy. Savings also helps reduce surplus money in circulation.

The BPD has promoted activities to encourage savings since it was founded, including adjustments to its management system at its main office and branches, activities to teach the people how to use a bank, and moves to extend and revise the banking network and simplify the type of deposit accounts and their use.

It has been noted that although the role of banks in the country is generally understood, this understanding is still insufficient. The amount of deposits held by the BPD went from 10.2 billion meticals when it was first started to 24.8 billion in 1984. By then, the percentage of deposits by

the people was 45 percent of the total, as compared to 30 percent in the beginning. As for the number of accounts, by 1984 there were about 415,000 out of which 380,000 belonged to the people, more than in any other colonial banks.

However, it was concluded that savings were not significant in comparison with the volume of meticals still immobilized. So it was decided to do away with the idea that savings necessarily meant opening and maintaining the usual current deposit account.

The project for a savings campaign was approved by the General Staff of the National Planning Commission on 13 July 1984, and preparations immediately began.

"This campaign, which was launched in 153 branches of the Bank, rapidly spread to over 228 savings funds scattered throughout the country, operating in other banks, the Defense and Security Forces, services, cooperatives, private and state firms and villages," reported Joaquim de Carvalho, who added that "with this coverage, the BPD had operations in over 200 locations in rural areas." Where it was either impossible or unjustified to set up a permanent savings fund, mobile brigades were used.

"Now that the groundwork has been laid, with a highly effective campaign, it could be possible to meet the goal of 4 billion meticals through the campaign and one billion meticals through normal deposits, which would reflect a reduction in normal deposits," Joaquim de Carvalho went on to say.

The BPD president said that now it was necessary to make sure that the results obtained are strictly safeguarded.

There were hardly any incidents during the campaign. The enemy barbarically killed 12 citizens and wounded 3 in the village of Magare, Gurue, Zambezia, stole 10 books of bonds in Niassa and destroyed savings funds in Luabo, Morrumbala, Marromeu, Chemba, Moringue and other places.

"Although these actions had some effect on the morale of some workers, they did not constitute a reason to slow down the campaign, since it was clear that these were actions perpetrated by the enemy of our revolution," Joaquim de Carvalho said.

The campaign demonstrated that the deposit certificate used was a convenient, efficient and safe method, and that it could be used once the campaign was over to attract savings.

Responsibilities are also increasing. "Today we are receiving many requests to open new branches, especially in rural areas," Joaquim de Carvalho said, and went on to explain that the campaign was not closed 12 months after its inauguration since in September 1985 the BPD was still receiving requests to open savings funds.

9805/9190
CSO: 3442/252

NATIONAL BEEKEEPING PROGRAM SUCCESSFULLY TRAINS 300 BEEKEEPERS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 25 Jun 86 p 8

[Text] The National Beekeeping Program set up in 1982 has already trained around 300 beekeepers in the country in courses held as part of a project to develop beekeeping in Mozambique, financed by MONAP. This information was provided by Jose Alcobia, head of the National Beekeeping Program, who described the activities conducted under the Beekeeping Program in Mozambique.

"The program is financed by MONAP and FAO and is designed to expand and further beekeeping in the country by sponsoring basic training courses to provide the students with the minimum skills needed to develop beekeeping," Jose Alcobia began by telling us.

He said that in addition to promoting courses, the beekeeping program has also provided technical assistance and various beekeeping equipment to state and private entities interested in engaging in this activity.

"We supply beehives to anyone who wants to engage in beekeeping. The greatest progress has been made in urban areas, as our activities there have been more intensive than in the countryside, where we have little mobility. We recognize, however, that we should focus on the rural sector, since that is a more appropriate setting for developing beekeeping," the program head said.

He pointed out that the beekeeping program has been working with the Rural Development Department, so that supervisors from the Regional Development Centers would encourage and instruct the peasants in the practice of beekeeping.

On this point, Jose Alcobia said that what is seen now in the countryside are traditional beekeeping practices which hamper the rapid growth of this activity in Mozambique.

"We need to create a new way of thinking among family beekeepers, who are the basis and the nucleus of beekeeping in all parts of the world. We are therefore using a new teaching methodology, with the cooperation of the Rural

Development Department, to enable us rapidly and effectively to transmit knowledge to the rural population, once the Rural Development Department can send teams into the districts to improve communication with the local people," Jose Alcobia told us.

As for support for the beekeeping program, he said that various agencies and international organizations had provided aid either by supplying beekeeping equipment and teaching material or by promoting courses and arranging apprenticeships and fellowships.

According to him, support has come from the Swedish Development Agency (ASDI), and the Embassies of France, Great Britain and Portugal in Mozambique. With Portugal, for instance, there are plans to take Mozambican beekeeping technicians to Portugal in the near future for brief apprenticeship periods.

Course in Zambezia

A beekeeping course is scheduled to start shortly in the city of Quelimane, as part of the program to promote beekeeping throughout the country.

Jose Alcobia further said that the National Beekeeping Program is planning to set up technical teams in all the provinces to monitor the development of beekeeping in each province, provide technical assistance, and promote local basic courses.

Referring to the course to begin shortly in Quelimane, he said that it would last 2 months.

"Like the courses we held in Inhambane and Marracuene, the Quelimane course will be supplemented by later apprenticeship periods and intensive practical workshops, so as to train the participants as completely as possible. Moreover, as soon as we gather enough participants, a mini-course in beekeeping, dedicated in the beginning to family beekeepers, will be held in Maputo at the Agrarian Training Center. People can enroll in it already," Jose Alcobia reported.

He also referred to a project to set up two production units of beekeeping equipment, such as gloves, suitable clothing and hives which, as Jose Alcobia said, require special care and must be carefully produced.

Jose Alcobia said that in view of the excellent flora in Mozambique for developing beekeeping, the National Beekeeping Program is essentially directed at encouraging and training beekeepers.

"I believe that greater use must be made of beekeeping in Mozambique. In this country, beekeeping is confined to merely exploiting honey and wax. There are other products that can be derived from beekeeping. The bee is a hard-working insect and we have to take advantage of its work, without destroying or killing it," he said.

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CSO: 3442/252

BRIEFS

GDP REGISTERS RISE—The gross domestic product has been on the rise in recent years, according to 1985 statistics, which will be for sale shortly at the Economic Documentation Center of the National Planning Commission. According to AIM, in 1981 the GDP amounted to \$2 billion, and 4 years later it had risen to \$3.6 billion, as a result of price increases. According to AIM, the document discloses that the overall social product last year was \$1.3 billion. The value of the social product at constant prices is compared with the value in the previous 2 years. From 1975 to 1981, it was on the rise, after which time it began a downward trend. The 1985 social product is estimated at \$1.8 billion, while it was \$2.1 billion in 1981. This is a figure computed at constant prices at the 1985 exchange rate. The overall social product is the value of gross agricultural and industrial production, including construction, transportation, communications and commerce, but excluding management, banking, and other components, and without deducting amortization and taxes. As for foreign trade, 1985 exports amounted to \$81.6 billion, as compared to \$123.8 million 10 years earlier. In 1981, exports were valued at \$245 million, according to computations at last year's rate of exchange. Mozambique's economy has shown a downward trend since 1981 which is closely related to renewed South African aggression and natural disasters. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 26 Jun 86 p 8] 9805/6662

WEATHER RADAR INSTALLED AT BEIRA—A weather radar was inaugurated yesterday afternoon at Beira's international airport. Present at the ceremony were the First Secretary of Frelimo and Governor of Sofala Province Francisco Masquill, as well as Vice-Minister of Transportation and Communications, Rui Lousa and the Soviet Ambassador Yuri Sepeliov who made the official presentation. During the ceremony, Yuri Sepeliov said that his country would, in the future, install more of these radars in Maputo, Nampula, and Nacala. This undertaking was initiated by the Soviet Union, within the framework of meteorological cooperation, and the radar was installed under the auspices of the World Meteorological Organization. [Summary] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 14 Jun 86 p 1] /8309

CSO: 3442/266

NAMIBIA

SWAPO'S NUJOMA INTERVIEWED ON VIENNA TV

[Editorial Report] Vienna Television Service in German at 1930 GMT on 9 July 1986 carries a 5-minute report by Herbert Hamersky on the UN conference on Namibia, held currently in Vienna. The report, which explains the history and the background of the Namibian conflict, contains videotaped portions of an interview that was given to Hamersky in Vienna today by Sam Nujoma, chairman of the South-West African People's Organization [SWAPO], who is attending the UN conference. The interview is conducted in English, with superimposed German translation.

In his first reply to Hamersky's questions, Nujoma maintains that Namibia could be one of the wealthiest countries in Africa: "In view of our small population of only 1 million, the wealth of the country could make it possible for every Namibian, black or white, to live a decent life. That is why South Africa must go out."

Asked about the SWAPO's struggle, Nujoma says in his next statement: "Well, the struggle being waged by SWAPO is a result of the oppression and occupation of the Namibian people by racist South Africa. As long as this oppression continues and the Namibian people are denied the right to self-determination, the armed resistance to oppression will continue, until final victory is won."

In his third and last statement in the report, Nujoma answers Hamersky's question about the likelihood of Namibia becoming communist under the SWAPO. He says: "The Namibian people should not be denied their legitimate right to freedom under the pretext that the SWAPO could impose socialism or communism on the country. We demand free and democratic elections under the auspices of the United Nations."

/8309

CSO: 3400/305

WINDHOEK CHURCHES TO FORM NON-POLITICAL LEAGUE

MB260959 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0951 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] Windhoek, 27 Jun SAPA—A group of Windhoek church members have decided to form a non-political league of churches because they said they were dissatisfied with the direction adopted by the Council of Churches in Namibia [CCN] which earlier this year sponsored a meeting of church and political leaders.

A spokesman for the new group, Mr George Yates, said church members were dissatisfied with the affiliation of their churches to the Con-sponsored meeting which issued a document known as the Ai-Gams declaration.

The Ai-Gams meeting comprised various groups, including SWAPO, who favoured immediate and unconditional implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 435 (1978), concerning SWA/Namibian independence.

Mr Yates said some church members were particularly concerned about a document detailing an action programme, reportedly drafted by the Ai-Gams meeting.

According to the document implementation of UN Resolution 435 should be attained through mass strikes, boycotts, stayaways, a campaign to end military conscription and refusal to pay for licenses and other forms of civil disobedience.

Mr Yates said members of the new group could not identify with the Ai-Gams meeting and congregation members were not consulted before the Ai-Gams declaration was accepted.

Earlier, members of the central Methodist church in Windhoek criticised the Methodist district synod for accepting the Ai-Gams declaration.

They were unhappy that Ai-Gams was linked to political parties, including SWAPO, they said last week.

A statement by the Methodist synod said the declaration was not binding on any member and did not imply political affiliation to any party.

The synod had fully debated the topic and had concluded that UN Resolution 435 was the only path to an early settlement of the SWA/Namibian dispute, and was also clearly in accordance within the wishes of the majority of the people in the territory, the statement said.

SENEGAL

BRIEFS

BADEA LOAN FOR ELECTRIC PROJECT--Khartoum, 18 July (PANA/AZAP)--The Arab Bank for Economic Development in Farica [BADEA] granted on Wednesday [16 July] a loan of \$4 million to Senegal meant for the co-financing of an electricity network project in the rural and urban centers. The loan agreement was signed by Chedly Ayari, the BADEA president and Mr Moussa Toure, the Senegalese secretary of state at the Ministry of Economy and Finance. The loan is repayable in 16 years and has a five year grace period. The annual interest rate is 6 percent. [Text] [Kinshasa AZAP in French 1447 GMT 20 Jul 86 AB] /12913

CSO: 3400/293

MATSEBULA IN EUROPE TO OPPOSE SANCTIONS

Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 7 Jul 86 p 3

[Article by Mogens Kofod-Hansen: "Blacks Fear Sanctions"]

[Text] A minister from Swaziland is in Copenhagen and the Nordic capitals to emphasize his government's fear about the serious "side effects" of the heightened boycott of South Africa.

The leaders of some of South Africa's independent black neighbor countries breathed a bit easier when the leaders of the Common Market countries--because of British and West German opposition--recently were forced to abandon the plan--which was strongly supported by Denmark--to implement drastic new sanctions against the regime in Pretoria. Even though the African leaders are opponents of the apartheid system, they fear a total economic war against South Africa because it would have devastating consequences for their countries.

At any rate, in three black nations--which are totally or primarily encircled by South African territory and which have no access to the sea and are totally dependent upon cooperation with their white-controlled neighbor--there is fear, despite the relief over EC's hesitancy, that the threat of expanded sanctions still may become a reality. The countries involved are Swaziland, Lesotho and Botswana. The latter, however, is careful in making public statements in this regard.

Harmful Effects

The labor minister of the kingdom of Swaziland, former Foreign Minister Mhlangano Matsebula, is presently on a circle tour of the Nordic countries in order to awaken awareness concerning the problem. In Copenhagen, he has just pointed out his government's deep fear about the situation in which his country would find itself in case of a tightening of sanctions against South Africa. He believes that Swaziland, as well as Lesotho and Botswana, are prisoners of sorts.

A critical point is that an embargo against South Africa of the scope which the Danish parliament has approved--including a prohibition against Danish ships docking in South African ports--can have side effects which are damaging for Swaziland's exports. The local representative of Swaziland, consul Flemming Jorgensen, pointed this out in correspondence dated 13 May which was addressed to the Foreign Policy Committee of Parliament. According to the letter:

"Because of the political unrest in neighboring Mozambique, it is impossible today to export goods via Maputo, and exporters in Swaziland are totally dependent on shipping opportunities via Durban (in South Africa)." Nearly two months later, there has been no reply to the letter which, among other things, requests that contacts be made by Denmark with Swaziland "in order, by means of discussions, to avoid unforeseen side effects as a result of an expansion of the boycott" against South Africa.

The Danish position may have contributed to the fear among Queen Ntombi's ministers in Swaziland's little capital, Mbabane, and among many of the country's 688,000 inhabitants. Their exporters now are looking for shipping firms from other sea-going nations which can replace the Danish Lauritzen, whose coal ships up to now have transported most of the country's fruit exports--its most important source of currency--but which no longer may dock at South African ports.

Serious Consequences

If other countries implement the same strict course of action against South Africa as Denmark is doing--something which Sweden and Norway have not yet done--there will be serious consequences for Swaziland, both economic and otherwise. There is fear in Mbabane, for example, that Pretoria would react by terminating negotiations--which have been under way for years and which appear to be succeeding--concerning adding 5,120 square kilometers of land, presently administered by South Africa but populated by Swazis, to Swaziland's 17,364 square kilometers of territory.

The thought has been that Swaziland--which never has been a colony but which, until 1968, was a British protectorate--would overtake the area, called Ingwavuma, located between Swaziland's present eastern border and the Indian Ocean, in order to obtain its own access to the sea. There would be a border adjustment--discussed since 1910--which would unite nearly all of the one million members of the Swazi nationality. But with the increasing outside pressure, it is feared that South Africa will not be willing to make concessions of this or any other kind.

Swaziland is just one of the many countries in southern Africa which would suffer under a drastic tightening of sanctions against Pretoria--irrespective of whether the South Africans might act out of necessity or in retaliation.

During a period when black Africa is suffering from unemployment, it would be a hard blow if South Africa--should it need to tighten its belt--were to expel the 350,000 legal and 1.2 million illegal guestworkers from neighboring countries, among others, 139,000 from Lesotho, 60,000 from Mozambique, 30,000 from Malawi, 26,000 from Botswana, and 17,000 from Swaziland--according to official tallies, but reckoned in fact to be several times greater in number.

Great Dependency

In other areas as well, including more significant ones, the black neighboring countries--including some of the militant "front line states"--will be hit hard if South Africa's economy is seriously damaged by sanctions.

Their dependency on the white industrial power appears in these figures. In the electricity area, South Africa supplies Lesotho with 100 percent, Swaziland with 79 percent, Botswana with 50 percent, the capital of the marxist Mozambique, Maputo, with 60 percent, and even Zimbabwe with two percent of consumption.

Turning off the current would be a catastrophe for them.

At least 45 percent of the total imports and exports to and from Malawi, Zimbabwe, Zambia and Zaire is shipped via South African rail and ports, and practically speaking, 100 percent of imports and exports to and from Swaziland, Botswana and Lesotho.

The same applies regarding air, postal and telecommunications connections. Additionally, South Africa is by far the largest supplier of life-sustaining goods--from food to machinery and spare parts--to the majority of the black nations in the region, and its overall exports to the rest of Africa have increased by 40 percent this year to a record value of \$800 million. No less than 70 percent of Zimbabwe's foreign trade is with South Africa.

Nonetheless, many leaders of the front line states, including Zambia's president Kaunda, are demanding binding international sanctions, "even though many of us will suffer and perhaps even starve." Over the weekend, he threatened that Zambia would withdraw from the British Commonwealth if Great Britain does not support such sanctions.

But others, such as the government of Swaziland, and more discretely, representatives of Lesotho, warn--since they are afraid that what one foreign observer has said is true:

"It can take decades to destroy South Africa's economy. Long before that occurs, the neighboring countries' economies will be destroyed. For some of them, this could happen in a few months."

12578

CSO: 3613/169

SIDA CHIEF ON AID PROGRAM, IMF CONDITIONS

Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 1 Jul 86 p 9

[Article by Peter Bratt]

[Text] "Government bureaucracy must be reduced, and the administration must be decentralized. That is the precondition for success with the economic recovery program in Tanzania."

So said Carl Tham, head of SIDA [Swedish International Development Authority], on Monday following a trip to that country.

Tanzania is the single largest recipient of Swedish aid. The country is assured of receiving 475 million kronor during the next fiscal year, and a decision was recently made to add 50 million kronor to that amount so that Tanzania can meet the demands of the IMF.

Tanzania is agreeing to devalue its currency by 400 percent in 6 months (1 percent per day), to cut back on public administration, and to raise agricultural prices by 15 percent over a 3-year period.

In return, Tanzania is receiving \$290 million in favorable loans from the IMF and the World Bank and another \$130 million from a number of donor countries.

Carl Tham does not believe that the biggest problem is going to be sharply higher food prices for the inhabitants of the cities.

"Distribution by the state did not work before, so the urban inhabitants were already being forced to buy most of their food on the illegal private market. You might say that they have already adjusted to the higher prices.

"The biggest difficulty will very probably be experienced in implementing decentralization. When one sees the health stations supplied and built in the country by Sweden, one is not pleased. They are in wretched condition.

"The reason is not only the lack of funds but also the fact that there has not been any local organization for operating and maintaining those stations."

Inefficient

Reducing the overstaffed and "parasitic" public administration, large parts of which are very inefficient, is going to mean facing up to structural problems. Many jobs are quite simply the result of corruption--a sort of reward.

SIDA and representatives of the Tanzanian Government have discussed the manner in which Swedish aid will be adapted to the agreement with the IMF.

In recent years, more and more of that aid has been used for maintenance and repairs and for the importation of fuel, fertilizer, spare parts, and so on. Of the total aid to be provided during the next fiscal year, from 60 to 70 percent will be used to subsidize imports.

Tham did not conceal the fact that some of the previous aid from Sweden had, if anything, made the situation in the country worse.

"The water program was too complicated technically and was a failure."

11798

CSO: 3650/262

TANZANIA

BRIEFS

TRANSPORTATION, TRADE LINKS WITH UGANDA--Tanzania and Uganda have agreed to take measures to improve transport and communications links and to enhance trade between the two countries. The measures were agreed by the Tanzania-Uganda Permanent Joint Cooperation Commission during its two day session which ended in Dar Es Salaam today. In a communique, the commission also calls for the resumption of lake passenger services between the two countries on Lake Victoria. The joint communique was signed by the minister of state in the president's office responsible for Cabinet affairs and internal cooperation, Professor Kigoma Malima, and Ugandan Minister for Regional Cooperation Ssebaana Kizito. [Excerpt] [Dar Es Salaam External Service in English 1600 GMT 12 Jul 86 EA] /12913

CSO: 3400/293

ANC-BROEDERBOND MEETING EXPLAINED

Johannesburg DIE VADERLAND in Afrikaans 19 Jun 86 p 23

[Article: "Broederbond and ANC--Prof De Lange Tells Everything"]

The full story of the so-called Broederbond-ANC meeting has been told to DIE VADERLAND by the rector of the Rand Afrikaans University, chairman of the Broederbond and father of the De Lange Report on education, Professor Pieter de Lange. Speculative reports from local and overseas sources make out that it was a preconceived attempt by the Broederbond to make contact with the ANC. Professor De Lange denied this, and termed the meeting "accidental." This resulted in speculation about who is now reflecting the true course of affairs. In a candid interview with DIE VADERLAND, Professor De Lange gave the following account of events:

In 1979, the American Ford Foundation made a study of what the relationship between the United States and South Africa ought to be. The findings of the Rockefeller Commission were contained in a report published in 1981 with the title "South Africa: Time is running out." In 1984 it was decided to bring the report up to date with the latest facts. A series of conferences was held, including one on 30 and 31 May this year under the chairmanship of the Ford Foundations's Mr Franklin Thomas. The aim was to investigate the role of education and the church in the South African situation and to determine what input America could make in that sphere. A variety of delegates were present, [among them] Professor De Lange as an "educational expert, not as rector of the RAU or chairman of the Broederbond." There were also three ANC members: Messrs Seretse Choabi, Thabo Mbeki and Mac Maharaj. Their position was that education in South Africa must be molded to the ANC formula. During the question period, Mr Choabi "asked quite out of context what had caused the division in the Broederbond. I answered that there were differences with respect to conservative and verligte viewpoints," Professor De Lange said. Thereupon Mr Choabi responded "emotionally" and said that the white debate in South Africa is irrelevant. He pointed his finger at me and said 'All we are going to do is shoot you people.'"

The audience was shocked, according to Mr De Lange. He himself looked at the chairman to see whether he was going to react. Mr Thomas "admonished" Mr Choabi that that was not the way to take part in the conference. "If he had not done that, I would have responded," Professor De Lange said. Mr Choabi accepted the admonition and he and Professor De Lange parted with a friendly good-bye at the conclusion of the conference. The Broederbond was thus dragged into the discussions "out of context."

TREURNICHT COMMENTS ON AWB

Johannesburg DIE VADERLAND in Afrikaans 10 Jun 86 p 9

[Article from Cape Town by Gerhard Burger: "AWB Conducts Its Own Affairs, Says Treurnicht"]

[Text] The Afrikaner Resistance Movement's [AWB] organization and methods of conduct are its own responsibility and will be judged in the light of the Christian National freedom aspiration of the Afrikaner in particular and of the Whites in general. This is the opinion of the leader of the Conservative Party [KP], Dr Andries Treurnicht, who says there is no question of his party being taken over by the AWB. DIE VADERLAND approached Dr Treurnicht in connection with reports that the rally at the Voortrekker Monument indicates that the KP is being taken over by the AWB. His opinion on this is:

"It is obvious that what happened at Brits and Pietersburg has focused the spotlight on the AWB. Mr Pik Botha and Dr Jan Grobler have made their own contribution to that. There is a deep feeling of anxiety and alarm among many Whites about the political course of the government, because it is disastrous for the freedom of Whites. People ask everywhere what the common voter can do to make known and demonstrate his opposition to the course. Demonstrations at political gatherings are one of the methods that people are considering. Challenges and provocative conduct of ministers and other Nationalists contribute to the emotion at such gatherings. The KP has repeatedly said that it is opposed to fighting at political gatherings--whoever causes or occasions it. In the light of the talks between members of the KP caucus and Messrs Terre'Blanche and Groenewald from the AWB there is no question of the one organization being taken over by the other. If a party is being taken over, it is the National Party."

"The AWB is not a political party and thus does not move in the sphere of the KP. Its organization and methods of conduct are completely its own responsibility and will be judged in the light of the Christian National freedom aspiration of the Afrikaner in particular and of the Whites in general. "The KP is an established, growing political party. It has a well-considered and fundamentally justified political policy which with the greatest candor it has already submitted to the judgment of the white voters with increasing success at by-elections. As a political party, we are building up an organization through recruitment of members, constituency

organization, information, putting up candidates and fighting in elections. Our goal is to win at the polls through moral persuasion in a democratic way, to take over the government and carry through the policy of partition. That is our aspiration as a party, and we reject violence as an alternative political method. As for the last-mentioned, the AWB declared that it agrees with us; and there is thus no question of the highjacking of the party. The KP is going forth with certainty in the political struggle and will persevere in its endeavor to politically bring together all who cherish and want to restore in a democratic manner the self-determination and freedom of the Whites.

13084

CSO: 3401/163

RIGHT WING EXTREMIST THREAT TO NP VIEWED

Johannesburg DIE VADERLAND in Afrikaans 5 Jun 86 p 6

[Column "Around Politics" by J.S. Liebenburg: "Appeal to the Blood"]

[Text] The agenda and goal of the National Party's Federal Congress in August is still an unviolated confidentiality. Whatever it may be, however, the party will have to take the onslaught from the right into account. In the 1970 election John Vorster was resented by many, because at every gathering he harangued almost exclusively against the HNP. The crafty politician Vorster, however, did not bother much about reproaches that he was haranguing against the HNP so doggedly that he was not making time for worthy political speeches. He went scathingly on the offensive and beat the HNP so devastatingly that they were never again a political factor in his time and have still not even recovered today. He once said with reference to the dissatisfied little rightist group in his caucus: "If I walk out together with those men tomorrow, I will take the government over again the next election." He realized only too well the danger of the simplified slogan, blood politics and the difficult task of contesting these with reasonableness and doctrines of reality.

Today the National Party has to deal with a much more formidable and extensive onslaught. Last weekend's rally at the [Voortrekker] monument has given an indication of the extent of this. Some observers think that the crowd was bigger than the estimated 15,000 to 20,000. And the manner in which the AWB's Eugene Terre'Blanche--dramatist/policeman/farmer-politician--took over and dominated the assembly makes even the fiery Jaap Marais appear lukewarm.

The power of the extremist's technique lies in the simplicity and agitation of his formulas and slogans. He ignores the complexities of reality and simplifies the situation into a chosen, but oppressed, people. It becomes a cause of heroes and martyrs against oppressors and villains. The resemblance between what Terre'Blanche offers the Afrikaner and the blacks Tutu and Tambo is rather striking in that respect. "God gave the world's riches to the Afrikaner and nobody will take them from him," the AWB leader proclaims. "This is our promised land and we cannot give it away--nor do we have the right to do so." He also promises nationalization of industries and sources of revenue. Does that not surprisingly resemble a lot what the ANC and UDF say to their people? It's the evil government that is oppressing the

Afrikaner, that wants to give away his God-given heritage to a black superior power. And it's Afrikaner fellow travelers who will have to be accountable and make amends, because they are "selling out" the people. And in the black residential neighborhoods the burning necklace is already demanding its reprisal.

You can stir people up to fanatical action if you convince them that they are fighting for survival and existence with their backs to the wall--and, to boot, give them the impression that they are being wronged and oppressed. It is with this technique that Terre'Blanche draws his thousands and makes Jaap Marais and Andries Treurnicht take a backseat. And symbolically still to his advantage, his name means White Earth. He cannot be outbid in extremist patriotism or condemnation of the "black peril." He offers himself as the champion of national survival against a government which has become powerless to fight. It's a challenge to Nationalism as never before.

13084

CSO: 3401/165

NP'S 'MODERATES' THEORY CRITICIZED

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 18 Jun 86 p 2

["Perspective" column by Gawie: "Moderate Middle Group Is a Political Myth"]

[Text] The NP is increasingly making propaganda for a merger of "moderates" against leftist Black radicals and rightist white "extremists" (sometimes also called "reactionaries"). This division has become general in speeches by ministers and NP MP's, and every now and then it also comes out in editorials and commentaries of NP newspapers. Of course the assertion is that the "moderates" will maintain stability vis-a-vis the rightists who will plunge the country into a bloodbath or something horrible like that. Secondly, it is suggested that the "moderates" are actually a sort of silent majority and the rightists only a noisy small minority. If the "moderates" will merely stand together, they will easily be able to beat off the attacks from both black radicals and white extremists, it is alleged.

Both of these suppositions are conspicuously false. In the first place, the "moderates" cannot maintain stability, as the NP's record over the past years so strikingly shows. Riots which have now been going on incessantly for nearly two years, a border war which has already been dragging on for years at high costs and considerable loss of life, an internal onslaught of terrorism which is clearly intensifying, and a situation of economic crisis coupled with an impoverishing inflation rate are only the most important signs of the current unstable situation. Just the past week the already unstable situation has further destabilized by the government's inability to put security legislation on the law book, due to opposition from its "moderate" non-white allies.

The principal trait of the present government is probably the instability it has caused in South Africa. Its unwise policy directions in almost every sphere have brought an unparalleled sense of insecurity to almost every white South African, which can only be improved upon. Everyone knows by this time that the "moderate" option is also the option of concession. History, and especially the history of Africa, demonstrates that almost without exception the "moderates" have had to make room for the revolutionaries. The changes put into process by the "moderates" eventually overtake them and overcome them. The instability, characteristic of the "moderate" administration, is

then replaced by the "stability" of the revolutionary regime, which is maintained by force.

A serious error now being made in South Africa is the overall overestimation by the "moderates" of their numbers. Just note the estimates on the strong rise of rightist white politics compared with a clearly fading "moderate" NP. Any other factions in white politics which can still be labeled "moderate" are the New Republic Party, which is all but dead, as well as perhaps the right wing of the PFP. The latter party's support, however, is decreasing to such an extent that even if the right wing should join the NP it would not bring about any significant increase in numbers.

However, it is particularly in non-white politics that "moderates" are diligently sought, usually starting in parliament; and namely with the Labor Party of the Coloreds and the National Peoples Party of the Indians. The election results of 1984 showed how unrepresentative that party [sic] is of the general political feeling among the two groups. There is no possibility at all that even that percentage would be equaled if an election were held now, simply because politics among Coloreds and Indians has radicalized considerably since then. A search for "moderate" leaders among Coloreds and Indians is truly an exercise in futility.

Whenever "moderates" are sought in black politics, it is of course especially Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi who for the NP is the big fish that must be caught. The Zulu leader then also made the right noises when Inkatha last week requested Whites to reject the AWB. Inkatha said the "alarming" rise of white rightist "extremism" is a serious threat to the future of the country. So far Inkatha has been nicely soft-soaping Mr P.W. Botha. He could hardly be more "moderate" than by rejecting this "extremist" white organization. Immediately after that, however, a plea is made for the release of the biggest black radical: Nelson Mandela. Inkatha then also refers to the "brotherhood" between Buthelezi and Mandela. With that, the cat was of course out of the bag: Buthelezi and Inkatha are by no means "moderate" and are improbable candidates for collusion with the government against both white "extremism" and black radicals. Any further search among Blacks will yield nobody except political nonentities.

This then is the power of the "moderates": a tattered NP, a few Coloreds and Indians with almost no credibility among their own people and an almost total absence of Blacks. The irony is that the very steps taken to strengthen the "moderate" numbers are fanning the revolutionary flames. Each concession does not make the "moderate" ranks grow, but rather those of the UDF and ANC. So the "moderates" are actually constantly foiling their goal and driving up the revolutionary fever by continually creating expectations which cannot be fulfilled quickly enough. The "moderate" option is a myth. The longer it is clung to, the longer South Africa will suffer instability and disruption.

13084

CSO: 3401/163

GOVERNMENT URBAN MIGRATION POLICY CRITICIZED

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 18 Jun 86 p 4

[Editorial: "Concessions Under Pressure"]

[Text] The government's legislation to abolish influx control in a time of economic depression and widespread riot situations must make any thinking person wonder whether the government still has any idea at all of the implications of what it is doing. There would have been complete understanding for a decision by the government to intensify influx control for the duration of the depression and riot situations. A flow from the country to the metropolitan areas in a time like this will naturally exacerbate both situations. Unemployment is already at an unprecedented high level, and there is no prospect that it is going to improve within the foreseeable future. The reasonable expectation is that the depression is going to get worse. The riots have assumed a scope surpassing all expectations. And they do not show any sign of abating either; as a matter of fact, the contrary.

Blacks who are going to move to the cities from the country will probably give up reasonable housing in an environment where there is social stability and the possibility of food supply in a spirit of helping each other. There will not be housing in the urban black neighborhoods, and the inevitable result will be that squatter towns will quickly spring up like mushrooms. There is no social bond and no accepted authority in such concentrations of people from different regions. They are the easy prey of riot fomenters who exploit the economic and social evils for political goals. The current riots at Crossroads and other squatter towns in the western Cape are an object lesson of what can be expected in squatter towns which will arise in the present circumstances. In addition, it must be assumed that the government has to regard squatter towns as an evil and therefore will have to provide alternative housing as quickly as possible. That will have to be done at the expense of the taxpayers, who already bear too heavy of a burden. And the government already cannot afford its budget of expenditures from its revenue. To undertake an extraordinarily large housing program in such economic circumstances is unthinkable.

From all these considerations the conclusion is unescapable that the government's deeds, such as the intended lifting of influx control, are not occurring on the basis of well-thought-out policy, but merely under pressure

from abroad and from monetary power. Foreign countries want freedom of movement for Blacks in order to extinguish the idea of regional separation, and to further Mr P.W. Botha's position of single citizenship in an undivided South Africa. The money power wants as large as possible concentration of consumers in the metropolitan areas for the sake of heightened volume of business and greater profits. Besides, they want the biggest pool of labor as close as possible so that the excessive supply of labor will gradually force the cost down.

Two things are clear from these facts: one is that the "National" Party is governing as a tool of foreign countries and money power, and the second is that it is either not able or not willing to face up to the consequences of its deeds. Any government with insight and responsibility would have realized that lifting influx control at present is an unforgivable irresponsibility. This latest event ought to confirm to persons who are concerned with national affairs that the Botha administration is completely unqualified to govern South Africa and to handle the problems which have been created by its own inability and errors.

13084

CSO: 3401/163

AVW PREPARES FOR ANNIVERSARY OF GREAT TREK

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 14 Jun 86 p 10

[Article by Keith Abendroth]

[Text]

THE Afrikaner Right-wing body, the Afrika-nervolkswag, is to spearhead a massive, ongoing, three year long campaign to celebrate the 150th anniversary of the Great Trek and to "reunite" and consolidate "true" Afrikaners.

Plans for the marathon celebration, to be launched on October 10 this year, were discussed in depth at the annual congress of the AVW, which was attended by more than 200 delegates from throughout the country, at the Willem Prinsloo Agricultural Museum east of Pretoria.

Patron of the AVW, Prof F J M "Pottie" Potgieter, called on South Africa and the world to recognise the example set over hundreds of years by Europe — a continent of "separate" and "different" peoples, saying that South Africa would achieve peace if it followed this pattern.

Quoting copiously and fluently from the scrip-

tures to justify the policy of separate development, he particularly deplored the fact that Christians in South Africa were falling prey to Communist propaganda — and developing a "guilty conscience" about the Black peoples.

The leader of the AVW, Prof Carel Boshoff, called on the delegates to find or evolve a central emblem to signify the importance of "Groot Trek 150".

He also announced that the executive of the body had decided to award a R15 000 prize to the author of a work of fact, or a fiction novel, on the Great Trek.

Dr J Duvenhage said that there were definite parallels between the crossroads faced by the Afrikaners which led to the original Great Trek, and the Afrikaner of today.

In the 1830s they faced the decision and took it to have "a rebellion on wheels, a revolution without guns".

AWB TO TRAIN CHILDREN IN USE OF FIREARMS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 14 Jun 86 p 10

[Text]

AFRIKANER Weerstandbeweging sources confirmed yesterday that comprehensive plans are being drawn up by the AWB military wing, the Boere-brandwag, to train women and children in the offensive and defensive use of firearms.

It was established that the man masterminding the plan is a former now retired, senior Security Police officer, lieutenant colonel Arthur Cronwright, who is now farming near Louis Trichardt.

However, col Cronwright — when reached by telephone — refused to discuss the plans over the telephone "I never speak to the Press unless it's face to face," he said.

The colonel was well known in the police as a

formidable interrogator who extracted confessions out of a number of Left-wing radicals.

Nor was the leader of the AWB, Mr Eugene Terre'Blanche, available for comment.

However it was confirmed that special "camps" were being set up to teach children and women how to use firearms — and the plans are not only to teach children over the age of 10 this art but also to arm them.

A report in a Sunday newspaper, confirmed by AWB sources, said Col Cronwright was drawing up a master plan to "make South Africa safe from terrorism" and that special horse patrols were being planned to patrol the country's borders.

/9317

CSO: 3400/281

AFRIKAANS WRITERS CONDEMN STATE OF EMERGENCY

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 14 Jul 86 p 11

[Text]

WINDHOEK — The painful path to liberation — physical, intellectual, spiritual and emotional — is one that all South Africans and Namibians will have to follow sooner or later, whether they like it or not.

This message, delivered by Windhoek Professor Brian Harlech-Jones, found a receptive audience at the annual meeting of the Afrikaanse Skrywers Gilde here.

Wrestling with the conference theme "The Writer and Liberation", the cream of the Afrikaans intelligentsia were debating the role of the writer in the turmoil in South Africa.

The guild voted unanimously to take a strong stand against the South African state of emergency and to condemn any measures which restricted freedom of speech or artistic creativity.

A resolution tabled at the meeting — to be conveyed to State President Mr Botha — opposed any form of censorship and said the emergency regulations, with their restrictions on the Press, individuals and organisations, were smothering "the essential exchange of opinions needed for the growth of a healthy society and its culture".

'CUTTING EDGE'

Many of South Africa's leading Afrikaans writers were at the conference, including Jan Rabie, Abraham De Vries, Fanie Du Toit, Etienne le Roux, Doc Immelman, Christo and Jean Lombard, Klaas Steytler, Jeanette Ferreira, Gerhard Totemeyer and Lochner de Kock.

Professor Harlech-Jones, acting dean of the department of English at the Academy for Tertiary Education in Windhoek, told delegates that writers searched out the heart and soul of man as very few other disciplines did and that writers in South Africa had already come to the "cutting edge" of liberation and reconciliation in the country.

Writers, indeed all people, would have to be liberated from the "terrible baggage of the past" and the "worn-out, dead, spent things which clutter up our hearts and minds".

It was doubtful, he added, whether the present way of life in South Africa was "worth defending for a moment" but the struggle to a new way would be one which would be a very painful experience which would require an honesty so great that "only God might support us".

Many of the writers present at the five-day conference showed great interest in the current situation in Namibia.

FORBIDDEN THEMES

Local author Olga Levinson told delegates that the territory was a "paradise" for writers, irrespective of whether they wanted to write satire, liberation drama, romance comedy or history, because Namibia offered a rich variety of raw material in its history and culture.

Arguing that the territory is a writer's "hell", writer and Swapo executive member

Dan Tjongorero outlined some of the things which made life difficult for those seeking to portray the truth in contemporary Namibia.

It would be unthinkable, he said, to write about themes such as the meeting of armed members of the same family on opposite sides of the political fence, of the flight of refugees from the country, of a white girl falling in love with a "terrorist", or of the differing "day and night loyalties" of the civilian population in the war zones.

Other sessions during the conference dealt with liberation, the position of women, the media, race, and language.

Interspersed with the public lectures and discussion periods were private meetings of guild members at which domestic business was discussed.

Sensitive topics were brought up at these closed meetings, including a proposal that the guild join the international PEN society for writers, a proposal opposed by a number of the more conservative authors.

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CSO: 3400/281

EDUCATION MINISTER GIVES OPINION ON PEOPLE'S EDUCATION

MB150654 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] The minister of education and development aid, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, says if the so-called people's education campaign is a drive aimed at greater participation by communities in the management of education and at greater involvement by communities in educational content then it deserves to be given a further hearing.

Addressing the congress of the Afrikaanse Studente Bond [ASB--Afrikaans Student's Union] at Potchefstroom, Dr Viljoen said that this kind of education would be totally unacceptable if it amounted to revolutionary education which promoted violence and chaos.

Dr Viljoen said that it could be rightly expected that the content of education if it was found responsibly and scientifically would take account of the history, endeavor, values, and traditions of a particular community. [as received] He said that communities could hardly live together in peace if their educational systems were one-sided or if they presented prejudiced or distorted images of one another.

At its congress, the ASB decided to amend its constitution to provide for a policy of community involvement. The president of the ASB, Mr Marthinus van Schalkwyk, said that the young South African was called to become involved in the changing scene of a broader South African community.

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CSO: 3400/277

NEW CAPE POLICY APPROACH TOWARD BLACKS VIEWED

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 26 Jun 86 p 18

[Editorial: "A Steep Path"]

What complexities the reformer in South Africa has to deal with is again evident from what the administrator of the Cape told DIE BURGER in an interview yesterday. He described the situation now that a new provincial dispensation is coming, as a result of which the development of black communities becomes the responsibility of the provincial government. The scope of the task which starts next week for the Provincial Administration is evident from the fact that 40 percent of all local black management boards are no longer functioning in the Cape. In addition, there is extensive backwardness of infrastructure and facilities in black areas which will have to be given attention as soon as possible, and this in the midst of a weak economic situation. Development boards in the Cape, which will be integrated into the Provincial Administration as of 1 July, are afflicted with accumulated losses and big budget shortages. The unrest in the country does not make solutions any easier.

There can be no doubt that laborious work lies ahead for Mr Gene Louw and the fellow members of his new Executive Committee, because they will have to try to get the cooperation of Blacks who are continually under tremendous pressure not to get involved in any government establishment. Nevertheless, what offers hope for progress is the emphasis that Mr Louw is putting on consultation with Blacks. He is putting a high price on the restoration of confidence and cooperation between the authorities and those communities. He talks of a period in which "there will have to be a lot of negotiating and work on relations."

This looks like a healthy approach, actually the only approach, for the tricameral parliament has shown that different groups can indeed work together. The key to success has turned out to be negotiation and more negotiation. Cooperation, however, cannot come from just one side. A heavy responsibility also rests on Blacks not to reject the hand of friendship and opportunity for a share in the say that they are offered. There will undoubtedly be intimidation and victimization, perhaps even more than before, but reasonable Blacks will hardly be able to ignore the broadening of representation to them at the regional and provincial level. If, in addition, the local circumstances of Blacks can improve with relative speed, the cause of reasonableness must be strengthened.

BLACK INTERNAL STRIFE AT CROSSROADS DEPLORED

Johannesburg DIE VADERLAND in Afrikaans 11 Jun 86 p 8

[Editorial: "Crossroads and South Africa"]

[Text] The riots ravaging the Crossroads squatter camp are both a bitter irony and also symptomatic of what is happening today in the black community. It is ironic that this large-scale devastation of squatters' huts is taking place just now after the government has come up with a new approach for Crossroads and other squatter areas. Earlier it was the government's bulldozers which exposed the squatter populace to the bitter cold of the winter without roofs. Now it is the squatters themselves who are doing it to each other on a much larger scale--and also in the winter cold. The strife at Crossroads, however, also reflects the realities of the situation of unrest, which is not always understood, especially by foreign countries. Everything is just held up as the government's fault--something that will cease if "apartheid only disappears."

As we already warned some time ago, the victims of murder and intimidation--mainly the older guard of Blacks--are now striking back. This is happening throughout the country, although the strife does not always assume the same proportions as at Crossroads. And the so-called vigilantes are striking back with the same weapons and methods as those who call themselves comrades. This, of course, cannot be approved any more than the violence by the comrades. But it should be understood that the comrades will not relinquish violence and intimidation if the vigilantes stop striking back--on the contrary. And the question must be asked--although with the greatest trepidation because of the implications--whether people who want to be law-abiding can be expected to meekly submit to lawless intimidation and violence without resisting, if it becomes clear that government protection cannot be added.

In the meantime, the police have an almost impossible task. They have to maintain law and order on both sides and run the risk of becoming the villain in the story. What is now happening in the black community, however, is trivial compared with what could take place after a unilateral ANC takeover.

13084

CSO: 3401/164

SADF CONDUCTS INTENSIVE SECURITY TRAINING FOR BLACKS

Pretoria PARATUS in English Jul 86 pp 60, 61

[Article by L Cpl D.R. Kneen]

[Text] Almost 1 000 Black men graduated as Law Enforcement Officers at a parade held at 21 Battalion, Lenasia, on 2 May this year. This brought to an end 12 weeks of intensive security training for the candidates.

Municipalities from all over the country had recruited men to take part in Project Octet SADF training adapted to meet the needs of police work.

Altogether 985 men completed the course which included practical training in musketry and marching and theoretical training in Criminal Law and first-aid.

Course instructors were recruited from Training camps and thus the training undergone by the men was similar to that done by National Servicemen during basic training.

The trainees were divided into companies and platoons with a random cultural and language mix. A vote was taken and the trainees decided to receive instruction in English.

A canteen was started and visitors were received by the trainees every weekend.

Sport was also encouraged and the trainees could compete in a number of sports, from boxing to volleyball. An inter-company sports day was organised and coloured 'T' shirts were printed for the competitors in each company.

The highlight of their training however, was their graduation parade, which provided them with an opportunity to display their marching skills and for the best students to receive their awards.

Addressing the parade, the guest of honour, Mr Tom Boya, Mayor of Daveyton, said that the trainees were "not going out to enforce people to obey the laws but to convince them to abide by the law."

"You will be there to help law abiding people to live in peace and harmony," he said.

Const W.M. Macunga of Tokoza was the best academic student, averaging 98 percent in his theoretical tests. Const J. Matla was the fittest student. Const L.R. Mangaliso of Grahamstown was the best shottist (average: 94.3 percent) and Const F.N. Mudau of Mamelodi the best allround student.

PHOTO CAPTIONS

1. p 60. Law Enforcement Officer candidates test their strength against the tough obstacle course at 21 Battalion's training ground.
2. p 60. The trainees were given instruction on all aspects of police work. Here an instructor teaches them the skills of fire fighting.
3. p 61. The police trainees stand neatly in line during their graduation parade.
4. p 61. Mr Tom Boya, Mayor of Daveyton and guest of honour, receives the salute during the parade held at the 21 Battalion parade ground on 2 May 1986. With him on the podium are Brig G.H.P. Murphy, OC Witwatersrand Command, and Cmdt M.J. Buitendag, OC of 21 Battalion.
5. p 61. The trainees had a thorough physical as well as theoretical training before qualifying. Each candidate had to attain an overall average of 45 percent in both aspects of their training.

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CSO: 3400/286

BLACK ROLE IN STATUTORY COUNCIL DISCUSSED

Johannesburg DIE VADERLAND in Afrikaans 12 Jun 86 p 9

[Article: "Black Statutory Council:--Set Table or Tender--Government's Choice"]

[Text] The establishment of a black statutory council, as announced by the president, may possibly one day be noted as the most momentous starting point in our politics. That view, however, is subject to whether the government is going to use the table-setting method or the tender [i.e., bid offer] method. Professor Marinus Wiechers, of the Department of Constitutional and Public Law of the University of South Africa, comes to this conclusion in an article in WOORD EN DAAD, the Reformative monthly of Potchefstroom. He refers to the fact that the National Statutory Council under the chairmanship of the state president will consist of representatives from the government, the self-governing national states and other black communities and interest groups. Depending on the creation of other structures jointly stipulated for our multicultural society, the council will give advice on matters of community interest, including legislation. The setting up of the Statutory Council is coupled with the reiteration of the proposal that Blacks may also be admitted to the President's Council.

Professor Wiechers says: "The message from the president is clear: to create bodies so that Blacks are also involved in the national political system in order for them to start exercising more and more say about general matters. This message obtains a larger content within the general policy of maintaining democracy and preserving legal values." However, the question deep in the minds of most South Africans is whether this offer is going to be really successful and viable.

The government can follow two courses. Firstly, there is the set-the-table-and-invite manner of doing it. According to this, the government sets the table and then asks the parties to sit down. The second method involves the government determining the needs and then asking the parties to come up with the most acceptable proposal for implementing a new dispensation. The set-the-table method has the advantage of the government visibly retaining the initiative and in this way being able to strengthen and even manipulate the confidence of its voting public. There is the danger, however, that the parties which have been invited will simply turn their backs on the table and all its warmed-up delicacies, or that only a few trusted family friends come

to sit down while the others watch the feast with great envy from outside. The concern among many people nowadays is whether at the present juncture of time the government is still able to simply start and carry through all big political changes itself.

Must urgent thought not now be given to the tender method of doing things? According to that method, an offer is first sought by all the interested parties before the contract is implemented by the state. In essence, this means that a more profound agreement is sought between the government and its people for setting up political institutions. Professor Wiechers regards it as positive that the council is going to be the precursor of other community structures. He continues: "It may even be possible that the establishment of other such joint bodies gives a much greater and more comprehensive character to the council than just a body for black states and communities. In such a case, the initial prospect of a black statutory council, which in time has developed into a larger and more important political institution through negotiation, could possibly one day be noted as the most momentous starting point in our politics."

13084

CSO: 3401/165

NEED TO SUPPORT BORDER FARMERS DEFENDED

Pretoria DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 17 Jun 86 p 16

[Editorial: "Security-Conscious"]

[Text] It is understandable that groups outside the agricultural industry will start getting peevish about the enormous amounts of money that the government is making available to the farming community these days in its program of granting aid to that distressed business. The idea may take root that government money is here being pumped into an apparently bottomless pit, while the need is just as great in other sectors, with bankruptcies in commerce and industry also the order of the day. However, we must never lose sight of the fact that agriculture is of strategic importance. Moreover, the latest aid measures just announced by the government for the farmers in the northern and northwestern Transvaal are also of particular significance for national security. Then we are not talking only of extraordinary aid now being made available for the first time to individuals to protect their lives and property against attacks from terrorists.

Along with the agricultural community, DIE TRANSVALER appreciates the positive effect the measures will have on the morale of our border farmers and the fact that these measures will make them even more determined to remain on their farms. It is necessary for our overall security strategy that these border farms be inhabited. Also important is the fact that this gesture ought to be an indication to everyone of the urgency to be security-conscious these days.

13084

CSO: 3401/162

SOUTH AFRICA

ARAB FUNDS HELPING MUSLIM COMMUNITY CONSTRUCTION

Pretoria BEELD in Afrikaans 19 Jun 86 p 12

[Article by Ina Schaum: "Muslims Helped With Housing and Mosques--Arab Millions Invested in SA"]

[Text] Millions of rands from Saudi Arabia are now being invested in South Africa to help members of the local Muslim and Indian community with the purchase of their own homes. As far as could be determined, 50 million rands were involved in just the first part of the nationwide housing project. However, that is just a drop in the bucket compared with the money still on the way. As soon as certain "bottlenecks" have been cleared out of the way, large housing projects are also going to be undertaken in the Orange Free State with the money, BEELD has learned from an informed source. According to the source, there is great interest in the Indian community in expanding their business interests into the Free State.

The renewed interest follows right on the heels of the recent signing by President P.W. Botha of legislation which lifts the long-standing ban on Indians settling in the Free State and northern Natal. The Legislation on Affairs Concerning Admittance to and Residence in the Republic (Law 53 of 1983) must still be promulgated in the State Gazette, a spokesman for the State Printing Office in Pretoria said. In spite of the legislation and the recent proclamation by the minister of constitutional development and planning that free commercial areas are now possible nationwide, only one application has been received from the Free State for such a free commercial area, according to that department. That was from Welkom. There has also not yet been any application to declare an area in the Free State as a group area for Indians.

According to what has been learned, the foreign economic injection comes from a worldwide welfare organization, Rabita, which has its head office in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia. The organization helps not only with housing projects, but also with large endowments for the building of mosques in the Muslim world. Several mosques in South Africa were built with the aid of the organization, among others those in Soweto, Lenasia and the Gray Street Mosque in Durban.

The latest project to benefit from the large Arabian Rabita organization is the Indian residential area of Barkerton at Springs. About 100 homes at Nigel

are going to be financed with money from that source. Fifty of the homes are already under construction. Housing projects for Indians are also being contemplated at Witbank and Delmas. Many thousands of more homes will still have to be built to alleviate the housing shortage among Indians, BEELD was told. It is not certain how great the housing shortage really is. BEELD's source estimated it at between 50,000 and 60,000 dwelling units in Transvaal alone. A spokesman for the House of Delegates told BEELD the figures are misleading at this stages because quite a lot of people put their names on several waiting lists for housing. That problem ought to be solved by the data bank which was set up in April. This is administered on an agency basis by the Volksraad on behalf of all three houses in parliament. The data bank will for the first time make it possible to determine in a scientific manner the exact need for housing among the various population groups, and where and how much money will be needed for land purchases.

Although the construction costs of the mosques are being paid with donations from Rabita, the housing projects are being undertaken in partnership with the the local Rabita branch of Lenasia. All profits are used locally for other similar developments. According to the Muslim belief, profits on investments are permissible, but not the payment of interest. Prospective homeowners who thus want to build houses with the aid of the money only have to put down a deposit of 20 percent and pay back the balance to the Rabita partnership over a period of five years. The company's profits have been calculated in the building costs of the houses.

The Reserve Bank did not want to say yesterday how much of the promised money from Saudi Arabia has already reached South Africa. A spokesman said such information is confidential.

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CSO: 3401/162

SOUTH AFRICA

REFUGEE OFFICE REPORTS INFLUX FROM MOZAMBIQUE

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 26 Jun 86 p 19

[Text] It is estimated that 260,000 Mozambican refugees have already entered South Africa since last year, according to a report from Rev. Sol Jacobs, the director of the department of refugee services of the South African Council of Churches [SACC]. The report, which was submitted yesterday at the SACC national conference in Bosmont, Johannesburg, tells various stories of atrocities allegedly committed by Renamo rebels.

One of the stories comes from a woman who tells that 10 Renamo terrorists raided their small village one evening, tied up the men and forced the women and children to watch them crush the heads of 19 men with grinding stones. Then they forced the women to carry the stolen food and other booty to Renamo camps. Women and children, including 10 infants, fled the village and through Kruger Game Reserve day and night for three days. The report says refugees have been streaming out of Mozambique to the eastern Transvaal, Phalaborwa, Nelspruit-Komatipoort, Gazankulu, Lebowa, KwaZulu and KaNgwane since 1983. They hide among the local populace out of fear of deportation. The number of refugees who came into the country in 1985 is estimated at 160,000, and so far this year at about 100,000. The report says the South African government regards the refugees as "illegal aliens." Mozambican refugees cannot be employed on account of their illegal status. The SACC's department for refugees visits the Mozambican refugees regularly and has already made 100,000 rands in aid available to them. The question of the legal status of the refugees has been discussed with the United Nations' commission for refugees.

The commission has been requested to send a task force to South Africa to monitor the handling of the refugees. The SACC has also requested the government to stop the deportation of refugees from the country and to negotiate with the UN commission about the status, protection and repatriation of the refugees. According to the report, the government repatriated 1,500 refugees to Mozambique last month.

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CSO: 3401/162

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

COLORED, INDIAN SECURITY VOTE--It should not be surprising that the three houses of parliament are divided over sensitive legislation such as Minister Louis le Grange's new security law. As a matter of fact, there are members sitting on the Council of Representatives who have firsthand experience with the enforcement of detention laws. Yet we want to plead for the Colored and Indian councils not to judge the matter on an emotional basis only. They can make a very important contribution precisely because they can look at this affair from the perspective of population groups other than that of the Whites. However, it is not enough just to reject the proposed measures. The measures are intended to help handle a difficult situation of unrest. That situation will not improve if the new measures are just thrown overboard. The important thing is whether the two councils can then come up with workable alternatives or amendments. [Text] [Johannesburg DIE VADERLAND in Afrikaans 6 Jun 86 p 12] 13084

FUNDS FOR BLACK BUSINESSMEN--Johannesburg--The Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Greater Soweto [KHNGW] and Barclays National Bank have established an investment trust fund to furnish black entrepreneurs with financial assistance and training. This announcement was made by the chairman of the KHNGW, Mr Makana Tshabalala, and the managing director of Barclays National Bank, Mr Chris Ball. "The KHNGW has long been looking for ways that would enable its members to fully participate in the economic growth, and we are particularly enthusiastic about this new undertaking," Mr Tshabalala said. Mr Ball said "Barclays has actively committed itself to the development of black enterprises and regards this joint undertaking as a natural way to cooperate with the Soweto Chamber for the purpose of helping black businessmen." According to Mr Tshabalala, the objectives of the trust fund, which will be known as the Soweto Investment Trust Company Ltd., are as follows: to channel funds into black enterprises in order to develop black entrepreneurship; to create an opportunity for Blacks so that they can share in the development of commercial and industrial projects. [Text] [Johannesburg DIE VADERLAND in Afrikaans 10 Jun 86 p 23] 13084

REPORTED RENAMO OFFICE--The government's investigation of reports that the Mozambican resistance movement, Renamo, has opened an office in Durban must be welcomed. Since the Nkomati Treaty was concluded nearly two and a half years ago there have been several accusations by Mozambique that South Africa is

violating the provisions of the treaty by still furnishing aid to Renamo. The charges have been answered with varying success. A public Renamo office would just stir the pot unnecessarily--something that cannot be afforded at a time when the Republic's regional relations are already shaky. It can be argued that the Nkomati Treaty does not expressly forbid "diplomatic representation" by either the ANC in Maputo or Renamo in South Africa. The situation, however, will have to be watched closely to prevent the diplomatic support from turning into military or logistical support. That is indeed what South Africa expects of the Maputo government. Under these circumstances, big questions can be asked about the desirability of permitting the organization.

[Text] [Johannesburg DIE VADERLAND in Afrikaans 5 Jun 86 p 6] 13084

SOUTH AFRICA

INKATHA'S DHLOMO COMMENTS ON ENDING APARTHEID

MB211108 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1057 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] Cape Town, 21 July, SAPA--It was the duty of South Africa business to identify its allies and join them in dismantling apartheid and help install a non-racial, democratic government in a race-free economic system, Mr Oscar Dhlomo, secretary general of Inkatha and the KwaZulu minister of education and culture, said today.

Speaking at a lunch given by the South African British Trade Association (SABRITA), he said it was important for business leaders to be seen to be on the side of those who shared their ideals for a future South Africa, otherwise they might find themselves unwittingly fighting on the side of their ideological adversaries.

"In that case they would end up as the proverbial turkeys that voted for Christmas," he said.

There were some business leaders who thought they could remain neutral in the struggle against apartheid. "They believe in the old-fashioned and discredited slogan that the business of business is business. These misguided businessmen need to be warned that there will soon be no business for business unless business makes the dismantling of apartheid its business."

Others, black and white, went to the other extreme of "fraternising and cooperating with anybody...that professes to be fighting against apartheid." "We must therefore warn that the destruction of apartheid is not an end in itself; it is a means to an end. The end is a new political system that will replace apartheid. That system can either be a non-racial democratic one characterised by a free market economy or it can be a Marxist totalitarian one."

People with different political ideologies were fighting apartheid for different reasons and business should beware supporting those who were their "ideological adversaries," Mr Dhlomo said. He spoke strongly against sanctions labelling the advocates of sanctions as "paternalistic when they unilaterally dictate to us how we must be liberated." "They are being extremely cruel when they are prepared to sacrifice the lives and jobs of millions of black South Africans simply to salve their consciences or to enhance their political careers. If those who sympathise with us were

genuine, they would recognise apartheid as the target and they would then devise strategies to attack it and help equip its victims to triumph over it. Any post-apartheid government in South Africa will need all the economic and financial resources it can muster to redress the inequalities caused by many decades of apartheid." "A strong and vibrant economy will be a vital tool in that process. We shall not have that kind of economy if we begin to destroy it now under the pretext of fighting apartheid."

The advocates of sanctions and disinvestment appeared to be eager to punish the South African Government instead of encouraging and assisting it to dismantle apartheid, Mr Dhlomo said. "Yet history has no examples of totalitarian countries that became democracies as a result of international punishment. On the contrary we have the example of Adolf Hitler who rose to political prominence mainly as a result of the international humiliation of Germany after the Treaty of Versailles."

"Lastly, our Western allies will also have to realise that once sanctions are endorsed by organisations such as the Security Council of the United Nations, the Soviet Union and other Eastern bloc countries might never agree to revoke them unless a Marxist or similar government is installed in South Africa after apartheid has been dismantled."

He said Inkatha suspected that the destruction of the South African economy through sanctions might give rise to a political system far more vicious than apartheid.

It did not need proving that the destruction of South Africa through economic strangulation might kill apartheid, but would also cause perpetrators and victims to die as well.

"We have repeatedly warned...that it would be shortsighted to attempt to free prisoners from a cell by bombing the cell. All our warnings have been ignored."

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CSO: 3400/295

CRG REPORTS RENT BOYCOTT SPREADING TO 28 TOWNSHIPS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 18 Jul 86 p 11

[Text]

RENT boycotts, some of them as much as 20-months-old, are taking place in 28 townships across the country, according to the academic community research group (CRG) based at Wits University.

The Urban Councils Association of South Africa (Ucasa) recently reported that 32 community councils and 3 town councils had collapsed because rent boycotts had eliminated their source of revenue for running the townships, the CRG said in a report yesterday.

The current spate of rent boycotts date back to September 1984 when residents of townships in the Vaal Triangle opposed rent increases announced by the Lekoa Town Council and demanded the resignation of town councillors.

The recession, rising inflation and increased unemployment form the background to the widespread refusal to pay rents. In the township of Langa, near Uitenhage, a recent survey of rent problems revealed that nearly half the residents were not paying rent simply because they could not afford to feed themselves.

"Forced to choose between an extra loaf of bread a day and the need to pay approximately R30, township residents (in the Eastern Transvaal) have chosen to satisfy their hunger today and face the wrath of the authorities tomorrow," the report said.

The residents' problem was made worse by Government reforms to the system of local government that linked political self-sufficiency to financial self-sufficiency. Newly-

ly-formed town councils relied heavily on rent increases to finance themselves and this resulted in the mushrooming of civic associations formed to protest the increases and demand the resignation of councillors.

"Government officials have now conceded 'that it was a mistake not to give the local authorities resources of magnitude'," the CRG said.

Rental reduction and the resignation of councillors remained the two most common demands in the current boycotts.

The report said that although rent boycotts were the most widespread form of opposition to apartheid, they were not the products of a co-ordinated national campaign.

They began at different times in response to local conditions.

For example, in Mamelodi, the rent boycott began after 13 people died

when police dispersed a rent protest march. In Port Elizabeth, the rent boycott was called to protest against a number of Government policies and in Tumahole, near Parys, a boycott was sparked by the failure of a local government official to attend a meeting called to discuss rents.

In most cases, rent boycotts were called by civic organisations affiliated to the UDF and the detention of civic leaders had made negotiated settlement of the boycotts difficult, the report said.

It quoted a resident of Mamelodi, near Pretoria, as saying:

"The leadership is no longer there and even some of the street committee people have been detained, so it is difficult for people, if they wanted to, to bring an end to the boycott."

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CSO: 3400/284

COLUMNIST REPORTS ON BUTHELEZI'S WANING POPULARITY

Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 4-10 Jul 86 p 5

[Article by Patrick Laurence]

[Text]

INKATHA president Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi this week shifted closer to acceptance of President PW Botha's proposed national council.

But he judiciously kept his options open by setting conditions for his participation.

Buthelezi told a crowd of 15 000 at Jabulani Amphitheatre in Soweto at a prayer rally on Sunday that the proposed national council could mark the start of the "final victory for the black struggle for liberation".

Armed men kept hawk eyes on the amphitheatre and the territory next to it as Buthelezi, whose safety must rank as high priority in Ulundi and Pretoria, arrived by helicopter.

The chief made it clear his participation in the national council was contingent on a number of conditions.

One was that the imprisoned African National Congress leader, Nelson Mandela, be freed. He, Buthelezi, would not choose to join the council if Mandela were not free to exercise the same choice.

A second condition, Buthelezi said, was that he would have to receive a "massive mandate" from black people to participate.

A third was that final proposals for the national council — due to be approved at a special National Party federal congress next month — leave no doubt it will be a body with real power rather than a mere "talking shop".

Buthelezi's qualified endorsement of the national council must have been music to the ears of Botha and his lieutenants. Without the chief's participation, the chances of it providing even a respite to the crisis sweeping the country seem slight.

The national council has been mooted by Botha to give blacks a role in the formation of a new constitutional dispensation in which all South Africans, including blacks, will have a share in central government.

Buthelezi's weekend speech left the next move to Botha, who is desperately keen to construct a centrist coalition of "moderate and responsible" men.

From Botha's perspective, the centre is under assault from Left and Right. In his view, South Africa is threatened — in the words of WB Yeats — with "mere anarchy", in which the "best lack all conviction, the worst are full of passionate intensity".

Botha's anxiety to woo Buthelezi into the national council is manifest by the favoured treatment offered to Inkatha.

While the United Democratic Front and Azanian People's Organisation have felt the full weight of the crackdown — in large parts of the country it is an offence even to possess a T-shirt with a UDF or Azapo motif — Inkatha was given permission to hold both a June 16 rally in Durban and the "prayer rally" in Soweto last Sunday.

But if the stakes are high for Botha they are no less so for Buthelezi.

There is evidence that Buthelezi faces a critical choice: he must either enter the national council and bargain for power in what Botha refers to as the "new South Africa", or he must throw in his lot with what the ANC calls the "people's struggle".

Judging from opinion polls, taking an independent third line is rapidly fading as a viable political option. Surveys show Buthelezi's power base is eroding.

In 1977, the Bergstraesser Institute in Germany found that Buthelezi was easily the most popular black leader in South Africa. He was then considered to be a true leader by more blacks than any rival claimant, obtaining twice as many affirmations as a genuine national leader than Mandela.

But in the newly-published "Disinvestment, the Struggle and the Future", (Ravan Press, June 1986) sociologist Mark Orkin reports that support for Buthelezi and Inkatha has dwindled to eight percent among urban blacks — against 31 percent for Mandela and the ANC and 14 percent for the UDF and radical groups.

Even in Natal, Orkin found that Buthelezi and Inkatha no longer commanded support from an overall majority of urban blacks. In the PWV area, support for Buthelezi and Inkatha dropped from 28 percent in 1977 to five percent last year, Orkin found.

Spweto is today potentially hostile territory for Inkatha, as one of Buthelezi's cabinet ministers, Steven Sithole, implicitly recognised on Sunday. When he stood up to bow and acknowledge cheers from the crowd, his shirt and jacket lifted to reveal a pistol tucked into his belt.

If continued pursuit of an independent third course appears to be highly risky for Buthelezi, entry into the national council, and its implied compromise with Botha, is certainly not without its political perils.

As Shula Marks has written in a penetrating analysis of Zulu leadership in 20th century Natal, while support for Buthelezi, both in Natal and South Africa generally, has at times been high, it has not been unconditional.

"Like" (King) Solomon, his popularity is directly dependent on not being seen to be too closely allied to the white power block."

Buthelezi can, of course, make a different choice: he can theoretically join, or rejoin, the ANC-led "people's struggle".

Some observers, however, say that rapprochement with the ANC is no longer possible. They argue that too much bitterness has accumulated, that too much blood has been spilt.

But they may be wrong. There is obvious acrimony, even hatred, between the exiled ANC leadership and Buthelezi. But Mandela appears to have a more pragmatic attitude and he could help bring about a reconciliation.

The Eminent Persons Group reported of Mandela: "He did not conceal his differences with Chief Buthelezi, and he was conscious of the divisions which had arisen among the black community. Nevertheless, he was confident that, if he were to be released from prison, the unity of all blacks, including Chief Buthelezi, could be achieved."

As Buthelezi has set the release of Mandela as a condition for joining the national council, the possibility that a freed Mandela may persuade him not to do so cannot be dismissed.

Its corollary, that of Mandela affecting a reconciliation between Inkatha and the ANC (they were talking amicably to one another in 1979), also cannot be rejected.

One certainty in a complex and changing situation is that Buthelezi is a tough and astute politician, and, to quote Marks again, "it would be unwise to underrate ... his capacity to manipulate the elements of ambiguity in the current and coming struggles".

INKATHA'S DHLOMO PRAISES BUTHELEZI

MB211154 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1145 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] Cape Town, 21 July, SAPA--The South African society was showing signs of adapting to violence, Mr Oscar S. Dhlomo, secretary-general of Inkatha said in Cape Town today.

Addressing the South Africa British Trade Association of "South Africa: Problems, Prospects and Challenges" Mr Dhlomo said deaths resulting from police action were reported as "if they resulted from road accidents." He said newspapers reported on necklace deaths "as if they were reporting on a thrilling rugby match."

"We behave as if we have already made a conscious and deliberate decision that our socio-political problems must and will be solved through violence. I am proud to be associated with one leader who clearly sees violence as part of the problem and not the solution. That leader is Minister of KwaZulu. I submit it is the duty of all freedom-loving South Africans, including the business community, not only to send Chief Buthelezi occasional messages of moral support, but to actively and visibly assist him in his lone struggle to save South Africa from self destruction." Mr Dhlomo said.

Mr Dhlomo said Chief Buthelezi enjoyed so much power and support both within and without Inkatha and KwaZulu that "he virtually has the future of the external mission of the ANC and its leadership in his hands. If he chose to, he could adopt policies that would virtually seal the fate of the ANC and keep its leadership perpetually in exile. As leader of the largest ethnic group in the country, he could easily form an invincible coalition with the state president as the leader of the largest white ethnic group in the country. This coalition would win instant majority support from all sectors of the South African population as well as internationally. People ask me virtually everyday why Chief Buthelezi does not adopt this strategy, more especially since the external mission of the ANC is already plotting his assassination. The answer is simple and it is that Chief Buthelezi is a true African patriot and not a political opportunist. He was brought up in the traditions of the African National Congress as propounded by the founding fathers of that organisation in 1912. He has a deep seated respect for African patriots like Mr Mandela and others who have sacrificed so much in the name of freedom. He, therefore, feels that it would be unpatriotic for him to negotiate about the future of South Africa when patriots who struggle with him are denied a right

to participate in shaping that future. For Chief Buthelezi this is a hallowed principle that overrides all other considerations, including the ANC's plot to assassinate him or the UDFS open hostility towards him. We trust that the government will soon see Chief Buthelezi's point and expedite the release of Mr Mandela and other political prisoners," Mr Dhlomo said.

/12913

CSO: 3400/295

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

BUTHELEZI CALLS FOR MORE LAND--The chief minister of KwaZulu, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, says that black South Africans should realize by now through the experiences of Southern Africa, the political liberation can be meaningless if it does not improve the life of ordinary people. Addressing about 5,000 people at Nqutu, Chief Buthelezi said the abolition of influx control laws should be applauded. However, he pointed out that blacks should not be deluded into believing that by rushing to the cities without any hope of finding employment, they would solve their problems. He urged the government to make more land available to black South African for occupation and farming. Badly needed rural development could not take place if additional land was not made available. [Text] [Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 19 Jul 86 MB] /12913

BAR COUNCIL TO ATTRACT MORE BLACKS--The South African Bar Council has resolved to take steps to attract more blacks to the law profession. Speaking at the end of a two day annual meeting of the council in Windhoek, the chairman, Mr H. Vilgoen, said it was essential to the healthy administration of justice that more black people be attracted to the bar. He said positive steps would be taken to accomplish this. [Text] [Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 20 Jul 86 MB] /12913

CSO: 3400/295

SOUTH AFRICA

CAUSES OF CROSSROADS VIOLENCE DISCUSSED

MB190433 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2132 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Text] Cape Town, 18 July SAPA--The United Democratic Front's [UDF] tactical alliance with the Crossroads community backfired on the popular front and contributed to the recent violent conflict between the militant comrades and conservative vigilantes, the "Roots and Realities" conference was told today. This was said in a paper entitled "Crossroads" presented by Miss Josette Cole at the "Western Cape Roots and Realities" conference hosted by the centre for African Studies at the University of Cape Town.

Miss Cole, a researcher at the Surplus People's Project, traces the roots of the 1985-86 Crossroads crisis in her paper and highlights the major causes for conflict. "In Old Crossroads the community increasingly resembled a mini-bantustan," Miss Cole said saying the power structure in Crossroads was similar to that of Transkei and Ciskei.

A top black affairs spokesman, Mr Timo Bezuidenhout and the Minister of Cooperation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof are the main actors in this phase whose influence within a few months has the "profound" effect that the squatter leadership displays "petty bourgeois aspirations."

Miss Cole observes that an alliance between "liberals" and the Crossroads community had a significant influence on the consciousness of the squatter leadership. The influence of the bourgeois ideology made the leadership vulnerable to the reformist initiatives of Dr Koornhof during the course of his negotiations with the community in 1979," the paper said.

In contrast to this "the complexity of the Khayelitsha issue and the stratifications within the black townships and squatter communities were not openly acknowledged or discussed within the ranks of the UDF," Miss Cole said.

/12913

CSO: 3400/296

PFP WARNS AGAINST PRIVATELY ARMED GROUPS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 Jul 86 p 4

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. — The lack of Government action to prevent the proliferation of private armed groups, particularly those politically motivated, was condemned by the Progressive Federal Party yesterday.

Mr Ray Swart, a PFP law and order spokesman, said a complete revision of legislation affecting private armed groups was urgently needed.

Mr Swart made the call after revelations at the weekend that the quasi-military wing of the Afrikaner-Weerstandbeweging, the Boere Brandwag, had a "master plan" which included giving youths firearms training.

A spokesman for the Ministry of Law and Order said the Boere Brandwag was not breaking the law. However, he appealed to anyone wanting

to help to maintain law and order to join the police reserve.

He said there was also a junior police reserve, which youths could join.

The "master plan" was revealed by retired security policeman Colonel Arthur Cronwright.

Col Cronwright fell under the international spotlight in 1982 as the officer in charge of the interrogation of trade unionist Mr Neil Aggett, who died in detention.

An inquest found Mr Aggett committed suicide.

Mr Swart said the Boere Brandwag followed dangerous precedents set by similar groups in Europe in the 1930s.

There was a proliferation of private organisations that were arming themselves. — Sapa.

/9317

CSO: 3400/282

EMIGRATION AVERAGING 40 PERSONS PER DAY

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 17 Jul 86 p 4

[Text]

SOUTH Africa is now losing an average of nearly 40 people a day — most of them joining the so-called "chicken run" — as political and financial insecurity continues to take its toll.

The latest official figures released by the Central Statistical Services show that in the first four months of this year the country suffered a massive net loss of citizens of 2 157 — with emigration of 4 760 outstripping immigrant totals of 2 603.

This compares with the corresponding period of last year, when there was a net gain of 5 011 people, on immigration figures totalling 7 959 and emigration figures totalling 2 948.

Tourism figures for the period also continued to show a massive drop of more than 50 000. In the three months this year 215 635 foreign visitors arrived compared with 268 563 in the period last year.

Official quarters in Pretoria are perturbed about the high percentage of professional workers leaving for good on one

way tickets.

Nearly double the number of people in the various professions left in the four month period this year — 758 compared with 423 last year. In comparison some 409 professional workers arrived as immigrants in the period — compared with 1 046 last year.

Of concern for the future is the fact that the country lost nearly 1 800 young people in the process as their parents left this year — 685 pre-school children and 1 114 student-aged children — compared with 380 pre-school and 576 studentage children last year.

In the period this year the loss of engineers was 162, compared with last years 122; 27 doctors and dentists compared with 19; 79 accountants (21); 95 educationists (42); and 395 in other professional categories (219).

The total loss of not economically active people in the first four months of the year was 2 807 compared with last years, 1 674.

/9317
CSO: 3400/282

COLORED TEACHERS WITHDRAW FROM GOVERNMENT STRUCTURES

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 17 Jul 86 p 4

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. — The organisation representing most of South Africa's coloured teaching corps — the Union of Teachers' Associations of South Africa (UTASA) — has formally withdrawn from Government education structures.

Mr Randall van den Heever, Deputy-President of the Cape Teachers' Professional Association (CTPA), largest of the four provincial organisations in the UTASA fold, confirmed the move yesterday.

UTASA, umbrella body of the organised coloured teaching profession, represents 26 000 teachers, most of them in the Western Cape.

A letter had been sent to the acting-executive director of the Department of Education and Culture in the House of Representatives, Mr D Pfaff, informing

him that UTASA was withdrawing its 21 representatives from the education committees, he said.

"We expect Mr Pfaff to convey our message to the relevant authorities," he said.

UTASA decided at its national conference in Kimberley last month that to continue serving on "own" and "general affairs" structures would be to prop up apartheid at a time when the broader community was engaged in a struggle to end it.

Mr Van den Heever said UTASA hoped to meet next month with the Director-General of the Administration of the House of Representatives, Mr P D McEnery, to explain the reasons for their decision. — Sapa.

/9317

CSO: 3400/282

GOVERNMENT PROGRAM TRAINS 50,000 NATAL JOBLESS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 18 Jul 86 p 11

[Text]

DURBAN. — About 50 000 unemployed people in Natal have been trained in various trades since last year as part of the Government's relief aid programme for the unemployed, Dr Piet van der Merwe, Director-General of the Department of Manpower, said yesterday.

Speaking at a function at the Building Industries Federation of South Africa training centre, Dr Van der Merwe said it had cost the Government R14,2 million to train the unemployed in Natal and of the 50 000 people who received training, between 25 percent and 30 percent obtained a livelihood.

"For the present financial year 25 contracts were entered into in Natal to train more than 30 000 unemployed people. This amounts to R12,4 million.

"Of the 59 boroughs and townships throughout Natal, 56 have embarked

on a total of 319 projects to the value of R9,5 million.

"One of the largest of these projects was undertaken by the Pietermaritzburg municipality. This involves the canalisation of the Baynes Spruit for 1,2km in order to make land available for cottage-type industries and recreational areas for all population groups.

"Of this project the workforce employed for the last six months ranged between 1 085 and 1 756 unemployed persons.

"In KwaZulu projects to the value of R13 million were undertaken since 1985 in the interest of the local community. This includes the combatting of soil erosion, the establishment of tea plantations, the cleaning of towns, clinics and hospitals, the maintenance of roads, the establishment of fire wood plantations and food aid to unemployed persons," he said.

— Sapa.

/9317
CSO: 3400/282

CONSULTANT SAYS NATION'S TRADE UNIONS JUST EMERGING

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 18 Jul 86 p 23

[Text]

ONLY 13 percent of South Africa's economically active population has been unionised compared with a European average of 38,4 percent, and countries such as Sweden with up to 83 percent. In international terms, therefore, South Africa's trade union-movement is only just beginning to flex its muscles.

That's the view of Mr Dave Gillam of T D Gillam and Associates, industrial relations consultants. Mr Gillam made the comments at a seminar in Johannesburg organised by the Federated Hotel, Liquor and Catering Association (Fedhasa).

He predicted that in the foreseeable future, South Africa's unionisation is likely to go above the

European average particularly as trade unions remained for the moment the only form of political representation of a major part of the population.

The trade unions had achieved an impressive track record in recent years with a record increase in wages, on average of some 300 percent. "They can also prove that they have saved jobs."

Their appeal to the workers was therefore extremely seductive. It was estimated that Cosatu, probably the most "Left-wing" union, had some 1,5 million members. Trucsa, which largely represented the White unions, had about 780 000 and Cusa, which had loose links with Cosatu, about 48 000. The Inkatha Union, Uwusa, had a claimed membership of 60 000.

The fact that these unions had different leanings, and differences of approach even within single unions, made life extremely complicated for the employer organisations. It was essential however for management to seek tangible, meaningful communication with the union members.

"This is particularly true of the smaller entrepreneur, who, until now, has not really felt it necessary to become involved in dialogue," said Mr Gillam.

He complimented Fedhasa for trying to be "pro-active" in dealing with trade unions members. "In 1922 it took a national strike to produce the Industrial Conciliation Act of 1924.

"I believe there are lots of parallels between 1922

and today in the widespread failure to become involved in dialogue with the unions."

Mr Gillam pointed out that the industrial court was becoming steadily more important as a means of settling disputes without resorting to strike action.

Figures showed the number of cases heard by the court had risen from a mere three in 1979 to 802 in 1985.

Most of the cases had been brought by employees. There was a tendency for employers to see the court as being biased towards employees. Moves were afoot to have the court chaired by judicial experts leaving the labour practitioners to argue the cases.

/9317

CSO: 3400/290

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

TECHNICAL COLLEGE GROUP--The Association of Technical Colleges yesterday inaugurated The Federation of Technical College Councils (FETECC). The chairman of the new Federation is Mr A. van Breda, Chief Whip in the House of Assembly, and a council representative for Technical Colleges in the Cape Province. The vice-chairman is Dr R. Loubser, chief executive manager of the Nuclear Development Corporation of South Africa and a council representative for Technical Colleges in the Transvaal. The Orange Free State is represented on FETECC by Mr J. Spies, chief personnel manager of Sasol I, while Natal is represented by Mr C. Mouton, a leading architect in Durban. The main objective of the council is to represent industry and commerce on the highest possible level as far as technical training is concerned at the Department of Education and Culture or at a Ministerial level, according to Mr Van Breda. "FETECC represents a breakthrough in that commerce and industry have now a direct say in college education. The Federation, being made up of actual employers, can identify technical needs and give guidance to technical colleges. FETECC is, therefore, an 'employers group,' not an 'academic group,' he said. "Emphasis will be placed on 'hands on' training, and the Federation is geared for the new upswing in the economy," Mr van Breda said. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 Jul 86 p 5] /9317

FRG GREENS END VISIT--The trio of Greens from West Germany who last week completed a "fact finding mission" to South Africa on behalf of their party did not inform the South African Government of its intentions. Government officials confirmed to The Citizen last night that no trace record could be found which indicated that the group, which came in via South West Africa, had informed anyone in Government or any Department of the intentions behind the visit. Normally, according to the officials, any group representing an official party from a foreign country as a matter of courtesy informs the host country of its intentions. In this case, the Greens, who saw only "friends" including Bishop Desmond Tutu, Mrs Winnie Mandela, the Rev Beyers Naude and Mrs Helen Suzman among others, made it clear that they regarded any talks with Government representatives as a "waste of time" and did not apply to see any members of Government. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 18 Jul 86 p 11] /9317

CAPE TOWN UNREST DEATHS--Cape Town, 20 July, SAPA--A child of seven was among 93 people who died of gunshot wounds during unrest in Cape Town last year. Researcher Dr J.P. Dufrow of the University of Cape Town reports in the MIDCAL JOURNAL that the age of the subjects he investigated was "cause for concern." The average age was 23.1 years, but 12.2 percent were under 15 years old, he wrote. More than a third of those killed in unrest had been shot more than once, and eight percent had been shot four or more times, he said. Of the six who died in non-unrest situations, only one had been shot more than once. Most wounds of those who died in unrest were on the back of the body, Dr Dufrow said, with 54.8 percent of injuries in that area, 11.6 percent in their sides and 33.6 percent in their fronts. The majority of the shotgun injuries had been inflicted from more than 15m away, but 13.7 percent had been inflicted from a range of 4m or less. Shotgun wounds were more common than any other, and 39.4 percent of casualties from "unrest situations" had been shot with birdshot only. A United States researcher, Dr A. Fatteh, had said birdshot fatalities were extremely rare, but what he called "birdshot" was 1.3mm in diameter, was fired from a small-calibre weapon, and could "barely penetrate thin cardboard at 20." In South Africa, "birdshot" referred to lead pellets between two and three millimetres in diameter, fired from a 12-gauge shotgun. Buckshot pellets were between six and nine millimetres in diameter. [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 1803 GMT 20 Jul 86 MB] /12913

TUCSA OPPOSED TO POLITICS--The President of the Trade Union Council of South Africa, TUCSA, Mr Robbie Botha, says he is opposed to trade unions becoming involved in politics. Speaking at a seminar in Durban, he said responsible unions were concerned with the employer-employee relationship and they should confine their interest to areas where it was possible to achieve results. Mr Botha regretted the divisions among trade unions, and said those on the right did not realize there was no future in the artificial protection of jobs, while those on the left made unrealistic demands. [Text] [Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 17 Jul 86 MB] /12913

CSO: 3400/296

SOUTH AFRICA

REGIONAL ECONOMIC INTERDEPENDENCE EMPHASIZED

MB210726 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Station commentary: "Southern Africa's Economic Interdependence"]

[Text] The call by Nigeria's foreign minister for all African countries to impose economic sanctions against South Africa is fatuous in the extreme. Moreover, it demonstrates the minister's obvious lack of appreciation of the economic realities of the whole Southern African subcontinent.

It is all very well for a country like Nigeria to favor sanctions against South Africa. Trade between the two countries is negligible. Nigeria is close enough to Europe to obtain its needs.

The countries of Southern Africa are not in the same fortunate position. In addition, many of them--unlike Nigeria--are landlocked and are totally dependent on South Africa's transport infrastructure. It is not as though South Africa's neighbors have a choice in the matter. They have no alternative but to do business with South Africa and this will remain the case even if the rest of the world refuses to do business with South Africa.

It is this interdependence of the countries of the region which makes South Africa's neighbors far more vulnerable to sanctions than South Africa itself. The well-known British commentator and author, Paul Johnson, said in a recent article that if South Africa's economy collapses the one engine of growth, even survival, in the continent will be put out of action and its fall will drag down all the countries of Southern Africa--indeed, perhaps all sub-Saharan Africa. Then we will count the dead from starvation in tens of millions.

While the disastrous effects of sanctions on the region are well known, the opposite perspective is just as important: The potential for the development of countries in such a region is greatly enhanced by cooperation to exploit their interdependence. It is this for which South Africa has been campaigning over the years.

/12913

CSO: 3400/297

PHENOMENON OF INCREASING WHITE POVERTY EXPLORED

Middle Class Hit by Recession

Cape Town WEKEEND ARGUS in English 5 Jul 86 p 4

[Article by Lester Venter]

[Text]

BEHIND the mortgaged doors of suburbia, many middle-class South Africans are living in silent desperation as the sagging economy erodes their livelihoods.

The frightening reality of destitution confronts many qualified, hard-working and successful white-collar and professional people as retrenchments and business failures combine with a shrinking jobs market.

Last year's all-time high of 6 278 bankruptcies and judgments involving R101,6-million against businesses and R564-million against consumers who could not meet debts points to personal traumas behind the statistics.

Middle class values lead affected people to hide their hardship and the harrowing consequences of financial straits have become their discreet agony.

Expensive cars are standing in driveways of owners who no longer have money for petrol.

Eviction order

Families wait for the eviction order that will follow several months of unpaid bond instalments on a house that couldn't be sold.

Food parcels are being delivered quietly to two-garage homes.

This is often preceded by parents experiencing the pain of sending a hungry child off to school.

Employment agency waiting room seats are occupied by former executives who will often now be prepared to take any job.

Relationships between husbands and wives, parents and children are being torn by the stress of financial need.

Family violence, like shocking assaults on young children, is festering in homes that believed themselves immune to such degradation.

These facts emerged from interviews with social workers, welfare officials, crisis counsellors, business spokesmen and retrenched people.

"We have been seeing a lot of people under terrific stress," said a psychologist at the Child Welfare Society in Cape Town.

"More middle class, well-dressed people are turning up at the hospital social worker's door," said Miss Yvonne Herring, principal social worker at the Red Cross Children's Hospital.

"The recession is creating terrible stress and tension in families," said a Lifeline spokesman.

"We are getting more calls from younger people asking if we can feed them because they can't make ends meet," said a Meals on Wheels organiser.

"We know of many people — some of them our own members — who are currently living by their wits," said a member of a businessmen's community organisation.

"Very bitter"

"I'm very, very bitter," said an out-of-work construction manager with 23 years' service who was retrenched recently.

The interviews showed the problem is not widespread. But it is being seen in social brackets where it did not exist before — and it's growing.

A Bergvliet businessman, described as "very successful", had an income fully committed to a large house bond, car and other expenses. Then his business collapsed.

"Soon he did not have enough to give his children a piece of bread," said a member of a community organisation that took food to the family for three months before the man found a job.

Others have not been so lucky.

A schools health worker said under-nourished children at middle class schools was a recent phenomenon and the incidence was "considerable".

An unemployed man, said to have had a "high income", was desperate to give his child the blazer her school insisted on.

But he could not afford it and was not prepared to tell the school that.

He turned, finally, to the Department of Health and Welfare.

Help themselves

"By the time people come to us they are really down and out," said the depart-

ment's assistant director for social services, Mr Frik Rusouw.

He said the slowly growing number of middle class people seen by the department "try everything possible to help themselves".

"Such people do not easily come for State aid."

Head of the section for social assistance Mrs Melani le Roux said: "It is a deeply troubled and despondent person who comes to us, because by that time he would have made many attempts in vain to get an income."

"They are not forthcoming; they are tense, get excited, and sometimes even aggressive."

The Department of Welfare has a special scheme for victims of the economic recession.

One of the manifestations of recession stress that worries social workers most is the rising level of violence that takes place behind closed suburban doors.

"A situation develops where everyone works on everyone else's nerves," said a counselor.

Child abuse

"Our child abuse statistics have increased rapidly in the past year," said Miss Herring,

A psychologist at the Child Welfare Society described a recent case of a professional consultant who lost his job and was unable to find another.

His wife became the breadwinner of the family.

"There was a role change that was not spoken about," said the psychologist.

This led to the husband being beset by guilt — and the wife by an anger that she did not want to show because she realised the situation was not his fault.

Marriages and relationships with children, particularly teenagers, break under this sort of stress.

Counselors say families in crisis should discuss their predicaments and children should be made part of the discussions and methods of dealing with the problems.

"The middle class has always been great at not showing needs or feelings," said the psychologist.

"What, in good times, is regarded as privacy becomes, in bad times, isolation."

Reflecting the sudden shock of loneliness and uncertainty that has overtaken thousands of retrenched South Africans, one said: "I don't know what's around the next corner."

Lining Up at Soup Kitchens

Port Elizabeth EVENING POST in English 8 Jul 86 p 8

[Article by Maureen Johnson]

[Text]

JOHANNESBURG —

For the first time since the 1930s, white children are lining up at soup kitchens for free meals in working-class suburbs of big cities.

Resentful and increasingly insecure, the ranks of South Africa's poor and unemployed whites are swelling as political uncertainty and threats of economic sanctions batter the economy.

"We've always had some whites with financial problems. But it is only now that it is becoming very bad," said the Rev Leon de Koker, a minister of the Dutch Reformed Church.

"We have had children who were fainting at school because of lack of nourishment. There is awful poverty, real need."

Rev De Koker started a soup kitchen 15 months ago in Johannesburg's Jan Hofmeyer suburb, a bleak district of public housing for whites.

The white children in the bread lines are the offspring of parents who are semi-skilled or without skills. Such families are vulnerable not only to the fierce recession, but also to the crumbling of apartheid laws and practices that for decades kept blacks out of jobs reserved for whites.

Unemployment is traditionally low among the 4.5-million white minority, which controls business, holds all the top and middle-grade jobs in the civil service and dominates the police and military.

But the Department of Manpower says white unemployment is rising, although it is still only 2% — a figure regarded by analysts as almost as inaccurate as the official estimate of 8.4% black unemployment.

Sanlam, the giant Afrikaner-controlled insurance company, said in its latest economic review that at least 18% of urban blacks were jobless. University of Stellenbosch researchers estimate white unemployment now runs at 6%, with 188 000 urban whites now looking for work, compared with 105 000 a year ago.

Poverty among whites does not compare with the plight of millions of blacks in segregated urban ghettos and tribal homelands.

But white poverty is real, growing and helping fuel support for the ultra-right Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging. The movement's supporters have broken up four recent meetings of the National Party, saying it is caving in to black demands.

Rev De Koker's soup kitchen, which survives on food donated by store-owners and cash gifts of R1 500 a month, started with about 100 primary and high school children coming every lunchtime.

There are now 211 — mainly children from families drawing unemployment insurance fund grants of R164 a month for adults and R40 for each child. After six months, even this stops unless recipients can prove weekly they are trying to find work.

Mrs Johanna Swanepoel, a warm, matronly janitor's wife known in Jan Hofmeyer as "Tannie Swannie", organises the soup kitchen and is its tireless fund-raiser.

During current strikes by blacks at dairies and retail outlets to protest against detentions of union leaders under the state of emergency, Mrs Swanepoel packed unemployed whites into her car to do the blacks' jobs on occasional shifts.

She complained managers paid the men R20 for a seven-hour shift instead of a promised R30. "They treated them worse than blacks."

Mrs Swanepoel, a supporter of the AWB, blamed the present troubles partly on a "Government that has let the blacks get out of hand."

"The more you give them, the more they burn," Mrs Swanepoel said of 22 months of black anti-apartheid unrest.

But among many whites battling to get by, politics appears to be a less consuming issue than for wealthy white liberals, with their dinner party debates.

In the Barnard family — nine people spanning three generations living in a sparsely furnished three-bedroom house — political questions draw little response.

Mr Frederick Barnard, 33, last worked when he had a three-month stint this year painting

street lamps and weeding Johannesburg city parks under a state-funded job programme.

The Government allocated R600 million for a nationwide job programme this year — open to all races. The pay is R15 a day.

The Barnards don't have a black servant. But some other poor whites do, living in shared economic degradation, with the social divisions dictated by race still firmly intact.

Mrs Magdalena Lombard's 54-year-old husband, a former miner, and their son, a house painter with matric, are out of work

and have been rejected by the welfare department for benefits. The family income is a R180 disability pension she receives because she suffers chronic emphysema.

Out back in the tiny yard, living in a storage shed, is a black domestic servant and her two children.

"I need the native girl. I don't pay her anything, but I would if could," Mrs Lombard said. "She's prepared to work just for the room. She gets porridge and other food from her church. If I haven't got anything, she shares her food with me." — Sapa-AP

Whites Doing Unskilled Jobs

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 13 Jul 86 p 12

[Article by David Sandison]

[Text] One hundred years ago they dug for gold. Now they're digging to survive.

Descendants of whites who flocked to Johannesburg in the gold rush a century ago are digging up dirt in Joubert Park for a Government hand-out of R5 a day.

The "poor-white problem"—a phenomenon associated with the Great Depression of the 1920s and 1930s—is back to haunt the 1980s.

In Johannesburg's pale winter sun a group of about 50 men wield picks, load wheelbarrows and dig trenches. It's not what they are trained to do or want to do. But it's a job. After months of unemployment, at least now they can take home a few rands and know they'll eat that night. If they have a home.

As the recession bites deeper and the number of unemployed soars, the Department of Manpower started a State Relief Scheme. Part of the scheme's R600 million has been given to local authorities to employ some of the jobless thousands on a casual basis.

Johannesburg City Council has employed 2500 people of whom about 200 are whites. They queue up at pick-up points in the grey dawn, are collected by municipal transport and taken to work.

"People don't know what it's like. They don't know how it feels to walk from Hillbrow to Industria for a job you saw in the paper and when you get there the job's already been taken."

Sakkie van der Merwe (52) is a qualified boilermaker. He had a job in Secunda but was laid off in January. He used to live in a two-bedroomed house in Germiston. Now he lives in a R2,50 a night Hillbrow doss-house.

"Sometimes I'd get an odd job. But sometimes it was so bad I had to ask people in the streets to help me with 20c or 30c just so I could eat."

"They said to me 'I work for a living, why don't you?' and I told them I want to work, I'm looking for work, but I can't find any. Then they say 'well you're not looking hard enough'."

"Sometimes at the end of a day I have enough to buy myself some milk and a loaf of bread. Some tobacco too sometimes. Couldn't afford smokes."

He takes a crumpled packet of cigarettes from his pocket: "This is my first packet of smokes for months."

Gert Wiese is 43, has a wife and three children. He is a master bricklayer and was retrenched in June last year.

"I couldn't keep the rent up anymore so my wife and kids have moved in with

her parents. I stay in Hillbrow so I can be near this job. I get R15 a day and my bed in the dormitory is R2,50 a day. With the rest I've got to help out my family."

Fanie Fourie (43) is a high-pressure welder who has worked on oil pipelines for an American company in the Persian Gulf, and the Letaba power station, but was retrenched last year.

"It's the same story every day. You see ads and by the time you get there the job's taken. And you have to walk because there's no money for buses."

Boet de Beer (36) carries his "master craftsman" card with him all the time in case a job offer comes up.

"I was laid off in January and used to hitch all over the place looking for work. To Secunda, Pretoria, Witbank. Sometimes I'd hit a luck and get a job for two, three days, then back to walking the streets. I'm staying with a friend in Hillbrow now and have to pay R5 a day rent. I only get R15 but what can I do?"

The names are different, the occupations vary, but the rest of the stories are the same. No jobs, no money, no hope.

"Okay, says Boet, "so this job's not great. I had to train for five years to be a master bricklayer and now I'm doing this. But at least I get a few bucks for it, know what I mean?"

Unskilled Blacks Fear for Jobs

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 11 Jul 86 p 1

[Article by Mudini Maivha]

[Text]

Unemployed blacks are concerned that whites are encroaching on their jobs and that soon there will be no opportunities left for them.

Whites are being employed by various town councils as casual workers for R5 a day. They are given tasks such as digging trenches and cleaning parks.

The sight of whites digging trenches surprised many blacks who said they never thought this could happen in South Africa. Overseas this was not an unusual sight, but such jobs were done by blacks in South Africa, they maintained. Many said they viewed the situation with concern.

"This kind of job has been done by our people who, because of various reasons, are not skilled.

"It is unfair for whites to monopolise both skilled and unskilled work," said a man who claimed he had been unemployed for two years.

The scheme was initiated by the Department of Manpower last year to offer unemployed people casual work at minimum payment.

The scheme draws thousands of blacks, some of whom sleep in queues to ensure employment.

"We are afraid whites will take our jobs," said one worker who wanted to remain anonymous.

A messenger who passed a site at which whites were working said blacks were experts at digging trenches.

"Whoever hired these whites to dig trenches does not know what he is doing. I am sure he has never seen blacks at work," he added.

"Blacks resort to rhythm and blues when digging trenches. They sing various tunes as they lift the picks above their heads and slam them into the ground. You do not dig a trench as an individual."

Songs such as "Chocholoza" had been composed especially for trench-digging.

"I plead with the authorities to let blacks continue digging trenches, if they want to have their job well done and completed on schedule," said the messenger.

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CSO: 3400/301

CSS FIGURES PREDICT ANOTHER YEAR OF NEGATIVE GROWTH

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 10 Jul 86 p 1

[Excerpt]

REAL gross domestic product (GDP) declined in the first quarter at a startling annualised rate of 4,3% to make government's promise of 3% growth for the year appear virtually unattainable.

Central Statistical Services (CSS) figures released yesterday indicate that, unless the economy can be swung around in the next six months, SA will have yet another year of negative growth.

The first-quarter decline was markedly steeper than the 2,3% annualised figure estimated last month by the Reserve Bank.

Economists caution, however, that the GDP figures of CSS and the Reserve Bank are not directly comparable and that the Reserve Bank figure will not necessarily change because of the softer CSS report. Historically, however, the two figures have been relatively close.

But both figures point to a substantial decline in economic activity.

According to CSS figures, GDP fell to a seasonally-adjusted level of R60,92bn for the quarter — down 1,2% from R61,63bn in the fourth quarter of 1985.

Trade, catering and accommodation services showed the sharpest decline among sectors, dropping 6,1% from the previous quarter.

Mining activity declined by 1,8%. The wholesale and motor industries contributed to the overall decline.

A decline in gold output levels, because of strikes and the mining of lower-grade ore, also had a negative effect on economic activity.

Economists said yesterday that the new report would not affect their growth forecasts for the year, which now range from 1% to 2%. Most said they were expecting a flat or slightly negative quarter-to-quarter change for the second quarter.

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CSO: 3400/288

CHAMBER OF MINES PRESIDENT SEES STABLE GOLD PRICE, POOR GROWTH

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 25 Jun 86 p 29

[Article by Madden Cole]

[Text]

ALTHOUGH the lower oil price means that the immediate prospects for a sustained rise in the gold price is not favourable, a powerful downward pressure on the price is unlikely as a result of the strong growth in the West and Japan which will stimulate the demand for the metal, says outgoing president of the Chamber of Mines Clive Knobbs.

In his presidential address yesterday Mr Knobbs said the most likely prospect for the next year was that the price of gold remain fairly stable.

Commenting on the outlook for the South African economy, he feels that the official forecasts of a 3.5 percent growth rate this year was based on hopes rather than reality.

What seems likely is that the negative growth in the first quarter this year will be repeated in the second quarter as

well. Very high growth will be needed in the second half of 1986 for the country to achieve a negative growth rate for the year as a whole.

Pointing out that it will be extremely difficult to pull the economy out of the vicious circle of currency depreciation and inflation, Mr Knobbs says, however, the new stimulatory fiscal package should act as an incentive for further initiatives from the private sector.

It may improve confidence in the economy which may lead to a degree of appreciation of the rand and so help in the fight against inflation.

Looking at the present economic situation he notes that parallels between South Africa and the Third World have become increasingly common in recent years. This is especially striking in the inflation rate "which constantly seeks to emulate the wretched performance of too many developing countries".

But an awareness of the constraints on policy op-

tions imposed by a high inflation rate has limited the authorities' room to manoeuvre.

Mr Knobbs points out too that the impact on the economy of the fall in the domestic interest rates and the drop in the oil price has been minimal and after declining by 3 percent last year, private consumer spending has failed to respond.

As a result he expects real fixed investment may decline even further in 1986, for without a suitable environment, entrepreneurs cannot be expected to embark on fixed investment projects which would generate much needed growth and employment opportunities.

In a review of the past 12 months Mr Knobbs said were it not for the excellent performance of the mining sector, the crisis which had developed late in 1985 might have proved calamitous. The mining industry's earnings increased by 36 percent to total a record of R26 000 million.

He said the State Presi-

dent deserved support and encouragement for his reforms and regrettably the Government had earned neither the respect of the outside world nor the thanks of its political opponents.

Some meaningful acknowledgement would have had the effect of encouraging broader internal acceptance of the reforms and further liberalisation, instead of the pressures now being exerted internally and externally which encourage confrontation rather than conciliation.

He feels that if such a scenario is to be averted then Western politicians and businessmen should now review their strategy and their consciences in relation to sanctions and disinvestment.

"Positive action is needed among Western nations to support those people of goodwill of all races in South Africa to ensure that one of the few viable areas in an otherwise tragic continent becomes a success story and not an epitaph," Mr Knobbs said.

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CSO: 3400/163

MOBIL CHIEF SPELLS OUT COMMITMENT TO RSA

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 Jul 86 p 15

[Text]

LEADING American oil company, Mobil, is committed to maintaining its business operations in South Africa.

According to Mr Georges Racine, chairman of Mobil Oil Southern Africa: "Mobile will not disinvest from South because it is obvious that this will not benefit South Africa, any of its peoples, Mobil's employees or its shareholders."

In a statement in Mobil's latest social report, entitled "Mobil in South Africa — the Challenge", Mr Racine says: "Walking away from South Africa may make some people feel good. We cannot accept that we should walk away from an active role that promotes change — and thereby surrender to those who are trying to hold back the process of change and those who are trying to push us into a future of violence and disorder."

He said that economic power and growth is vital to the Black communities in South Africa and to business survival. Investment through jobs and training provides that power.

"A well-educated and well-trained labour force can provide the ultimate means to change the system and play a major role in bringing Black and White South Africans together as one people."

Mr Racine said that by placing itself in the vanguard of social change in South Africa, Mobil has created freedom of association and freedom from institutionalised prejudice within its own organisation.

"We know that the freedoms that Mobil has created within its own organisation after 87 years in this country are an effective reply to the indefensible ideologies that exist within South Africa at large — and to those who would have us leave."

Reforms

"We believe that the reforms necessary to expand this environment are within the reach of South Africans and can be paced and directed only by South Africans. We want to be part of this process."

Mr Racine said a new challenge faces Mobil as South Africa enters one of the most testing

periods in its history. We intend to play our part in meeting this challenge."

This was why Mobil established a R40-million Foundation that would be devoted primarily to the upliftment of Black education, but also to assisting small business and agricultural development.

The money would be provided over the next five years, with most of it being used for the improvement of Black education and business development and the balance to be spent on rural development among Black communities.

Controlled

This programme would be controlled by a trust, to be called the Mobil Foundation of South Africa. Trustees would consist of prominent private citizens of all races and Mobil executives.

Sub-structures beneath the Foundation, also with citizens of all races, would develop programmes in education, small business and rural development.

Their function was to make proposals to the Foundation and then carry out the approved programmes.

The foundation and its subsidiaries would develop criteria and priorities to handle their respective functions and would "address real problems in South African society."

Mobil would be concentrating on programmes which were designed to bring about structural reform in the Black education system.

"Underlying these structural reforms is Mobil's belief that the crisis in Black education is one of people and not of infrastructure," said the brochure.

Central to the problem is the issue of unqualified and under-qualified teachers. Eighty percent of teachers in Black schools fall into these cat-

egories, according to the brochure.

Frustration

"The result is a vicious circle of frustration and inadequate advancement for both teachers and pupils."

In response to the need to develop teachers, Mobil played a major role in developing TOPS (Teacher Opportunity Programmes), which aims to offer an "in-service" training programme to help under-qualified teachers.

Mobil has so far contributed R1,25-million to TOPS and there are now 30 units, involving about 3 000 people.

Mobil also supported a number of programmes for disadvantaged school children. One such programme, for which it pro-

vided R40 000 a year, was the running of "winter schools" in several centres. It provided a further R40 000 annually for weekend educational support programmes.

It provided R350 000 towards social bursaries for 150 Black students studying at universities and technikons.

Contribution

So far Mobil's contribution to Black education had been R1-million a year.

Demonstrating its commitment to continued operation in South Africa, Mobil is erecting a new headquarters building in Cape Town. The company will move into the new building in February next year.

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CSO: 3400/288

HIGH INTEREST RATES BLAMED FOR DEBT PROBLEM

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 25 Jun 86 p 28

[Text]

THE immediate factors which triggered off South Africa's debt problem may have been political of nature, but the fact that South Africa has been saddled with excessive short term debt has to a large extent been caused by high interest rates which finally did not succeed in bringing down the inflation rates, Professor Gert de Wet, Department of Economics at Rand Afrikaans University, said last night.

Addressing a seminar of stockbrokers Martindale, Stacey, Trollip, Inc in Johannesburg Prof de Wet said: "It is an open question whether political inability would have grown to its present proportions if we had had a successful anti-inflation

policy without high interest rates but with a buoyant economy.

"I am afraid that we may have missed the boat, since exports have been doing well for a considerable period of time now and in another year or two they may turn down cyclically, dragging the economy into a normal cyclical recession even before it gets out of the present abnormal recession."

Speaking about monetary policy and interest rates Prof De Wet said it was difficult to determine what changes in interest rates would be necessary to bring about desired changes in the demand for money which would then bring about the desired change in the rate of growth in money supply and ultimately stabilise other price movements to the desired degree.

"In fact, the roundabout way in which the monetary control is being sought and the fact that interest rates, which are key market clearing variables, are used, may very well introduce wide interest rate fluctuations and much economic instability."

He also pointed out that the rate of inflation in South Africa had been moving upwards since 1965.

"Ever since the second half of the 70s, South Africans have been concerned about the increasing inflation rate, but the monetary authorities have so far remained adamant that monetary and fiscal policy, especially monetary policy, can be effective in curbing inflation," he said.

Looking ahead Prof De Wet expects shortterm interest rates to continue with their downward trend and they are not expected to increase, at the very earliest, in the fourth quarter of this year.

Even with the stimulative measure announced by Minister of Finance Barend du Plessis recently Prof De Wet does not expect the economy to grow rapidly, if ever again, before the last quarter of 1986.

Long rates will be under pressure from the short end to stay at present levels or to decline by one or two percent.

In 1987 when the full impact of the foreign debt problem will surface again and especially if the rate of inflation strengthens, which is quite likely, long rates should move upwards.

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CS0: 3400/163

AECI FORMS NEW SPECIALTY SUBSIDIARY

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 24 Jun 86 p 21

[Text]

AECI has formed a new wholly owned subsidiary to manufacture speciality chemicals to be called Chemical Resources (Pty).

The new company has a solid base in fuels and fuel-based technology and aims to develop, manufacture, market and service a range of speciality and effect chemicals for the fuels, automotive, lubricant, mining and industrial sectors.

Based at Modderfontein, it employs over 40 people of whom 12 are graduates, and has the considerable scientific resources of the parent company to call upon.

Chemical Resources was previously part of AECI's Fuel and Feed-

stocks Project, and has developed a range of additives for diesel and petrol fuels. It is presently negotiating technology for local production of lube oil additives.

A number of sophisticated high tech additives which up to the present have been imported will be made and marketed by Chemical Resources with resultant savings in forex and improved technical service to customers.

Other product lines to be developed include mining chemical and industrial surfactants and corrosion inhibitors.

Dries Nieuwoudt, an executive director of AECI, has been appointed chairman of the new company and Peter Gubb, managing director.

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CSO: 3400/163

POLLUTION PROBLEM ALONG NATAL COAST CAUSING CONCERN

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 26 Jun 86 p 10

[Text]

DURBAN. — Startling new details have emerged about the pumping of waste into the seas along the Natal coast.

About 600 000 cubic metres of effluent and sewage — enough to fill 267 Olympic-size swimming pools — are discharged each day from 47 points, according to the National Research Institute for Oceanology.

In several cases, the discharges cause environmental problems, says Dr Allan Connell, head of the Natal Branch of the institute.

Dr Connell, an expert on marine pollution, listed a number of discharges as problematic.

These included SAICOR, the Umkomaas-based cellulose factory, which produces 370 tons of Bod/5 (biological oxygen demand) in five days — more than twice that of all the other pipeline and major discharges along the Natal coast combined. However, despite this worrying factor, Dr Connell noted studies have failed to show any detrimental results.

Mondi's Felixton mill, which is discharging into the surf, is so toxic that it has destroyed marine life for several hundred metres on either side of the pipeline.

At Amanzimtoti, the capacity of a plant which feeds treated sewage into the Umbogintwini River is "sometimes exceeded during the holiday season".

Ramsgate has a volume of sewage which can be a problem in the holiday season.

Kingsburgh, where sewage discharged into the Little Amanzimtoti, has caused a large number of environmental changes in the upper reaches of the lagoon.

The SA toxide pipeline, in the Amanzimtoti area, discharges the most toxic of all the effluents into the sea along the coast, Dr Connell reported. However, the volume is low — 1 800 cubic metres a day — and surveys have shown damage to marine life only within 25 metres of the outlet.

The AECI pipeline near Amanzimtoti had discharged mercury discharge which was a problem, but this dropped considerably after water restrictions were introduced during the recent drought.

Metal levels in sediments in Durban Harbour had caused concern in the past, and a study still in preparation showed that oysters transferred from Knysna to Durban Bay last year quickly showed marked rises in their zinc, copper, lead, iron, manganese and chrome levels but a marked drop in their cadmium level.

The pesticides DDT, Dieldrin and PCB were regularly encountered in coastal fauna, particularly in and around Durban.

Dr Connell said that, because of Natal's straight coast, the strong Agulhas Current, and the steeply-sloping Continental Shelf, the mixing rates and dispersion of effluents were generally good. "Saput"

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CSO: 3400/163

BIYELA DEVELOPMENT PLAN SEEN AS SMALL FARM MODEL

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 10 Jul 86 p 13

[Article by Duncan Guy]

[Text]

Rural Africa could become the domain of income-generating farmers, selling their produce at the farm gate, by following the example of a remote kwaZulu self-help scheme.

Biyela, covering 25 000 ha in the heart of Zulu country in steep, mountainous terrain between Melmoth and Eshowe, is probably among the most extensively surveyed rural land on the continent.

Its natural resources, marketing feasibility and the educational records of its 2 300 families, each averaging six members, are among the statistics recorded in a computer which can churn out data to help small farmers.

Because of the hilliness, the scheme, known as the Institute of Natural Resources' Biyela Multi-Facet Rural Development Project, encompasses three climatic zones in its confines.

On the mountain tops, yearly rainfall averages 1 000 mm, but in the valleys below, irrigation is required. Many of the slopes in between have gradients of more than 13 percent — the limit for arable land — and a rainfall of about 600 mm.

The area is beautiful, decorated with Zulu kraals, gum and wattle woods, cassias, poinsettia plants and acacia trees. However, it has the social structure of many South African homelands.

Many men are migrant labourers, lack of soil conservation practices is tearing the land apart, the illiteracy rate is high and the land cannot support an ever-growing population.

LITTLE NUTRITIONAL VALUE

Patches of rain forest that once covered much of the area now exist only in some valleys.

Sour ngongoni grass dominates the countryside. Its tufts help hold the soil together, but according to the institute, it has little nutritional value for cattle and its toughness damages their teeth.

So where does hope come into Biyela's story?

The institute has proposed that Biyela's people embark on small-scale dairy, poultry, forestry, vegetable and stock-farming enterprises.

With the financial backing of private enterprise, loans and advice are provided to the farmers and, so far, two chicken batteries have emerged with dairy and vegetable enterprises on the way.

One poultry producer, Mr Walter Nyandu, said he had made R8 000 from his hen unit which he established using a R7 000 loan. After buying the birds as pullets, he sells them for R1,40 more as egg layers.

"I now have my fourth batch of hens," he said proudly. He added he was teaching five other people the skills needed in his business.

Another chicken farmer, Mrs A Zulu, rears five batches of broilers a year, earning R250 a year.

The institute has estimated that there is potential for about 25 such broiler units in the Biyela area.

Another enterprise upon which Biyela farmers have embarked is dairy farming.

TIMBER PRODUCTION

A new strain of pasture grass, known as K II is believed to be a promising substitute for ngongoni grass and Jersey cattle have proved preferable to Friesland.

The production of timber in Biyela is probably the most ambitious of all the institute's projects.

Used as firewood and building material, it rates as an important commodity for people in the area.

Keeping in mind that gum plantations could provide people with viable incomes, the institute has proposed that steep land that is unsuitable for crops be used for forestry.

"If the land owners combined to establish a company on 4 000 ha which, our studies show, is viable for timber production, 400 jobs could be created," explained land-use planner Mr Ted Pollett.

"The owners of the company could receive divi-

dends while chartering an existing forestry company."

The project, which must have the co-operation of the people, has as a liaison man, Prince Gideon Zulu, who explains the issues of the self-help scheme to Biyela's people.

"They are accustomed to distrusting anything from the white man, but I am convincing them that this is not a 'beast-for-a-penknife' deal," said the prince.

The Institute of Natural Resources aims to have facilities such as clinics and schools provided at centres in Biyela.

However, it would be easier for these facilities to operate if population was less scattered about the hills, and was not cut off from roads, said Mr Pollett.

"But we certainly will not force them to move."

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CSO: 3400/267

TOLL ROAD COULD BOOST NORTHERN TRANSVAAL DEVELOPMENT

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 18 Jul 86 p 4

[Text]

THE Minister of Transport Affairs, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, said yesterday that the new Kranskop toll road, which is the most important link with the Northern Transvaal, will greatly contribute towards the development of that area.

Speaking at the official opening of the toll road at the Kranskop Toll Plaza, Mr Schoeman said that the slight disadvantage of paying a toll fee was greatly overshadowed by the advantages of a toll road.

According to Mr Schoeman the new toll road will mean great savings in time and running costs to the drivers' and owners' of all vehicles.

In addition to by-passing Warmbaths and Nylstroom, drivers using the new road will save up to 15 minutes in time and 20 km in distance — a total saving of R5 and more in running costs.

According to Mr Schoeman it is expected that between 2 200 and 2 600 vehicles, out of a possible 4 000 presently

using the old road between Warmbaths and Nylstroom, will soon be using the new toll road.

Mr Schoeman said that a special effort was made towards the re-establishment of vegetation along the road.

"When the Spring rains come we hope the results of several tons of seed hydro-seeded on all disturbed areas will be visible for all to see".

Mr Schoeman said that delays at the toll gate will be limited to 30 seconds per vehicle.

Modern electronic equipment is being installed for the counting of vehicles and their correct classification.

Users could be assured that efficient financial control would be exercised over all money collected — although receipts would be issued only at a drivers' request.

According to Mr Schoeman, the new Kranskop toll road will probably mean new developments in the Northern Transvaal.

A Press statement by the Department of Transport Affairs said private enterprise operating the Toll Plaza will collect toll for a three-to-five-year period at a cost of R2,224 million.

The toll tariffs or fees on the Kranskop toll road amounts to R1,25 per light vehicle to a maximum of R5 (four axles).

Heavy vehicles are charged R2,50 to a maximum of R20 (eight axles) should the entire toll road be used.

If only the southern part is used, the tariff amounted to 50c per axle for light vehicles, to a maximum of R2 (four axles) and R1 per axle for heavy vehicles to a maximum of R8 (eight axles).

Of the R60 million which the new 33 km road had cost, about R45 million came from loans which will be repaid from the toll income. The rest will be provided by the National Road Fund.

HEUNIS REVEALS PLANS FOR BLOEMFONTEIN DEVELOPMENT

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 18 Jul 86 p 4

[Text]

THE rapid urban growth that has taken place in South Africa since the Second World War, has meant that a new approach had to be followed to ensure more effective co-ordination between the various Government bodies and agencies.

This was said by Mr Chris Heunis, Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning when he released details yesterday of a guide plan for the development of Bloemfontein and the surrounding areas.

The plan indicates that township developments are to take place in the Bloemfontein area at The Grange, Cecilia, Kwaggafontein, Koppie, Fulda, Uitvlugt, Rooidam, Kelly's View, Swartjan, Die Vlakte, Brandkop, Bergendal, Strathern, Ribblesdale, The Hope, Mooihoek, Deales Gift, Lilyvale, Bayswater, Hill

View, Dan Pienaar, Noordhoek, Waverley, Westdene, Brandwag, Hilton, Universitas, Willows, Wilgehof, Fichardt Park, Hospital Park, General De Wet and Bloemfontein district.

Development is also provided for in Bloemfontein's Black townships of Batha, Bochebela, Heidedal, Phahameng, Manguang, Kagisanong, Rocklands A and Rocklands 684.

Smallholdings for residential use are at Hope Valley, Bloemdal, The Hope Orchards, Ferreira, Bainsvlei, Helena, Houmoed, Marianna, Moolakle, Valencia, Haartebeesfontein, Radnor.

The plan democratizes agricultural holdings at Leeuwberg, Kolber 1538.

Kolbe A 1954, Paradys 2832, Sydenham and Driehoek.

More agricultural holdings are at Nalisview,

Danielsrust, Turflaagte, Liege Valley, Klipfontein, Balguhider, Van Zyl's Dam and Welvaart.

The guide plan area covers land that lies within the areas of jurisdiction of four local authorities — Bloemfontein, Manguang, Bainsvlei and Bloemspuit.

The recreation areas, large open spaces and nature areas indicated in the non-statutory 1975 guide plan, should be retained as such and the range of hills on the farm Kwaggafontein to the west of the city are to be retained as an open space or nature area.

Routes for future main-power lines should as far as possible be placed within the existing power-line servitudes and if not possible care should be taken that new routes do not spoil the environment, the plan says.

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CSO: 3400/288

BRIEFS

DUDUZA WATER, SEWERAGE PROJECT UNDERWAY--Details of a comprehensive water and sewerage scheme for Duduza costing more than R8 million have been finalised by the National Housing Commission. In a statement released by the Bureau for Information on behalf of the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning yesterday, it was said the scheme followed years of representation made by the former community council. "The full amount needed for the scheme was reserved from the National Housing Fund and is therefore immediately available. Tenders will be asked in the near future and work on the scheme will probably commence within the next three months," the statement said. It was also announced that existing "buffer zones" could be utilised by housing. One buffer zone has already been divided into approximately 650 housing sites. Once the services have been properly planned, the full request will be presented to the National Housing Commission, the statement said. "Funds have also been reserved for this scheme and it is expected that the private sector will be fully involved in the development of the project. Through this project the first elite residential areas in Duduza will be established."--Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 Jul 86 p 15] /9317

CSO: 3400/288

END